

## For Little Miss



By Julia Bottomley.

More attention has been given to children's millinery within the past three years than ever before. The result is a greater number of designs to choose from. This branch of the milliner's art was neglected because it was not profitable to the milliner. But now the manufacturers of hats have begun to produce numbers of pretty and inexpensive shapes, which may be quickly trimmed, and the milliner has been able to show a variety of models at a price which her patrons will consider.

Nothing will ever supplant the plain "flat" in felt as the most popular of hats for the little girl at this season. Next to it are the bonnet-like hats, the taushroom shapes, with drooping brim and full, soft crowns. Two of these pretty and childish models are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In the first a soft crown of velvet is very cleverly mounted to the brim. Six box plaits laid at equal distant intervals are slashed so that a collar of soft ribbon is run through them and is finished in a ribbon bow at the left side, toward the back. The same ribbon is plaited in a ruffle about the brim. Little original touches, such as there are in trimming, are more valuable in making children's millinery than any amount of elaboration in work.

Fig. 2 shows a felt hat, faced with white moire silk. A velvet crown is encircled with a crushed collar of silk or ribbon, finished in the simplest of bows. A finishing touch appears in the two velvet cabochons which are

mounted at the front in place of metal ornaments. A "beehive" shape is shown in Fig. 3, which is covered with silk. The silk is shirred to fit the shape of the crown, and the brim previously covered with silk, is finished with a plaited ruffle of this material. A rosette of ribbon or hemmed silk makes the decidedly pretty finish at the left side. A knotted rope of gilt or silver brightens the model, laid over the brim and tacked down at intervals.

The plain and perennially fashionable felt flat is shown in Fig. 4. A concession to the vogue of full crowns is shown in the "Tam" crown of velvet which surmounts a large full puff. Bias folds of velvet, shirred over a wire, form a big, spreading bow at the left front and complete the model, which embodies the best features in children's millinery.

A felt flat which is soiled may often be successfully cleaned with gasoline. A certain softness in the brim is desirable, but if this lapses into "floppiness" the brim must be supported by one of several methods employing wire. Brims which droop prettily are much more elegant looking and much more becoming than a stiff, straight brim can ever be.

Only very simple trimmings are in good taste for children. The models shown here demonstrate that only the simplest are needed. Ribbon above all else, in the plain, soft weaves and having a high luster, is the best material to choose in decorating a hat for the little miss.

### NEW AND DAINTY.



Here is something new and dainty in a fall shirt made from cream de-laine with plaited fronts and sleeves and finished with a linen collar cut in points and embroidered with self-color dots. This collar is bordered with a very narrow edging of real Irish lace and the bodice is filled in with a tucked collar and chemise of white lawn. A pretty finishing touch is given by a gray-blue silk tie made with open ends.

### Sleeve Frills.

The tailors will again introduce the plaited frill at the wrist of coats. This was tried once before, but met with little favor. The American woman insisted that the frill annoyed her and that she could only stand it on elaborate afternoon costumes.

The French women have been wearing it all summer to match the plaited frill they wore at the front of their blouses, but the French women adore plaitings, ruffles and furbelows, and it must be admitted that these garnishings do not suit altogether the Anglo-Saxon women.

### BLOUSES OF DRESDEN SILK

Many New and Effective Designs Have Been Introduced by the Costumers.

Persian silk is artfully utilized by many blouse makers for the foundation over which dark chiffon falls. The lovely design of this silk is elusive in its coloring, and its uncertainty adds a charm which is always striven for by those who shun fragrant or conspicuous tones.

One underblouse of Persian silk in which green and mauve are veiled with a silver light is especially beautiful under a black chiffon bolero. This is braided with black soutache and falls to the top of a folded girde of silk. Long silk sleeves are draped at the top with chiffon, and emerald buttons ornament the front and back of the girde and the outer line of the sleeves. Tiny black satin loops and a small cravat finish this blouse.

Persian silks are rising in favor because of their two-colored effects, making it possible to wear one blouse with two different suits.

### Two New Fabrics.

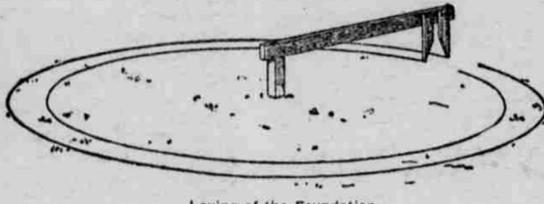
Among the new materials with fanciful names are the Thais moire and Alaska crepe. Both of them are quite effective, but they have nothing suggestive of their names in the textures. However, we have such a variety of fabrics this year that it must be difficult to get names for all of them; and we are adopting the old French method of using the name of the hour for our garments and our textiles.

### Velveteen Coats.

The richness of the long velvet coat may be almost repeated in velveteen. This material and corduroy are both too beautifully made to be scorned. Velveteen never seems like an imitation but like a more durable quality of velvet. This it really is, since the weather has no ill effects upon it and because it will outwear any velvet that may be bought.

## PLANS FOR CONCRETE FOUNDATION OF SILO

Bulletin from Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture Gives Detailed Instructions.



Laying of the Foundation.

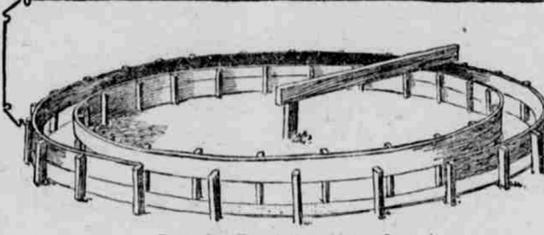
The accompanying illustrations and description of a silo built on a cement foundation are taken from bulletin 136 of the dairy division United States department of agriculture.

To lay out the foundation, drive a stake in the ground at the center of the proposed silo. Saw off this stake at the height desired for the foundation wall, which should be at least one foot above the ground on the high side, if the ground is sloping. One end of a straight 2x4 inch scantling, a little longer than is necessary to reach from the center of the silo to the outside of the foundation wall, should be nailed on the outside of the stake with a 40-penny spike. This spike then marks the exact center of the silo

down straight, and to leave the bottom level.

The concrete should be made of one part cement, three parts sand, and five parts broken stone. The broken stone may be of all sizes, up to pieces that will pass through a two-inch ring. Washed gravel, broken brick or screened cinders may be used in place of broken stone. If the gravel contains sand, the amount contained should be estimated by screening some of it, and the proportions of gravel and sand should be so adjusted as to conform approximately to the above formula.

For mixing the concrete, a box about four feet wide, eight feet long, and one foot deep, may be used, or a



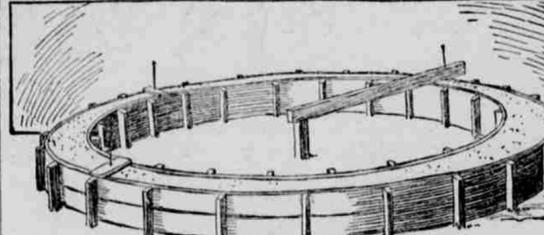
Form for Foundation Above Ground.

From it, measure off on the scantling the distance to the inside and outside of foundation wall, and, having nailed on markers lay off the foundation.

The thickness of the wall should vary from 10 to 18 inches, depending upon the size of the silo, the material of the foundation, and the ground on which it is located. The inside of the foundation wall should be at least two inches nearer to the center of the silo than the inside of the staves. Where the ground on which the silo is to be located is not level, the markers can be lengthened by holding a longer board against either marker moving it up or down to keep it touching the

simple floor or platform six by ten feet will suffice. To measure the materials an empty barrel (preferably a cement barrel) with both ends knocked out will be most convenient.

First measure up sand enough for a batch of convenient size, and spread it on the floor or platform. Measure up the cement, spread it over the sand, and with a hoe or shovel, mix them until no streaks appear. This mixture is then built up into a low, circular pile, with a crater-like basin in the center. Into this "crater" pour water, and, by drawing in the dry mixture from all sides with a hoe, mix thoroughly, adding more water if necessary, until the hoe will leave the



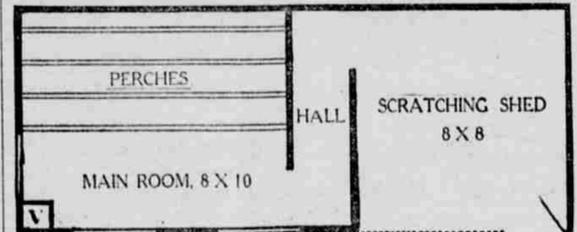
Form Filled with Concrete.

ground while the scantling is held level. If the ground is very uneven, it may be difficult to make the line continuous, in which case points can be marked every few inches, and these joined afterward.

For a concrete foundation, a ditch must be dug before any of the earth in the center is removed. The earth between the two lines that mark the inside and outside of the foundation should be taken out, until firm ground below frost line is reached, care being taken to cut the sides of the ditch

mortar without the mortar clinging to it, after which the mortar is spread out on one end of the platform. Now measure up the broken stone or coarse gravel. Drench it with water to wash off all particles of dust, and dump it on the wet mixture of sand and cement. The final mixing is done by shoveling the material back and forth until it is thoroughly mixed. It should be shoveled at least three times. The concrete is now ready for use, and should be put in place with as little delay as possible.

## GOOD POULTRY HOUSE PLAN



Having heard a great deal about the virtues of open-front hen houses, also the drawbacks, and being about to build one of some kind, I determined to build one that would give plenty of fresh air without drafts, and yet not take the chances of getting up of a morning to find it drifted full of snow, writes W. H. Shay in Farm and Fireside. After due deliberation I built one that seems to me to exactly fill the bill.

This house is 20 by 80 feet, six feet high at the rear (north) and seven and one-half at the front. The scratching shed is eight by eight feet, with an open front. The hall shuts off all the wind. The nests are under the dropping-board (in front), with a door to let down, to prevent egg-eating. The 30 feet of perches accommodate 40 hens. The ventilator, marked V in the illustration, gives an outlet for foul air. There are three windows in the main room—one on the west and two on the south side.

One foot of forest leaves in the

main part and one foot of dust in the scratching shed gives plenty of exercise. This house gives all that can be desired in the way of a hen-house and at little cost; it is battened tight and covered with metal roofing.

### Plymouth Rocks.

Plymouth Rocks are an American production, and seem especially suited to our manner of growing poultry. They are easily fattened for market, and are not inclined to be wild; in fact, they possess almost all the good qualities and have very few faults or defects. The very fact of their being raised in such numbers is sufficient proof of their popularity.

### Improved Machinery.

No man can afford to pitch hay by hand. No man can afford to plow with a walking plow if it is practicable to use a sulky. No man can afford to use a double-shovel cultivator if it is practicable to use a double cultivator. Improved machinery pays a good profit on the investment.

## MINNESOTA TEAM WHICH WON THE WESTERN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP



Powers, R. G.



Mohstad, L. G.



McCree, R. T.



McGovern, Captain.



Farnum, Center.



Pickering, F. B.



Rademacher, R. E.



Stewart, R. G.



Walker, L. T.



Pettjohn, L. E.



Stevens, R. H.

## LIPTON TO CHALLENGE FOR AMERICA'S CUP

Sir Thomas Will Send Yacht to Race This Country's Best in 1911.

Sir Thomas Lipton will challenge for a race for the America's cup to be sailed in 1911. Sir Thomas made this statement just before sailing for Europe on the steamer Lusitania.

Sir Thomas has been here for several weeks to learn the attitude of the members of the New York Yacht club on the question of modification of the rules governing the America's cup. What assurance, if any, he received is not known.

Before sailing, Sir Thomas said: "I will challenge for a race in 1911. I am sure the New York Yacht club will give the question full consideration. I believe they are just as anxious as anybody else for a race. I would have challenged for a race next summer had it been possible to get a boat ready in time.

"If the New York yachtmen insist on a challenge under the present rules governing international cup races I would stand no chance to win, and that would not be sport. I shall issue my challenge with the largest type of boat to conform as far as possible with their ideas."

Members of the New York Yacht club said until Sir Thomas' challenge had been formally laid before them

no definite statement could be made regarding its acceptance.

Leading members of the club held the opinion that the old racing rules should govern contests for the America's cup.

### Plan to Revise Race Rules.

During the Saratoga race meeting it was common gossip, because of certain unpleasant happenings arising out of selling races, that the rules of racing would this winter be amended so as to be of the same character as the rules existing on the French turf. Complaints were frequent that high-priced horses were entered in selling races which were intended only for a very moderate class of race horses in order to obviate this the method current in France, which permits horse owners or others to claim horses out of selling races before the races are run, will be proposed and may be adopted.

### Kroh First on Holdout List.

"I will never play baseball again if I am compelled to go back to Chicago," said Floyd Kroh, the southpaw of the Chicago Cubs, in a Cincinnati interview. "I was promised a certain bonus when I signed with the Cubs in the spring, but when the time came for paying off my envelope was destitute of the amount I was to have received. I don't know or care where I'm sent in 1910, but you can put down a little bet that next season will find me at the West side park in Chicago as a resident player, no matter if staying away from there keeps me out of the game entirely."