

## Styles in Hats



The three hats illustrated here are entirely different from each other. Each one is typical of one of the three distinct classes of millinery—the "dress" hat, the "semi-dress" hat and the "utility" hat. Milliners usually distinguish these classes by the terms—dress hats, trimmed hats and tailored hats.

Fig. 1 is an example of the "dress" hat, which we are all prone to call a pattern hat. It is a chamois colored felt trimmed with marabout down and coque feathers; not an extreme example of dainty and fragile millinery, but too light and too elaborate for ordinary wear. The time when one hat had to do service for all occasions, is long past. This hat and others of its class are out of place for general wear. If one can only afford a single hat, she must turn her face resolutely away from this character of millinery.

A trimmed hat which will be very generally useful is shown in Fig. 2. It is of black corded silk trimmed with a very large bow made of black taffeta silk, having the ends fringed out. The bow is mounted with a large bunch of black silk violets at one side and the hat is one of those becoming new shapes which turn up in the back and are lifted, in a slight angle, from the brow. These silk hats come in all the season's fashionable colors, so that one's choice is not limited in the matter of color. White hats with black facings (and the reverse) are made up with black trimming into models of great distinction. This hat is a good choice for women who do not

go out often and who feel a dressier model unnecessary. It is a beautiful hat for church wear. Worn with bright, dressy gowns, it will serve for a multitude of social occasions. In fact a hat of this character is very generally useful and comes nearer to answering all requirements, than any other sort.

In Fig. 3, a tailored hat is shown. The shape is nobby and mannish and is covered with plain taffeta silk shirred onto the frame. This and similar shapes are shown covered with the moire and corded silks which are found on all kinds of millinery this season. For these hats the trimming is of the very simplest character. It amounts to only a finish of some sort. A band and flat bow of velvet, kid or ribbon. Sometimes a buckle or other ornament is used. A simple rain-proof feather is not out of place, but the best effects are those in which feathers and flowers are conspicuous by their absence. This is the hat for the tailor-made costume for the street and for traveling. In the estimation of many people of excellent taste and judgment, it is the sort of millinery which should be worn at church. It is smart, inconspicuous and well made, like a tailored gown. Those hats that are made of plain silk are easier to keep from dust than the shirred varieties. In passing it should be remembered that hats must be dusted with very soft brushes or wiped off with a scrap of plush or velvet. Nothing is quite so good as a piece of silk plush for keeping millinery clean.

## PRINCESS COSTUME



This costume is in old rose cashmere; the dress is a semi-fitting Princess, with panel back and front attached at each edge; two flat pleats extend from the panel each side, and are fixed under a pointed tab of silk; folds of silk are laid under the edge of panel, and partly fill in the round neck, the over-sleeves being bound with the same. The small yoke is of silk muslin.

Materials required: Three yards, 46 inches wide, 3-4 yard silk.

### Scant Skirts.

In spite of the many rumors to the contrary, the newest skirts still give the scant effect about the feet. They are, many of them, especially those having the Byzantine yoke, made quite full above the knees by means of side plaits and in other ways, but about the ankles they again become tight fitting. This is done by the use of weights in the hem, and also by the absence of stiff petticoats, oftentimes the soft satin lining of the skirt itself being the only covering below the knees.

### Home Gowns.

The marked departures in home gowns are a short skirt and a collarless and half-decollete neck. The semi-decollete are not only allowed, but commanded by fashion. If the neck is covered at all by the afternoon dress, it is only by transparent fabrics that never rise above the collar line.—Harper's Bazar.

## RUSSIAN CAFTAN MUCH LIKED

Practical Fashion Has Been Eagerly Taken Up and Made a Season's Mode.

One of the newest and most practical of fashions that are being adopted is the Russian caftan, a coat-like garment which is similar to that worn by Tolstoy, the great Russian author, in pictures, with which we are familiar.

The coat has a round or square neck, a slightly bloused bodice part and a straight bottom edge that ends just above the knees. It is confined at the waist line by a satin belt; or, to make it more realistic, a silk cord. The edges of the coat are bound with satin; for winter garment, bands of fur will be used. The fastening is of ornamental or perfectly plain buttons and satin cord or braided buttonholes.

This style may be developed to the extreme, but in its simpler form is more dignified.

The style promises to be a popular one for smart fall and winter costumes. Frocks of woolen fabric, with blouses of net and silk and a caftan of the material trimmed with satin in a harmonizing tone, or, what is safer yet, black, will be in good taste for the well-dressed woman.

### New Type of Gown.

Pretty semi-evening gowns, called abroad casino gowns, are being worn with but slight décollete and transparent gimpes of tulle or mousseline. The materials used on gowns of this type are embroideries, laces or crepe de chine, for satin seems to be somewhat passe. Many of them are trimmed with deep silk fringe, and, as the gimpes is always collarless, beautiful dog collars of jeweled velvet or jet are worn, so that the gown may be becoming with a hat.

Somehow a collarless gown and a picture hat are not always a pretty combination.

### Tunics.

Curiously lovely effects are gained in little informal evening and afternoon gowns by the use of a chiffon draped tunic over a gown of a contrasting shade of satin, with a bit of embroidery on the edge of the tunic. Some striking combinations are nasturtium orange chiffon with touches of gold over gray green satin; dark gray chiffon with silver over light blue, and brilliant currant red chiffon over deep prune color, the embroidery in bronze, gold and deep reds.

### Correct Veils.

Taupe is the leading shade in plain mesh veils, and those made of a wavy thread in the large, hexagonal type, are unusually becoming to the complexion. Another mesh veil, of finer weave, is covered with flat velvety pastilles, square in shape and scattered over the surface at close intervals.

## SELECTING STOCK BEEF FOR PROFITABLE RETURNS

Points to Consider in Choosing Steers for Fattening—Type and Size Are Essential—By Prof. Thomas I. Mairs.

In choosing steers for fattening, one of the most important things is to select those that give indications of making good gains. The steers must have a good, large frame, with capacity for consuming a good quantity of feed. This capacity must not be such as to tend too much toward paunchiness. The large framework gives a foundation on which to build. While the compact pony built animals are ready for market earlier and look better with a small amount of flesh on them, yet the gains made by steers of this form are usually made less than those made by more rangy animals, writes Prof. Thomas I. Mairs of Pennsylvania, in American Agriculturist.

It is necessary, however, to strike a mean between the two. That is, avoid the extreme rangy type and also the

In large markets with discriminating trade, the hind quarters and back are decidedly the more valuable parts of the animal. This is also true, but to a less extent in the local markets. The kind of market, then, to which the steers are to be sold should be considered in selecting them. Beef from the show animals at the International would find slow sale in most of our local eastern markets. This shows that the eastern feeder has this advantage over the western feeder, that his markets are not so discriminating and a poorer class of animals may be sold and even sold to better advantage than would be possible in the large packing centers.

While the type of steer, so far as carcass is concerned, is less important in the east than in the west, it does not follow that the dairybreed



Two Magnificent Herefords.

more compact pony type, the greatest gains are to be had and the steers fitted for market in a reasonable time.

While the brisket is one of the least valuable parts of the animal, so far as the carcass is concerned, yet a wide breast and a low, rather prominent brisket are indications of strength and vigor of constitution. These, together with a large heart girth, indicate good lung capacity and ability to assimilate food to advantage. Steers which are narrow just back of the shoulders should be avoided as lacking in lung capacity and constitution. In fattening for the larger markets particularly the proportion of higher-priced meats should be taken into consideration; that is, select steers which will turn out the largest percentage of high-priced cuts. When fattening for local markets, especially for many in the east, with a foreign trade, this is not so important, as the discrimination between the high and low-priced cuts is less sharp.

## LOSS OF SOIL BY EROSION

Where Surface Washes Away, Well to Plant Pasture or Some Root Crop—Rye is Good.

On many farms where the land is hilly or only slightly rolling there is often a great annual loss of good soil through erosion. There are several ways of preventing this waste.

Where the general surface soil of land washes away it is well to keep the land in pasture, meadow or some crop the roots of which will bind the surface soil together. If the field is cultivated in summer, a crop of rye sown early in the fall will afford winter protection. This rye crop may be turned under in early summer for green manuring and the formation of soil humus, which to a certain extent will prevent erosion.

Where a crop of corn is grown on washy land, it is best to cut none of it for fodder, but to leave all of the stalks on the ground. If there are no facilities for pasturing the stalks when the corn is gathered, then the stalks should be dragged down as early in the winter as it is possible to do the work. If the stalks are pastured, they should be dragged down just as soon as the stock have cleaned the best from them. Corn stalks flat on the ground during the winter and spring months catch and hold the soil from washing, they catch and hold water for sinking into the soil where needed, and in this position they quickly soften and decay.

Prevent washy land from remaining bare at any season, and especially during the winter and spring seasons. Keep the banks of the creeks and ditches sloping and in good, tough sod. A steep ditch bank cannot easily hold grass, hence it remains bare and is susceptible to washing. Grassy banks and low grassy places not only prevent local soil from washing away, but catch sediment washed down upon them from higher places. It is often a good plan to keep narrow "draws" permanently in grass. In this way the draw gradually becomes filled, the field becomes more level and the grassy bottom becomes more fertile each year. Made soil is always rich soil

steer is as satisfactory as the beef animal. It is true, however, that steers from good, large cows of the dairy type which are inclined to be fleshy and bulls of a blocky beef type can be used to advantage.

The more dairy blood there is in a steer, as a general thing, the longer it will take to get him ready for market. It is said that animals of the dairy breeds lay on their fat internally, while those of the beef breeds mix it with the muscular tissues and place it on the outside of the body. The first fat deposited is probably in the interior of the animal, the next is a layer beneath the skin, which fills out the animal and gives plumpness to the carcass. The last fat deposited is probably that between the muscles and among the muscular fibers themselves, which give quality. Among dairy breeds, these later stages of fattening are seldom reached, and although the animal may continue to gain, it does not produce an attractive carcass.

and grass sod is an efficient factor in making it.

### Heavy Hogs Under Cloud.

Heavy hogs, recently enjoying a substantial premium, are under a seasonal cloud, says Live Stock Journal. Packers and shippers are both discriminating against them, and for the first time this season the light hog is on a parity with the fat-back, threatening to take possession of the premium within a few days. "Nobody with a little bit of sense would put away heavy product for 7-8 c. hogs," said a representative of the National Packing Company. "Hams cut now will not be out of cure until October, when hogs ought to be worth considerably less money. The result is that killers are scrambling for something that can be used up quickly. The easiest hogs to sell now are in the 180 to 220 pound class, and this will be the case for two months to come."

### Feed the Colt.

The colt must not be neglected at this season of the year. It must be kept growing and developing. Though it may be sucking the dam and eating what grass there is in the pasture, should now be getting oats besides. A little bran mixed in the oats will make the ration all the better. Remember that the colt is growing—or at least should be—every day, and therefore needs increased rations in proportion to the growth and development it is capable of making. Now, as the pastures are short and dry, and the dam is giving less milk, it requires special feeding, as it cannot any longer get all that is necessary to make proper growth from these sources.

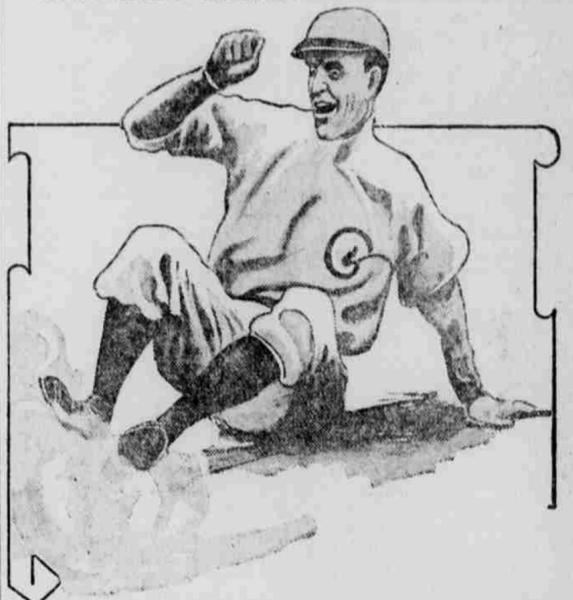
### Quickly Made Crates.

Shoe boxes are the right shape and size for crates just as they come empty from the shoe stores. Cut out two strips on each side and put a cross partition in the middle and the crate is complete. This will prove very useful in handling the fruit crop or for potatoes, etc. A short strip of wood with the under surface cut out for the fingers nailed to each end will prove convenient when handling the crates.

### Dairy Knowledge.

There are so many little details to dairying that constant reading is necessary to keep posted. Even if you know, you are likely to forget.

## DARING SECOND BASEMAN OF THE CHICAGO CUBS.



Johnny Evers has pulled off some sensational stunts since he has been a member of the former champions of the world, the Chicago National League team, but few of them were more stirring than his steal of home in the last of the city championship games between the Cubs and White Sox. "Big Ed" Walsh was pitching for the Sox and Evers politely told him in ad-

vance that he intended to steal home. When Walsh wound up, Evers started for the plate. Walsh saw the Cubs' second sacker dashing homeward and threw to Sullivan. The throw was wide and Evers is shown in the picture hitting the plate feet first. The final score was 4 to 0, and the Cubs didn't need such daring work on Evers' part, but the man from Troy wanted to show that he could do it, and did.

## GREATEST SEASON IN HISTORY OF BASEBALL

Total of 7,978,108 Persons Saw the Games—American League Again Outdraws Its Rival.

The 1909 season was the most successful the National and American leagues ever have known. A grand total of 7,978,108 persons witnessed the combined games of the two leagues. These figures are taken carefully from each individual city and after every game.

The American league again outdrew the National by 105,048, the grand total of the American being 3,749,570, while the National drew 3,637,538. In only three seasons since the American expanded east has the National outdrawn it, this being 1908, 1903 and 1901.

Both leagues increased their figures over last season, the American gaining 129,204, while the National showed an increase of 2,550. The close race up to the last few days had considerable to do with the large increase in the American, while Pittsburgh led by a comfortable margin the major part of the National's season.

The New York Nationals again carried off the individual honors, drawing a total of 783,700, although they fell off more than 100,000 from the season before. Their average per game was 12,439. The Athletics of Philadelphia, with their mammoth new stands, finished second with a total of 674,915, drawing an average of 10,545 to a game. The Boston Americans were third with 668,965, and the Chicago Nationals fourth with 633,480.

The Athletics of Philadelphia had a banner year and broke all records for the Quaker City, drawing 219,853 more persons than in 1908 and 49,334 more than in 1907, their previous banner year. The Phillies, of whom much was expected, proved a great disappointment, which materially affected their attendance, and they fell off 117,483 from 1908. Four cities in the American, Philadelphia, Detroit, New York and Boston, and four in the National, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Brooklyn, showed an increase, while Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Washington in the American and New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston in the National showed a decrease.

As a road team Manager Hughie Jennings' Detroit team had every other club beaten, drawing a grand total of 685,538, or an average of 9,993 to a game.

## HILDRETH LEADS WINNERS

Westerner's Horses Have Taken More Than \$153,000 in Purses in the East.

S. C. Hildreth leads the list of winning horse owners in the east with more than \$153,000 to his credit.

Hildreth has won the largest amount of money with Joe Madden, who leads all earners with \$49,905 to his credit. Next in the Hildreth barn comes King James with \$38,235, standing third on the list. These colts were purchased by Hildreth from John E. Madden. Hildreth's next good winner is Fitz Herbert, believed by many to be the greatest racing tool of the year. He stands fifth on the list with \$29,582 won. Firestone and Fayette are the others which have added to Hildreth's earnings materially. The former has a total of \$9,055 won, but all of it did not go to Hildreth, as he only purchased the son of Royal Flush a short time ago.

James R. Keene gives credit to Sweep and Hilarious for most of his year's earnings. The former picked up \$41,323, being the winner of the Futurity, which boosted his standing. He is a son of Ben Brush-Pink Domino. Hilarious is a son of Voter-Harpalchord and has won \$36,585.

## IN THE BASEBALL WORLD

National League.....	Pittsburg
American League.....	Detroit
American Association.....	Louisville
Eastern League.....	Rochester
Central League.....	Wichiting
Ohio State League.....	Lama
Ohio and Penn. League.....	Akron
Blue Grass League.....	Winchester
Penn.-W. Va. League.....	Uniontown
South Atlantic League.....	Chattanooga
Southern League.....	Atlanta
Minny League.....	Duluth
New England League.....	Worcester
Virginia State League.....	Roanoke
Texas League.....	Houston
Tri-State League.....	Lancaster
Carolina League.....	Greensboro
Eastern Carolina.....	Wilson
Connecticut League.....	Hartford
Western League.....	Des Moines
Western Association.....	Endicott
Wisconsin-Illinois.....	Madison
Southern Michigan.....	Baginaw
West. Canada League.....	Medicine Hat
West. N. Caro. League.....	Waynesville
Cent. N. Carolina League.....	Shawboro
New York State.....	Wilkesbarre
Three I League.....	Roch. Island
Central Association.....	Burlington
Lake Shore League.....	Kenosha
Arkansas League.....	Jonesboro
*Northwestern League.....	Seattle
*Coast League.....	San Francisco
*California State League.....	Fresno

\*Season not yet closed; probable winners.

## CHARLEY TAFT TO BE BOXER

President's Son Will Take Lessons from Jimmy Walsh, a Boston Pugilist.

Charley Taft, the youngest son of the president, will, in all probability, take lessons in boxing the coming winter from Jimmy Walsh, a Boston boxer.

Just when and where Jimmy will impart his knowledge of boxing to his pupil could not be ascertained, but it is thought that this will not be decided upon till after the president returns from his swing around the country. Charley now is attending school in a town in Connecticut.

Jimmy Walsh declined to be interviewed on the matter. From a reliable source, however, it was learned that the matter of obtaining Walsh's services first was taken up by the president in Washington a few days before the last congress adjourned, the Boston boy having been highly recommended as one who could amply fill the bill.

## MAROONS' LEFT TACKLE



Herman Ehrhorn has been doing good work for the University of Chicago team this season. The second touchdown in the Maroons' game with Indiana resulted from a 45 yard sprint to the goal line which he made.