

## OPERA GOWNS THIS SEASON SHOW TRAINS AND SUSPICION OF BUSTLE

Costumes More Brilliant Than Ever, and One Is Described of Pale Blue Panne Velvet in Combination With Sparkling Metal Lace—Decolletage Pronounced, but Has Modestie of Draped Tulle.



Splendor Rather Than Significatio  
In Opera Gowns

Train As 1915 Season Knows It

For ever there is a suitable occasion for the wearing of a train, that occasion is surely the opera, where formal gowns are called for. This year the train is an attachment rather than part of the gown itself. Typical of current modes is this costume of pussy willow panelled out, over which is draped one of the new trains of lace. The panels of pale blue pussy willow

silk are applied to an open silk net foundation, giving the costume an effect of dainty lightness. Over the train which also forms part of the bodice—is tied a girlish sash of velvet ribbon.

A simple little frock, however detectable in itself, would be lost in oblivion among the brilliant costumes of opera night. One must be splendidly gowned—and wrapped—to take part in

the great pageant. A typical opera costume brought up to date is of pale blue panne velvet in combination with sparkling metal lace. The decolletage is pronounced in cut, though there is a modestie of draped tulle.

The season's rather short skirt is underlined by a long train and the metal lace peplum, made to flare out by means of light stiffening at the edge, merges into a bustle drapery at the back.

**TRAINS LEND TOUCH OF FORMALITY TO OPERA GOWNS OF LATEST MODE**

Bouffant Draperies Often Are Combined in Revival of Old-Time Fad—Skirt Is Short Enough to Show Instep and Ankle—Brocaded Pussy Willow Silk Is Popular Material.

O PERA raiment deserves a whole page to itself because it is raiment that establishes a precedent, that offers a criterion. It expresses the utmost of formality at formality's utmost correctness. Anything good enough for wear at the opera will be good enough to wear at any evening occasion which demands the last word in elegance and conventionality of dress.

Only one occasion calls for greater richness and formality of attire, that is a presentation to royalty at the Court of St. James. As there is no opportunity for such occasions days on which jewels may gleam and rich satins and brocades sweep in yards of train behind their wearers the opera must be accepted as the supreme occasion for the exploitation of the "grand toilette"—as the French would say.

Not only the dressmakers and the tailors are on the qui vive for weeks before this momentous event. The jewellers make ready their most stunning ornaments; the bootmakers are ready with exquisite slipper wear; fans of appropriate type are tentatively reticulated; hair ornaments, elaborate evening petticoats come in for their share of interest. Even taxi drivers are on the alert—for not everybody goes to the opera in a private limousine.

### Opera Gowns Have Trains.

On the grand opening night the streets surrounding the opera-house are jammed with equipages and with people anxious to see what the exclusive garment. Reporters wedge themselves into commanding positions for observing. Opera-glassed from the galleries, sweep the brilliant parterre of boxes and the orchestra stalls, where also stunning clothes are to be seen. It is one of Manhattan's most splendid seasons and no event of the season is more important from the sartorial standpoint.

Last season, scarcely a single train swept the carpet of the corridor which links the parterre boxes. This year there will be trains aplenty, for trains are coming in again, and the train is peculiarly adapted for expressing the dignity and elegance inseparable from an opera toilette. The new trains hang from the waistline or from the edge of the decolletage, back, and fall to the floor quite independently of the skirt.

They are often quite separate from the costume which may be worn without the train as a dance frock if desired. These independent trains are made of material contrasting with the material of the gown, the majority of lace, when the gown is of satin, gold, red or some other rich satin; they may be of velvet when the gown is of lace, or they may be of brocade or metallic tissue when the gown is of organdy.

The train is not long, as a rule, it drags only four or five inches on the floor, but inevitably it gives the line of dignity and the effect of impressiveness so much to be desired. There is no more beautiful accessory of woman's dress than the train, and it

should never be abandoned in the costume of ceremony and formality.

Sometimes the train is combined with bouffant draperies—one opera costume is composed of both a train used with an actual bustle drapery though this drapery is looped up over the sweeping folds of the train and is quite separate from it. The gown is a most beautiful model of pale blue velvet, also brocaded with silver lace at sides and front of the skirt.

This skirt is short enough to show the instep and ankle, but the blue velvet train sweeps to good length at the hem. The bodice is of silver lace and below there is a short tunic, also of silver lace, stiffened

around the lower edge with featherbone and forming small wing draperies at the sides. At the back the short train is tucked up to make a coquettish bustle drapery, over the velvet train.

Another trained gown for opening night is of brocaded pussy-willow silk, also pale blue in color—and by this way, pale blue seems to be a favorite tint for this season. The skirt has a wide band at the hem, stiffened by setting inverted pins of silver net between panels of the pale blue silk. A V-necked sleeveless bodice of silver net and lace sweeps at the back downward to form a narrow train which ends about four inches behind the feet.

It should be the easiest thing in the world for the woman who desires a modish train to attach a yard-wide strip of lace to the shoulders of her evening frock. She may then lay the lace under a bat bow or such arrangement and then allow the lace strip to fall straight to the floor, and he there in a lace of two.

### Opera Gowns Are Fur-Edged.

Trains are not at a premium, however, in costumes intended for wear in orchestra seats or in the dress circle. Full evening dress is the requirement, but there is not much space to move about, and of course gowns and jackets are designed to take advantage as in the luxurious setting of the boxes. Occasionally a black evening gown is worn at the opera, but such a gown must be very brilliant—such a gown is a great deal of white back and shoulder, to be an effective part of opera splendor.

Black tails edged with black fur and trimmed with broad bands of jetted net comes up to the requirement for silliness. There is almost no bodice at all, merely a broad strip of jetted black net over swathings of black tulle, and two narrow shoulder straps of jet. Bare arms are quite the fashion now, and one need not don long gloves unless she chooses, even for an occasion as formal as the opera.

Only a woman to the manner born, who wears evening dress every night of her life, can maintain absolutely her personality with arms encased above the elbow in restricting kid gloves. They have a trick, however, reminding one every minute that one is "dressed up" and on one's best behavior. Fortunately, just now, they may be dispensed with without offending the most exacting.

Most of the exclusive opera wraps are of velvet this year. And such velvets! In such indescribable and brilliant shades! Chinese blue embroidered with gold, and one sees, gorgeous Mandarin yellow, fawn, petticoat American beauty, jade green, copper.

And almost invariably there is a touch of fur—quite often a great deal of fur. The fur fed I made myself and hence did not enter it in the cost of production.

"This estimated gain I think is a reasonable one since I have figured the present value of the turkeys at market price for meat, but since they are purchased at a high price, there is little chance for breeding purposes at prices above their estimated cost."

"I exhibited one trio at the Umatilla

with a teaspoonful of salt, all beaten very light. One cup of milk, three eggs, sugar, flour, one tea-spoonful of baking powder. One-half graham and one-half rye meal may be used instead of wheat flour, or two cups of cornmeal and one of flour. Drop on well-greased patty pans and bake 20 minutes in a rather quick oven, or bake on a griddle in muffin rings.

## CHILDREN DO FINE WORK

(Continued From Page 6)  
give the most amount of butter fat to the amount of milk. But that is not all that we are after. We want the skimmed milk to feed our pigs and young calves.

"I was quite undecided what cows I would enter in on record keeping for the first month. The cows that I would like to enter were not fresh. I received a few calves, however, giving milk for some time and were not giving as much as they should.

The Ayrshires are well-bred stock. I fed my cows that were giving milk with the Oregon Agricultural College rations balanced ration, and the cows that are not giving milk also get a balanced ration, but somewhat different. I weigh the milk three times a month, the day the 15th and 25th, 1 milk my cows around 5:30 in the morning and 6 o'clock at night and test once each month.

"There was a little change of feed from January to February. I did not feed roots in January, but I did during January. I fed my cows mostly hay and roots in place of so much hay. The test of February varied some from that of January, as I have read, it is due to the change of feed. March 1st I started pasturing the cows on good pasture. I charged it in my record at the rate of 50 cents a month for each cow.

### GRASS FEED IN SPRING.

"For the month of March I weighed the feed and milk and tested the same as usual. April 1st I started feeding the cows not quite as much dry feed, for the green grass had begun to grow. I did not feed roots during the month of March, for the cows all fed out during the month of February.

"During the month of May we fed green vetch to our cows. I valued it in my record at \$3.00 a ton. We planted during May a half acre of mangold, and fed our cows to eat them in shape for the coming State Fair. We also planted an acre of rutabagas and three acres of field corn to feed the cows during the coming Winter.

"I have spent many nights during this summer working on this record book, but I do not regret one minute of the time that I have spent. I know the cows that are not passing for their feed and they are the ones we are selling off. I also know that I have improved in my writing by copying many times."

"I feel that if I do not win a prize at the different fairs with this project that I know I have won a prize by the experience I have had in feeding and care of my cows."

### Girl Does Best With Turkeys.

Miss Carmen Jones, of Vincent, Or., is a Umatilla County girl who leads the state in turkey breeding. She has demonstrated that there is lots of money to be made in turkeys in the Eastern Oregon wheat fields. In addition to making over \$150 profit with her turkeys only half grown, she won the grand prize offered by E. R. Corbett, chairman of the Portland Clearing House Association, to the boy or girl making the best record in turkey club work. Miss Jones writes:

"About the first of March, 1915, I entered the poultry department of the boys' and girls' industrial club contest from School District No. 99, Umatilla County, Oregon. I raised two young pure-bred bronze turkey hens and two 2-year-old Toms. The hens were raised on the ranch and the Toms were purchased from a man north of Pendleton who keeps pure-bred fowls. They weighed 40 pounds each and I paid \$15 for the two."

"When the hens began to lay I crooked one wing and tied a forked wire around the neck and put them in a pasture fenced with hog wire with three barbed wires on top to keep them from straying away while nesting. They did well for a while on the green alfalfa. I fed them grain each evening. Each evening after they had laid I would herd them out to let them have a better variety of food."

### Magpies Peck Eggs.

"It was a pleasure to gather the eggs until the magpies found their nests in the brushpiles. The birds would peck holes in the eggs and eat the yolks. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about 80 eggs in an incubator and set five hens on 15 eggs each. As each hen became broody I moved her to a wire pen where she was supplied with food and water.

"I kept setting hens as I got eggs until I had 12 hens setting and when the eggs in the incubator hatched I placed the little turkeys with these hens. In all, I had 275 eggs setting and out of these 186 little turkeys hatched. This was May 21."

"I did not lose any to speak of excepting those the hens crushed until the latter part of May, when the cold rains started in and lasted about three weeks. Then the hens ate the eggs and the roosters. I put poison in some nests and placed them on stumps where the magpies could get them. In this way I got rid of them."

"The hens averaged about 12 eggs a day, and the roosters about