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N.Y.



Mme. Lina Cavaleri.

By Mme. Lina Cavaleri

I WISH every woman would adopt for her motto in dressing: "I will so dress as to make the most of my good points and the least of my bad ones." If women would all do this, our eyes would never be offended by the sight of a woman unbecomingly gowned.

For instance, suppose you are too stout. Do not, I beseech you, lace your corsets too tightly. Better wear them merely snug. Your aim should be not to make yourself narrower, which is impossible, but to make yourself longer, which is quite feasible. Lengthen the apparent lines of your figure by always wearing high headress. Let the crown of your hat be high, or let the trimming be carried high. Let the bows or other ornaments worn on the head be high and, if possible, be pointed. Make the apparent lines of your figure longer by wearing

Due Warning

ROTORUA has been laughing over the wording of a notice that has been placed by the Public Works Department on some of the electric wire posts on the road to Okere, in New Zealand.

Some time ago a Maori youth, who seemed to have a misguided taste for experimenting, threw a long piece of cable over the electric wires that run to Rotorua from the power station at the Okere Falls.

The town was at once plunged in darkness for two or three hours until the mischief had been located.

The dusky and youthful experimenter was carted in the court and fined for his scientific enthusiasm, and the department put up this notice:

"Any person climbing the electric light poles or damaging the insulators is liable to a fatal shock and a penalty of 10 pounds."

Just the Same

GEORGE ADE, the American author, recently heard that an old lady from the neighborhood in Indiana where he was born was in town on a visit to a relative. Mr. Ade thought that these tickets would be a fitting attention, and, on consulting her as to what she would prefer to see, she said that she had seen "The Merchant of Venice" over thirty years ago, and had always desired to see it again. He accordingly procured the tickets.

The next day he called to find out how she liked the performance, as compared with what she remembered from long ago.

"Well," replied the old lady, "Venice seems to have spruced up a right smart bit, but that Shylock is the same mean, grasping critter that he used to be."

A CAUSE FOR EXCITEMENT.
The sons of the rich were all enthusiastically following someone down the street.

"What's up?" somebody asked.
"A rather more accommodating young nabob than the others turned round."

"Do you see that tall fellow up front?" he asked.
"Yes."
"Well," he said, "he's discovered a new way to spend money."

MIGHT COME IN USEFUL AGAIN.
Jack (just engaged)—Can you take the name Mabel off this ring and substitute Joan?
Jeweler—Yes, but it will cost you something; the name is cut so deep.

Jack—All right, but don't cut it so deep next time.

NOT GOING THE WHOLE HOG.
Father (to young Adonis who has begged for the hand of his daughter)—But, my dear sir, are you able to support a family?
Adonis (sorry)—Yes, I could. But I am only asking for the daughter.

My Secrets of Beauty.

No. 157—Style, or How to Dress,—by Mme. Lina Cavaleri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

MME. CAVALIERI furnishes her readers to-day an especially valuable chapter in her invaluable beauty series. She writes of individual taste in dress and gives much needed advice:

"When you consider style let it be your style not the fleeting fashion of the moment." She gives especial thought to her whom fashion writers forget, the stout woman. She tells her how to dress to bring out her best points and hide her worst ones. She counsels the slender woman, also, how to make the most of the personality given her by nature.

She concludes with valuable advice to all women. "Buy only a few things and wear them out in one season, so that you can afford a fresh wardrobe the next."

stripes. Narrow ones are sufficient. Broad ones are vulgar. At least wear solid colors if not stripes, and let your hat, gown, boots and wrap all be of the same color.

Never wear cross stripes nor checks nor plaids.

Avoid red and other bright colors. They emphasize your breadth of figure.



"If you are stout let the crown of your hat be high, or let the trimming be carried high."

Contrive to always wear long-waisted effects.

Let your cuffs be straight, not slanting nor scalloped.

Wear high collars on your street gowns.



"When you consider style let it be your style not the fleeting style of the moment."

Let all your house or evening gowns that are low-necked be cut in a V-shape—never rounded.

Ruchas are not for you. Let the slender woman wear them.

Your furs should be of the shortest as mink.

Black is your best color. If you wear colors, wear dark shades.

Uppas and chiffons and close-fitting silks are best for you. Never wear any material that has a high lustre, anything that shines.

The large woman looks better with few or no jewels.

A good rule for you is to put your money into good materials, not trimmings. The less trimming on your gowns the better. Let elegance be denoted by the quality and

cut of your clothes, not by their adornment.

Don't wear the rough finished clothes, whether they are fashionable or not. Broadcloth is best for you in winter, crepe de chine between seasons, and linens in Summer.

Look upon ruffles as an abomination for you.

Depend for becomingness not upon bizarre effects introduced into your costume, but on the simple lines, the richness of the material of your clothes and the fact that the colors match your eyes or harmonize with your hair, or both.

A stout woman's effect of being especially well groomed is always attractive. Let your hair shine with

care, the teeth be perfectly white, the skin be clear and rosy, the eyes look as though you had plenty of sleep, and as though there was beneath the lids no disturbing "sand."

Be most careful of your hands, and be sure that your boots are well fitting and well blacked and that they do not run down at the heels.

The stout woman must study to be modern and well groomed. The slender woman can afford to make an effort after quaintness and picturesqueness.

For her are the soft, fluffy fabrics and many ruffles. She can wear bright colors and striking designs. She can wear contrasting shades in the same costume.

She can get on without the aid

of the tailors, on whom the stout woman wisely relies for her best effects.

She can wear girdles of different material and sashes of contrasting shades on her gowns.

She can wear the chevrons and serges and other rough suitings sometimes so much in vogue.

Her furs can be of the long-haired variety, as fox.

She can wear a gown of one color and a hat of another and look well dressed in them.

She can wear the short skirts which disfigure the stout woman. But permit me to give this advice to all women: When you consider style, let it be your style, not the fleeting fashion of the moment. I am wearing my hair, and expect always to wear it, in the way that is most becoming. An artist friend showed me the heads of women on the frescoes on the Forum in Rome.

Said he: "That is the way you should wear your hair." I adopted his suggestion, and I shall never change unless when I am old my features so harden that I will have to soften their effect by a soft and loose arrangement of my hair about my forehead.

Prepare your figure for your gown by looking well to your carriage. Keep your chin and abdomen in. The rest of the figure will fall easily into line.

Don't despair because you have little money for dress. Let forethought take the place of the money you lack.

Make a careful list of the gowns and extras you need and follow the list. Allow yourself so much for dresses, so much for wraps and a stated amount for extras, and don't go over that.

Begin your looking about early, but don't buy until the season is well started. Fashions are fickle, and what seemed to be the accepted fashion early in October may have gone its way with other momentary fads by the last of November.

Choose inconspicuous gowns and hats. Ask yourself two questions: "Are they suitable?" and "Are they becoming?"

Don't be anxious about styles, which are the fashions of the moment. But give much thought to style, which is yourself.

Try not to buy all your wardrobe for the season at one time. Buy what you actually need for the beginning of the season. Then wait for the fifty of modes and the moderation of prices that mark the mid-season. Especially follow this advice in the matter of hats.

When you try on hats, stand before the mirror. If you sit you will only know whether the hat is becoming to your face. If you stand you can assure yourself whether it is becoming to the figure as well.

Buy only a few things and wear them out in one season so that you can afford a fresh wardrobe the next.

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Beauty Questions Answered

M. M. asks: "Can you tell me of some simple exercises that can be taken in the house for indigestion?"

The form of indigestion you describe is caused by a sluggish liver. Any exercise that will cause the muscles of the abdomen to contract, as bending your head slowly from an erect position until it rests upon the knees, and then back again, will help you to better conditions. Vary this with lifting the feet from the floor and until the leg is in a straight line with the bottom of the chair on which you are sitting. In other words, kicking from the floor to the level of the chair-seat in which you are sitting. But drink water copiously. Take a spoonful of lemon juice in each glass of water. By "copiously" I mean at least ten glasses of water a day, beginning always with the morning stomach bath of two or three glasses of hot or cool water, according to taste, slowly drunk. Deep breathing many times a day at an open window will be a good agent for the relief you desire.

M. M. says further: "Sometimes my nose becomes red from no cause that I know of. This flushing lasts about an hour, and sometimes longer. If I become a little excited or overheated it immediately becomes red. This is very inconvenient. Can you suggest a remedy?"

Loosen your clothing. As a rule the woman whose nose is red, unless she be a victim of alcoholism, is a victim of another bad habit, wearing her clothing too tight. Loosen your corsets, your garters, your collars. Wear larger gloves and shoes. Avoid rich and spicy foods and the condition should gradually disappear.

The same inquirer asks what may be done for a few obstinate freckles remaining on a tender skin?

Try bathing them often with lemon juice. Bathe the face at night before retiring, in buttermilk. These are the simplest remedies. If, after a thorough trial they are not effective I will suggest a remedy to be found in drug stores. But I always prefer to first seek my remedies from the kitchen or the bed of simple herbs in the kitchen garden.

The Biggest Pigeon Farm in the World

TRAVELERS approaching Los Angeles from the north, over the Southern Pacific railroad, are often astonished at seeing from the car windows immense flocks of pigeons, numbering many thousands, just on the outskirts of the city. These belong to the world's largest pigeon farm, owned by T. G. Johnson, and justly considered one of the show places of California. Merely as a curiosity, in fact, it ranks along with the alligator farm, the ostrich farms and other tourist attractions.

This greatest of all pigeon farms consists of about eight acres of sandy, gravelly land along the bed of the Los Angeles river. It was started eleven or twelve years ago, on a comparatively small scale; but the venture proved so profitable that the owner developed it into a great modern industry. He now claims to have more than 100,000 full-grown pigeons on his farm. Anyone doubting the accuracy of the figures has the privilege of counting! As a matter of fact, the estimate is probably many thousands below the actual number.

Of course, the object of this vast pigeon-breeding establishment is the production of squabs. In the early spring months about forty dozen squabs are killed and sent to market every day. In the summer and fall the daily output of squabs may exceed 100 dozen, and the squab crop each year exceeds 20,000 dozen. This is "something doing" in squabs of a surety; and as these sell at from \$2 to \$3.50 per dozen, and even higher than that at some seasons of the year, it is evident that the income from the mammoth pigeon farm foots up a very tidy sum annually. However, it is not all "velvet" by any means. The birds are said to consume from two to three tons of grain every day of the year, and the labor of looking after them,

keep the squabs and preparing them for market, and keeping all buildings and nesting places clean and sanitary, is far from trifling.

The pigeons are housed in six large buildings, the main building being sixty feet long, thirty feet wide and twenty feet high. Both interior and exterior of each of the buildings are banked up solidly with nesting boxes in tiers, narrow aisles giving ready access to every nest. At frequent intervals the nests are disinfected by spraying them with a weak solution of carbolic acid; and insecticides are freely used to

keep the birds free from parasites. Pigeon rearing on a mammoth scale is said to be attended with fewer difficulties in Southern California than elsewhere. Climatic conditions are favorable to continuous breeding, winter and summer; and hawks and other natural enemies are rare. Contrary to the general opinion, pigeons are not much given to foraging, and rarely trouble agriculturists and fruit growers of the neighborhood. At the Los Angeles establishment there is always an abundant supply of grain lying upon the ground, so that the birds

have no occasion to go abroad to hunt for a living. Consequently, they never fly far away, but attend to business with exemplary fidelity.

Not the least important circumstance contributing to the attractiveness of the pigeon farm is the fact that by far the larger number of the birds are pure white. At feeding time, particularly in the early afternoon, when practically all the birds are assembled around the buildings, the buildings and the grounds close around them bear no slight resemblance to a series of huge snow banks.

Although the Los Angeles pigeon farm is, as yet, pre-eminent in that particular line, it is probable that it will soon have a rival. Several years ago a pigeon farm was started in Pennsylvania, which is now said to have 20,000 full-grown birds, with accommodations already prepared for a total of 100,000 birds. Each pair of pigeons produces five or six pairs of young birds annually, so that the natural increase would be very rapid but for the daily slaughter incident to the effort to supply the insatiable demand for squabs. It is said that the profits of a properly conducted "squabbery" are much greater than those of an ordinary poultry farm, and that the hazards of the business are rather few.



Some of the 100,000 Pigeons on the Los Angeles Farm.