

COIFFURE COPIED FROM CLASSIC GREEK MODEL

EVIDENTLY pleasing to its pretty wearer is the new coiffure in which she has accomplished a hairdress not far from the classic Greek model. She has taken a liberty with the original in introducing a puff over the ears which extends over the cheek. The ear is not quite hidden. There is more of a fringe over the forehead also than a close copy would provide for. But the puff over the ear is a modern note just now in high favor. The little fringe is admissible because to so youthful a wearer it is sure to be becoming.

The front hair must be parted off and waved in loose waves for this hairdress and it is not a bad idea to

back to the knot, leaving it very loose and soft looking.

The puff is the only portion of the coiffure that there may be some difficulty in managing. It takes a considerable amount of hair to make it full and soft and yet firm enough to retain its shape. It is not difficult to roll in a little extra hair. The easiest way is to use a pinned-on puff if the natural hair is thin.

Where the part shows in this coiffure a small side comb would better be placed, or a short band of narrow velvet ribbon used to conceal it.

The hair is soft, without supports in this coiffure and admits the wearing of close-fitting hats—if not too close-fitting.

If there is a scanty supply of natural hair, twist in a short switch with it to form the knot at the back. This is a beautiful coiffure and really suited to women of any age—below seventy, we will say.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

In Velvet and Steel.

In the latest expression the coquetish neck bow is a cute little affair in black velvet ribbon edged at both sides with tiny steel beads and centered with a tiny design in the beads or with a little steel buckle. Some of the bows are of inch-wide velvet ribbon, formed into four loops and lacking ends. But others are composed only of seven or eight ends radiating from a steel circle. The metal edging prevents the narrow velvet from curling or twisting, and although the beads are tiny to attach them is easy. Moreover, the use of steel on neckwear is rather a novel fashion, and that is what the average woman is looking for.

The Suspender Girl.

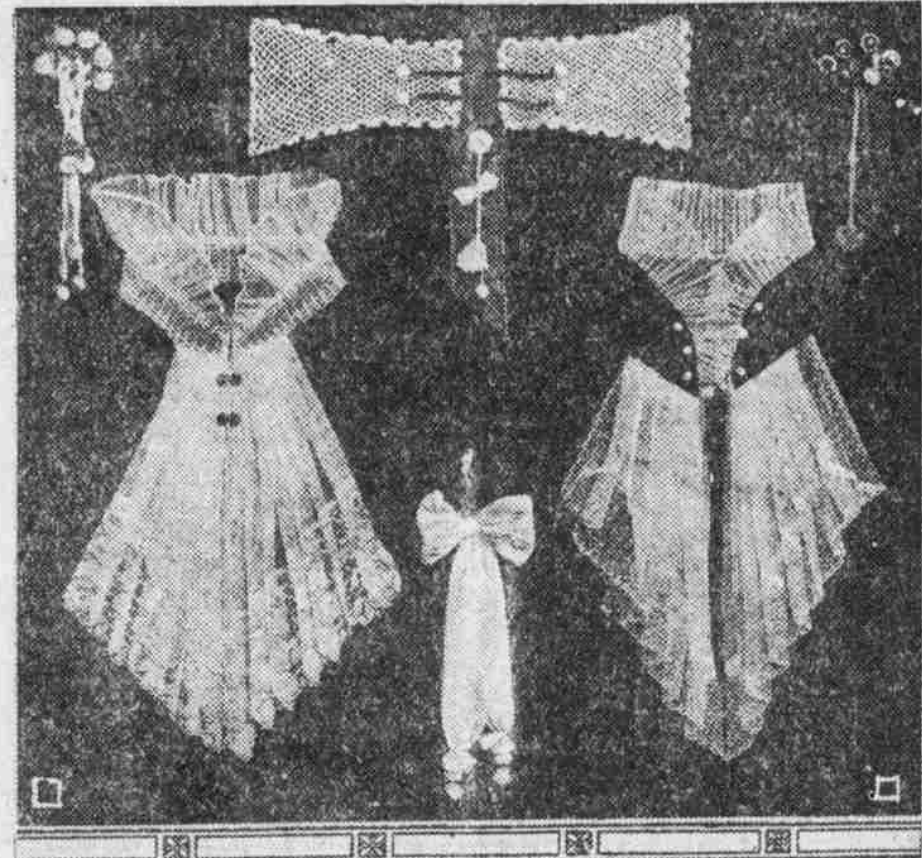
The shirtwaist girl is now going in for suspenders, but they are a glorified vision of the idea which she has stolen from her brother's wardrobe. In fact, so glorious are they that it seems a pity that they must be covered by the middy blouse which she wears with her tennis and golfing skirt. The straps are of dull gold or silver lace supplemented by jeweled chains that hang from each shoulder and in front fasten under a golden horseshoe with a star-set center.



wave all the hair a little. This may be done well enough for the back hair by dampening a little and braiding it close to the head in two strands. Wear the hair this way over night, or until it has dried thoroughly while braided. Then comb it out and it will stay in wave.

The front hair is parted off at each side to form the puff. The remainder is parted in the middle and brought

Most Fashionable of the Season's Neckpieces



STANDING ruffles are quite the thing just now and will be for some time to come. Most of them are provided with fine wire supports at the back to hold them up, but fall as they will at the sides and front. It is a fad to leave the throat uncovered or veiled lightly with net or lace provided in these ruffs.

Nearly all of them are made to be laundered conveniently; if not in one piece, then in such a way that the washable portion may be easily taken away from its support and put back after its cleaning. These ruffs are worn in coats or under them, under furs, marabout and jackets. They protect both the neck and the coat.

When designed to be worn under an outer garment they are often finished with a jabot. Two examples of this design are shown in the picture. In one of them (at the left) the ruff is sewed to a band of insertion of shadow lace and is wired at the back in two places. A jabot of hot edged with shadow lace is plaited on at the front. A pretty finishing touch is provided by four tiny satin-covered buttons on the jabot. The piece is fastened at the front with a brooch or bar pin.

In the second ruff the lace plaiting (which is sewed into a very narrow band of fine muslin) is basted to a supporting collar of black satin. It is finished with little buttons of white satin.

The standing ruff is not to be considered by the woman whose neck and face are thin or scrawny. Fine net in high collars and chemisettes will do wonders for her, but the standing ruff will detract rather than add something toward her good looks.

A pretty crocheted neckpiece is intended for a slender neck. It is made of two shaped bands boned or wired at the back and sewed to a piece of velvet ribbon at the front. Baby velvet ribbon, matching the wider ribbon used forms two little crossbars at the front. They are finished with small buttons of crochet. A little rose, two leaves and a pendant fuchsia blossom, all in crochet, are sewed to the velvet

ribbon at the front. This is one of the prettiest of the new designs and is most durable. In fact, it will last for years. Anyone familiar with crochet can make it.

Three small fads of the hour made of silk or ribbon are shown in the picture. One of them is a bow of silk crepe de chine. The silk is cut in bias strips three or four inches wide, which are made into plain folds slip stitched along the edges together. A small cravat bow, two hanging ends finished with little balls covered with the crepe, make up this charming garniture for the neck.

The other two pieces are made of very narrow folds of silk fashioned with little flower forms and hanging ends. In one of them fine strands (each supporting a tiny rose made of the same silk fold) are braided together. Three of these strands are finished with little silk balls matching them in color. Half way of the length of the pendant ends they are fastened together with three little silk roses like those at the top. Two strands are cut off at this point, leaving three pendants.

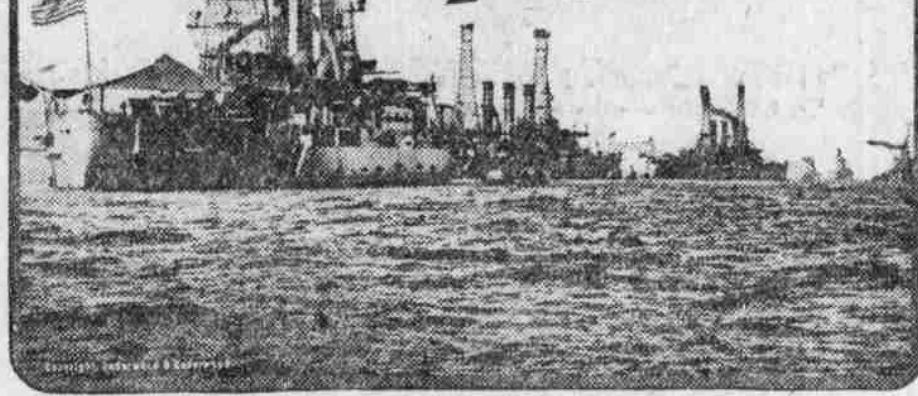
Silk in three colors is used in making this pretty trifle of elegant neckwear. Three strands are made of one color (blue, for instance), a fourth of pink and a fifth of light green. But any combination that pleases the maker may of course be substituted for the colors mentioned.

The other little piece is also made of narrow folds in three contrasting colors. Strong colors, as sapphire blue, emerald green and carnation red, are used for this piece. Small "button roses" of silk make (in a group) a sort of brooch at the top. The three pendants are finished with little circles made by gathering the silk folds on one edge.

There is nothing more appropriate for a Christmas gift than any one of these neckpieces. The small ones require scraps of bright silk and careful workmanship in making. The ruffs of net and lace are easier to make.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

GOING ON A PLEASURE TRIP.



UNCLE SAM'S blue-jacketed sailor men, to the number of about eight thousand, are going on a pleasure tour. The contemplated outing throws down the gauntlet to well-laid plans of millionaire yacht owners who seek to amuse themselves in regions where the world is most prone to smile. These light-hearted, frolicsome American boys are to be turned loose in the ports of the Mediterranean with their pockets full of money, and admonished to have the time of their lives.

They are to be conducted to the pleasure land on craft each unit of which represents a value of \$12,000,000. The ships are to be tied up in the various harbors, with sleeping quarters and food always ready when purses are empty. No man need have a care in the world, for his own ship lies ready to bear him back to America in time for a Christmas at home when his money is spent.

This cruise of the great men-of-war is made to redeem campaign pledges, as it were. Agents of the navy department have been going forth throughout the land and asking young men to enlist for service at sea. They have told these young men of the opportunities to learn trades in the navy, of the sport that is to be had in maneuvers at Newport and Guantanamo, of the opportunities that the service offers to see the world. The recruiting officers have not merely told them that they would see the ports of this nation and the Caribbean, but the charm of foreign lands also has been held out as an inducement for enlistments.

To Redeem Pledges.

And now the department proposes to make good on these claims. Every effort is being made to increase the facilities for learning trades in the navy. Life aboard ship is being made healthful, stimulating and attractive. But navy programs of late have included little cruising abroad. The sailor man has known little except Newport, Norfolk and Guantanamo and a touch of Vera Cruz or Panama.

So it was determined that a trip to the Mediterranean should be made this fall. Pledges of recruiting campaigns should be redeemed. Secretary Daniels holds that men of the navy are better sailors and better citizens when they go back into private life because of these trips abroad. Likewise is the popularity of the navy increased, and this makes it possible to fill the service with better and better men all the time.

When the trip to the Mediterranean was first planned it was proposed that the entire Atlantic fleet should go. Then conditions became so unsettled in Mexico that four battleships were assigned to those waters. The navy department contemplates the relief of those four ships by four others by November 1. This eliminates eight battleships. Then there is the regular work in the navy yards which calls for the overhauling of ships with a certain degree of regularity that the working force may be maintained. This fall there will be four battleships in those navy yards. So are twelve ships of the Atlantic fleet eliminated from the Mediterranean cruise. There remain nine great vessels that are at liberty to go.

It was at first thought that some twenty destroyers would cross the Atlantic. These little, high-speed ships, the daredevils of the service, do not take the waves of the mighty main with the same degree of ease as do the dreadnoughts. They are entirely seaworthy, but in stormy weather they roll and plunge and inflict great hardship upon men and officers. As the Atlantic is to be crossed at the season when gales are frequent, it was thought advisable to leave the destroyers at home.

But all those ships that are not allowed to make the present cruise are to be given later opportunity for cruising in foreign waters, and some of them are to have the privilege of first passing through the Panama canal, an event that will transpire before the new year. They will go abroad at other times. A trip to Scandinavian waters is being talked of for next summer. The torpedo flotilla will likewise be given its chance for a pleasure jaunt that will be as good as the best.

So it comes to pass that the ships which will sail from Hampton roads about November 1 will be the Wyoming, flagship; the Vermont, the Ohio, the Arkansas, the Florida, the Utah, the Delaware and two as yet not named.

Carry All Supplies.

With these battleships will go three new colliers, the Orion, the Jason and

the Cyclops. The bunkers of the battleships will be full of coal when they leave Hampton roads. With the three new coal ships plowing in its wake, the fleet of dreadnoughts will demonstrate its ability to subsist for a three-month cruise without calling in any outside source of supply whatever. No ship will take on coal other than from the accompanying colliers from the time it leaves Hampton roads until its return, a period of nearly three months.

The same is true with reference to supplies for the 8,500 men who are making the cruise. The larder of all the ships will be full when the cruise is begun. The great cold storage compartments will be stocked with frozen meat and throughout the trip the men will have as good food as when in a home port. The supply ship Celtic, which is the last word in the way of an up-to-date refrigeration plant afloat, will accompany the fleet, and from its stores the dreadnoughts will draw men necessary, although it is figured that the three-month cruise could be made even without the supply ship.

This self-dependence of the fleet is intended as a demonstration of the possibilities in time of need. The fleet wants to show that it can go forth and give an account of itself for three months without the necessity of returning to the home port. There are few campaigns at sea that would require more than three months. Conflicts at sea that would make world history could be initiated and brought to a conclusion in less time. Almost any point in the world could be reached from our supply bases and the force of the whole navy hurled against it without any occasion to worry about food and fuel.

When nine of the great dreadnoughts of the Atlantic fleet steam out of Hampton roads a force will have been set in motion that is almost beyond conception. Each of these nine vessels will represent a weight of 20,000 tons. The nine, together with the colliers and supply ship, would weigh more than 200,000 tons. To carry the weight here represented would require 3,500 freight cars, which, strung out on the tracks, would make a line thirty miles long. When steam is up and these ships are moving at the rate of twenty knots an hour there is a force in motion that comes near being irresistible.

POPPER'S ANSWER TO LISZT

Cellist's Gentle Retort to the Composer's Seemingly Attack on the Jewish Race.

Among the anecdotes told about the late David Popper is an interesting one relating to Liszt. It is well known that many of the pages attributed to Liszt were really written by the Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein. The most flagrant instance was the insertion by her in one of his books of some pages attacking the Jews and advising their deportation in a body to Palestine. Liszt was greatly annoyed at this, for such sentiments were entirely foreign to his character, and many of his best friends were Jews; among them David Popper, the famous violinist. Not long after the appearance of the book referred to Popper made a call on Liszt, who was delighted to see him, and asked when he came and where he was going. "I am on the way to Palestine, dear master, in accordance with your wishes," was the prompt answer.

That Explained Everything.

Cook—If you please, mum, you'll be so good as to take my notice from today!

Mistress—But what's wrong, cook? I have no wish to part with you.

Cook—Nor I with you, mum. It's all along of that new hussy the housemaid. I'm sure the way master an' her carries on is shameful, an' I won't stay where such things are allowed.

Mistress—But is that your only reason for leaving, cook? Of course such things are not allowed, and I can soon put a stop to them. And, really, as long as your master doesn't carry on with you I don't see why you should wish to leave me.

Cook—I think I'll go all the same, mum. Before that hussy came master used to be nice to me, but he wouldn't ever be the same again now.

Inexpensive Pleasure Given.

Old Peterby is rich and stinky. In the event of his death his nephew will inherit his property. A friend of the family said to the old gentleman: "I hear your nephew is going to marry. On that occasion you ought to do something to make him happy."

"I will," said Peterby; "I'll pretend that I am dangerously ill."

CAUSE OF FOUNDER

Not the Result of Eating More Food Than Good for Him.

Animal Driven Hard for Long Way and Allowed to Stand Long Enough to Chill Will Show All the Characteristic Symptoms.

Most of us are apt to think that founder is always caused by the horse eating more than is good for him. I thought the same thing until a few weeks ago.

I know now that an animal hard-driven for a long way, and allowed to stand in the open air long enough to chill, has all the characteristic symptoms of a typical case of founder.

Laminitis is the name given the disease in the books, and the soreness and lameness comes from the violent inflammation that is set up in the sensitive folds of tissue that are interlaced with nonsensitive layers of the hoof says a writer in the Farm Progress. These two kinds of layers are sandwiched between each other, and when the disturbance caused by overeating in a heated condition, or from a chill when the blood is hot, sets up, it is communicated to the very sensitive tissue of the foot.

The slight swelling that takes place causes the circulation of the blood through this tissue to result in considerable fever. The lamellar tissue becomes very hot and painful.

Driving a horse very swiftly over a hard road, and allowing him to chill very quickly, is fairly certain to create some such disturbance, and when this is marked, it is a good plan to start treating the horse at once.

As soon as the horse shows signs of founder, get him into a stable and place the afflicted feet in a tub of water that is just about as hot as the animal can bear. This tends to reduce the inflammation that is already present, and will prevent any increase in the lameness.

Keep up this treatment for an hour and a half or two hours, then remove the tub and rub the feet as dry as you can. Put the horse in a warm, deeply bedded stall, and drench with a mixture of about a pint of raw linseed oil, about 30 grains of calomel and an ounce of pulverized ginger.

Follow the hot water foot bath treatment for three or four days in order to make certain that the swelling does not come back. If the animal does not respond to the treatment get a veterinary to look him over at once.

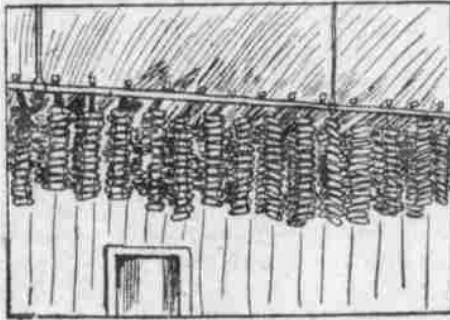
If the hot water treatment is used quickly enough and strong enough it will prevent many of the worst symptoms. The sensitive tissue of the interior of the hoof is quite closely connected as to nature with the membrane of the intestinal tract. The sympathy between the two sets of nervous centers is very close and any disturbance in the intestinal membrane is apt to be reflected in the lamellar tissue of the foot.

GOOD PLACE FOR SEED EARS

Should Be Stored in Well Ventilated Room and Not Touch Each Other—Great Many Methods.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

The seed corn ears should be stored at once in a dry, well-ventilated place, and in such a way that there may be free circulation of air around each ear. Do not allow one ear to touch another. If there is not sufficient air circulation the vitality of the corn is almost certain to be injured, either by molding, fermenting, growing or freezing. There are a great many methods of storing the seed corn, but in all cases the place of storing must be dry. Seed corn should never be put into boxes, barrels or sacks. Few cellars are dry enough to store seed corn in. The attic, or an empty room upstairs in the house is a good place if it is not too warm and close while the corn is still moist.



Handy Way to Save Seed Ears.

The amount of freezing seed corn will stand depends entirely upon its dryness. If thoroughly dry and surrounded by dry atmosphere it will stand very cold weather.

If you have ever found yourself compelled to plant corn that was not fit for seed, do not be caught that way again. It is too discouraging to begin the season with poor prospects of a good crop. Get your seed at ripening time when the best quality is most plentiful. Get an abundance, enough for planting again what the high-water may destroy and a supply for some farmer who may move into your community or for a neighbor who could not select his seed corn at the proper time. Save seed only from the most profitable individuals with the same care you use in propagating your animals.

Raise Broilers.

Begin early to work up a trade in broilers. The market never will be overstocked.

WORK IN THE POULTRY YARD

Growing Cockerels Should Be Separated From Pullets—Whitewash and Have Cleaning Up.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

Each duck house should have a double run so that while the one is occupied, the other can be sown to rye. This will not only give the ducks plenty of green food, but this growing of a crop will disinfect the soil.

The growing cockerels should be separated from the pullets, and the former given a greater allowance of food, as they will need it more than pullets.

Whitewash the interior of the house, and have a general cleaning up. Examine the roofs and the walls of the buildings so that they will be in good condition when winter sets in.

Take advantage of every fine day in making needed repairs and improve-



Indian Runner Duck.

ments, for just as sure as you allow these matters to wait, something will come up that will delay your work.

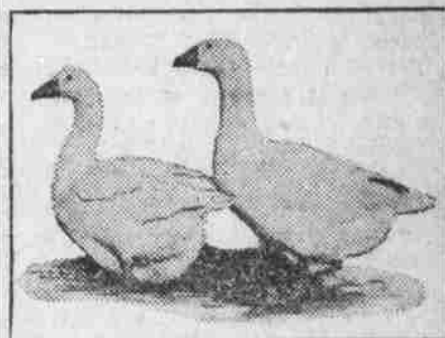
Prime capons sell in the Boston and New York markets from 24 to 28 cents a pound, considerably over the price paid for roasting stock.

Nearly all good eaters in England and on the Continent relish ducks' eggs even more than hens' eggs.

Properly fed on sweet, clean grain, green stuff with pure water, the duck produces eggs that are delicious.

The Indian Runner duck lays better eggs than the Pekin, although the latter is in better favor in the United States, doubtless because of its pure white color.

Pastry cooks in hotels and restaurants prefer duck eggs, and some persons who have learned how palatable



Fine Specimens.

they are buy them, but there is a decided prejudice against duck eggs in the general market.

The Indian Runner is almost as large as the Pekin at ten weeks, although the latter is more heavily feathered and this gives it a larger appearance.

Runner ducks do not need water to swim in, but should always be provided with clean water for drinking; and if this can be running water, so much the better.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Dogs are enemies to sheep. Keep a sharp lookout for stray dogs.

Don't allow young horses to wear a set of shoes more than a month.

A hog cannot sleep comfortably in a draft or in wind. He catches cold very easily.

Cleanliness is a factor in successful sheep raising. Disinfect troughs and pens weekly.

If any of the sheep are lame it may not be a symptom of foot rot, but it's pretty apt to be.

A lot of hogs in a hog lot well-grown with clover will convey a lot of money to their owner's pocket.

Feeding the drop apples to the stock will save much grain and act as a good appetizer for the animals.

When lambs are grown rapidly the quality of the meat is far and away ahead of that grown slowly.

A horse's usefulness is measured by its strength and rapidity of movement rather than by size and weight.

If one is obliged to feed timothy hay a good ration of bran and oats will help to maintain the ewes in good condition.

The pure bred hog will mature and come into money more quickly than a scrub, and bring more money for the same weight, at that.