

# FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



ALTHOUGH simplicity is the keynote of the new millinery—there are extremes. It is just these extremes that the well-dressed woman should guard against.

An extremely plain hat is not always a chapeau of simplicity. Very frequently it is the most daring style imaginable. This is because a "plain" hat generally must depend upon a striking color combination or an unusual shape for its chic—and this sometimes accentuates its severeness. But I do not wish to be misunderstood, as this is not always the case—because some plain hats are very often the most stylish, writes Marion Morris in the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

There is no happy medium (in size) in the new millinery that Paris has created for this season. The bicorne is considered the most correct for morning wear with tailored suits. Afternoon and evening hats are very large, but generally flat.

While the bicorne is the favorite in Paris at present, I should not be surprised if it becomes the craze by the end of the season. It will then be the most common hat, as it will be copied in cheap straws and everybody will be wearing it—regardless whether it is morning or afternoon.

**Bonnet Hat Just Now.**  
However, I may be mistaken, because at the present time the helmet hat is having a run among the cheaper millinery. It is scarcely worth while to talk about this hat, because I should not advise any of my readers adopting it even for a knockabout. As a safeguard (if you are not already acquainted with it) I shall describe it. As its name implies it is helmet shaped and fits down close over the head. Rough straws are most used with a quill or a small bow of velvet in the back.

There is no question about the modishness of the bicorne. Already Paris has sent it to us in quite a few sizes, but so long as it is intended for a tailored hat it is quite the best in the smaller dimensions. Sometimes it has only a small ornament or velvet bow at the left side of the front; sometimes it is trimmed with a large bow in the back. But it never does possess very much trimming, and this I think can best be regulated to suit the individual, as some women would look absolutely foolish with trimming sticking up at the back of a hat. As the style was suggested by the bicorne of the French revolution, it is sometimes made entirely of the revolutionary colors—red and blue. One charming French model was of red straw faced with blue velvet, with a small cockade of the two colors.

**Choice of Many Shapes.**  
While this is recognized as "the" tailored hat of the season, there are other shapes that are smart and more becoming to some women—as not every woman can wear a bicorne, whether it is the style or not. All these tailored shapes are small and close-fitting. Nearly all have high, sloping crowns and narrow brims that are so small that it is difficult to determine whether they are brims.

Black and white is the basis of nearly all these tailored hats. Some of the shapes have white crowns and narrow black brims, others are of white and faced or bound in black velvet. Standing bows of wide and dashing ribbons are favorite trimmings for these chapeaux. One of the most charming hats that I have seen is a high-crowned shape of white Milan, bound with black velvet with a standing bow of wide striped black and white ribbon. In a word picture it may seem extreme, but the hat is not half as daring as one may imagine. A fascinating demi-tailored hat with white straw crown and black brim had a large flat bow of black velvet at the left side almost in the back and a tiny nosegay of forget-me-nots and a few pink rosebuds at the right side front. Either of these hats might be easily made by the woman who has the knack of making bows and who understands the selection of shapes most becoming to her face.

**Quills in New Position.**  
Quills are again in favor! But this time fashion has put them at the back of the hats. It is a clever move! The favorite quill hat is a saucer turban with a dome-shaped crown, with quills slanted across the back. The round brim and the round crown overcomes the severe angle of the quills. Much depends upon the color combination of such a hat. As illustration—a black straw hat with the outside of the saucer brim outlined with a band of emerald green velvet; a band of the same velvet around the crown, and black and green quills.

Sailor hats undoubtedly will enjoy a vogue again, because they have been created in new and not such severe shapes. Some have high crowns and narrow rolled brims—all one color, or with a white crown and colored brim. For athletic women there are larger shapes, but all have turned brims.

Afternoon and evening hats, famil-

iarly known as "dress" hats, are large and flat, as I mentioned above. The inspiration for these were from the hats of a hundred years or more ago. These hats are not all absolutely flat, but are flat in effect with a curve here and there. Most crowns are low, although there are a few exceptions. Garlands of dainty flowers are among the favorite trimmings, but in every instance the adornment is simple.

**Hats of Colored Straw.**  
So the hats may not be painfully plain, colors are the foundation of their beauty. Heretofore "dress" hats were mostly of black straw, and if a color was added it was in the facing. This season they are vice versa—the hats are of colored straw faced with black. The trimmings are in harmony with the color of the straw. While vivid colors are often used they are subdued by this black facing, so that the effect is not really extreme.

New lace veils are also in color, and are in harmony with the shade of the hat. How successful this vogue will be is a question, as not every woman can wear any color over her face.

Styles come and go, but plumed hats will always be in style. Of course, each season a new arrangement for plumes is created. Plumed hats this season are not overlaid. They may be only two plumes standing at the side, or an ostrich collar (lobster feather, as it is sometimes called) encircling the crown. To give height to a hat with an ostrich collar there should be at least one plume standing, or better still, an aigrette—at the side-back, of course.

**Are Comfortable.**  
Although much may be said of the beauty and charm of this season's millinery, it has another commendable feature—the hats are comfortable. Probably this is because coiffures are now worn very plain and necessarily



the hats are designed in accord with the hairdress. As the hats are not shaped to crown a pile of puffs, they are made to fit human heads—and therefore it is not difficult for any woman to be fitted.

A woman asked me the other day whether I thought mushroom hats would be in vogue this season. It may be unwise to make a prediction, but I think before midsummer is here the mushroom will figure among the best styles in millinery. This seems to be natural, as the mushroom is one of the most becoming hats that has ever been created, and its drooping brim is such as excellent protection during the hot summer months. Besides, it is a hat that can be artistically trimmed—and that counts a great deal when one loves the beautiful.

The illustration shows a lovely evening gown of shell pink tulle over pink satin, trimmed with coarse pink lace and tassels of brilliants.

**The Popular Handbag.**  
In the way of handbags nothing is newer than the dark, flatly folded article, heavily beaded, and made with or without a flap. These bags are carried, as a rule, by long ropes of beads, or of twisted silk, and the beads are patterned upon a foundation of fallie. Stitches of gold sparkle among the beads, or may do so, which gold may be accentuated by the tiniest of spangles. The latter are used to pick out the design upon brocade bags in light delicate tones.—Harper's Bazar.

## FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

### LATE SPRING WORK.

By H. D. Scudder, Agronomist, Oregon Experiment Station.

While the rains that have been received throughout Oregon during the month of May have been extremely beneficial, they have interrupted and delayed spring seeding. Because of the unusually cold weather of April, which, according to the weather records kept at Corvallis, was the coldest April on record, the late spring seeding should give equally good or superior returns to the early seeding, for many of the crops.

The early sown corn, alfalfa and potatoes have been held back by the cold weather, and the same is true of the kale, rape, mangels and barley. If advantage has been taken of the lateness of seeding time to give several extra cultivations to the seed bed, getting rid of young weed growth, and conserving moisture, the late seeding will probably, in the majority of cases, give superior yields. This is especially true if extra care is used in giving the last fitting to the seed bed just before sowing.

With the weather much warmer, the surface soil moist and mellow, thoroughly firmed and free from weeds, the latter part of May this season offers ideal conditions for the seeding of alfalfa, clover, rape, corn, barley and even potatoes. For the first three the spring plowed land has had time to settle so that a thorough discing to a depth of about four inches, followed by a harrowing, will put the ground into excellent shape for the seed. For the alfalfa, of course, it is to be remembered that throughout Western Oregon, except possibly on the sandy river drift soils, inoculation soil, obtained from the surface of a successful alfalfa field, should be broadcasted over the new seed bed at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre, and immediately harrowed in. The soil should be preferably scattered on a cloudy day or towards evening, so that the bacteria may not be injured by the sunshine. To facilitate the spreading of so small an amount of inoculation soil it may be mixed with four or five hundred pounds of the soil of the field to be inoculated, so that a sufficient bulk will be had to be broadcasted easily and evenly. Of course, inoculation is entirely unnecessary in Oregon east of the Cascades, owing to the lesser rainfall of that region, the alkalinity of the soil, and the apparently universal presence of the alfalfa bacteria throughout the soils of the region.

Following the inoculation the alfalfa seed may be either broadcasted or drilled in, preferably the latter. It has been found that drilling in the seed makes a much more economical use of it, insuring a more even and larger germination of the seed, because of its being placed at a uniform depth in moist soil. Where drilled in, the seed should not be sown deeper than an inch and a half, care being taken to set the drill to seed shallowly. Where the shallow seed bed recommended for small seed has been prepared and the ground is firm, the drill wheels should not sink in deeply enough to place the seed below the depth recommended. Where a grass seeder attachment for the drill is had it is merely necessary to connect the grass seeder box to the grain tubes so that the alfalfa seed will be drilled in in the regular manner. Where there is no grass seeder attachment the alfalfa may be mixed with meal at the rate of one-third part of alfalfa seed to two-thirds corn meal or ground barley, and the mixture put in the grain hopper box and sown like grain at the rate of about one bushel per acre for Western Oregon seeding. This would make about eighteen pounds of seed per acre. Owing to the universal lower germination of alfalfa seed this year (the average germination of all the samples received at the Corvallis seed testing laboratory being about 85 per cent, instead of the normal 95 per cent), the heavier seeding named is recommended. Where the seed is broadcasted by hand or with a chest seeder not less than twenty pounds of seed should be used, and this should be harrowed in. As I have mentioned in previous articles, the alfalfa seed should, of course, have been sent in to the seed testing laboratory for examination as to purity and germination before purchase or seeding, to be certain that the seed has sufficient vitality to make a stand and is free from dangerous weed seed, such as dodder, which is becoming so common in alfalfa.

It is equally important, of course, that the alfalfa ground should be free of weeds, as foul ground is worthless for alfalfa seeding. Clean ground can be obtained best by growing a cultivated crop, well manured, the year previous to seeding the alfalfa. Potatoes are an especially good crop to precede the alfalfa, but any well-manured and thoroughly tilled crop will do.

In Eastern Oregon on the wheat lands the alfalfa should preferably be drilled in on clean summer fallowed land in double rows about three feet apart. This can easily be done by stopping up all of the grain tubes except pairs of two, separated by four grain tubes closed. Of course, only about four pounds of seed per acre would be used for seeding this way. On the wheat land this row alfalfa where thoroughly cultivated through the summer gives excellent yields of very high quality seed, far outstripping the wheat as a money maker and in its effect in increasing the fertility of the soil.

**Loss of Cow's Milk.**  
A cow that loses her milk between milkings is hard to cure. Sometimes it can be checked or stopped by using one or more rubber bands around the teats. Milking a cow three times a day will avoid some of the loss. Some cows seem incurable, and about all that can be done with them is to keep them to feed calves with. The frequent removal of the milk by the calves will prevent enough milk accumulating to leak out.

**Glazed Fruits and Nuts.**  
Bolt without stirring for 10 or 15 minutes one pound granulated sugar and one-half cup water. Test in water and when brittle remove from fire, add one tablespoon lemon juice and set the pan containing the candy in a bowl of hot water. With a long pin or needle immerse section of oranges, grapes, figs, almonds, walnuts or pecans and set upon oiled paper. The fruit or nuts must be thoroughly dry before dipping into candy.

**Keeping Cabbages.**  
Select a dry place in the patch, put up the cabbages and stand closely together, heads down. Cover with soil from five to ten inches, thinly at first so they will not heat, covering only enough to prevent freezing as the season advances. The burying beds may be made from four to six feet wide.

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### CHAMPION "BULL-DOGGER."

Pendleton Round-Up Secures Desirable Attractions.

Dell Blanchett, champion of all "bull-doggers," and his wife, Bertha Blanchett, champion woman broncho buster of the word, are the two latest attractions to the list of features for the 1911 Round-Up which will be held at the new stadium in Pendleton on September 14 to 16 inclusive.

Fred Earle, manager of non-competitive events, has just signed a contract with these famous Wild West people, which will insure their appearance at Pendleton for the three days of the show.

Blanchett is the man who defeated Buffalo Vernon in a "bull-dogging" contest at the Fiesta of the Dawn of Gold at Sacramento last year and in so doing he lowered the world's record for this event 16 seconds. This record was formerly held by Buffalo Vernon, who wore the title of champion for so long and who gave the Northwest people their first exhibition of the gentle art of "bull-dogging" a steer at the first annual Round-Up last year. As he will also be back this year it is probable that some kind of a match contest can be arranged between the two renowned steer wrestlers.

Mrs. Blanchett is perhaps better known than her husband, and as a drawing card is considered superior. For years she has been doing nothing except riding wild horses and there is no "outlaw" too unmanageable for her to mount. While at the Round-Up she will offer to ride against any woman rider in the world for a side bet of \$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Blanchett have appeared several years as among the star attractions at the Cheyenne Wild West show and traveled at one time with Buffalo Bill's tented frontier exposition. Recently they have been conducting a small show of their own in California and it was only with the utmost difficulty and a considerable figure that they were induced to participate in the local exhibition.

### FASHION HINTS



Batiste flouncing is shown here, combined with a silk of contrasting color. For the flounce edge on the skirt, the silk brings out the pattern effectively. Velvets, as well as silks and satins, are used in this way.

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## PREPARE SOIL FOR ALFALFA LIFE WAS STRENUOUS

Many Failures Attributed to Lack of Study of Needs of Plant—It is Valuable Feed.

(By W. M. KELLEY.)

In most cases the people who have made a failure of growing alfalfa have not devoted much attention to the study of the needs of the plant and have tried it in a manner that would make success out of the question.

The more I see of the plant and converse with men who are succeeding in growing it the more I am of the opinion that it will grow on many farms where it has proven a failure.

There is no question but that it is a very valuable feed to use to balance the rations of farm animals and those who have fed it are pleased with the results.

Many who have read about it are skeptical and will not give it a fair trial and many times when they do try it they go at it in a half-hearted manner and throw the seed upon the soil anywhere it happens to drop and condemn the plant if they happen to get unsatisfactory results.

There is no use trying to grow alfalfa unless the soil is in the best state of tilth possible and properly manured and fertilized for the young plants are tender and will not thrive unless the conditions are favorable.

If alfalfa is started under the following conditions and you fail to get a good stand you can rest assured that you have done your part and after trying three or four times and failing you may then declare it a failure, but not until then should you give up trying.

A rich well drained soil that is well supplied with humus, by the addition of fine stable manure and cover crops and a compact seed bed must be obtained. Most of the successful growers sow about 20 pounds of seed to the acre without a nurse crop. It must have frequent clipping to hold the weeds in check, but must never be cut until it has obtained a fair growth and a vigorous root system.

### TURKEY HENS QUITE TIMID

Always Endeavor to Lay Eggs Where No One Will Find Them—Should Be Watched.

(By B. J. SPERRY.)

The turkey hen is always anxious to lay her eggs where no one will find them, and sometimes those that lay early in the spring will steal their nests in some out-of-the-way place, where the owner will not find them until the first eggs laid are destroyed by the cold. This emphasizes the importance of watching the hens closely and locating the nests early. The eggs should be taken away after the hen has left the nest each day. Hard boiled duck eggs, or even large hens' eggs, hard boiled should be put in their places to satisfy the layer.

It is not wise to go near these nests while the hens are on them, or to remove the eggs while the hens are in the vicinity. If they discover that the nests are found they are quite likely to steal others and abandon the first. When the hens become broody and settle down on the nests to stay, the fake eggs may be removed and their own eggs put back while they are away feeding.

**Feeding Laying Hens.**  
There can be no cast iron rules laid down for feeding laying hens. Individual hens will often overfatten, while others in the same pen, with the same food, will remain in proper condition. Says a writer in an exchange. The writer uses the following method, which he has followed for 30 years, and which has always proved effective: In the morning a mash is given composed of bran, two parts; middlings, ground oats, corn meal and meat scraps, each one part, and linseed meal five per cent. Slightly moisten with water. Give all the green food they will eat during the day, and at night feed a mixture of two parts whole wheat, two parts oats and one part whole corn. The parts in the mash food are by weight, while the parts in the grain food are by measurement. Of the mash food a large iron spoonful is allowed for every two fowls in the pen, and of the evening grain food a good handful is given to each fowl in the pen. The grain food is thrown among hay, straw or leaves to make them scratch and exercise. Grit, charcoal and cracked oyster shell are constantly before them.

**Growing Rhubarb.**  
New plantations of rhubarb should be made as soon as possible in the spring. Linnaea and Victorias are two popular varieties. Ordinarily the new plantations are made by using the divided roots from old plantations. Only the strong, healthy eyes should be used from strong, healthy roots. An Ohio grower applies annually to his rhubarb about 40 tons of manure per acre. Smaller applications will answer the purpose, but liberal manuring is undoubtedly very essential for the production of large stalks. The manure can then be incorporated with the soil by the use of proper implements.

**The Henhouse.**  
Be sure that the new henhouse is located where the drainage is good, and not in a place where water will stand for any length of time. The fowls that scratch and work are usually the ones that lay. The others are the drones and the drones don't pay. Pure-bred poultry cost more than the other kind, but bring better prices when sold.

### THINGS NOT ALWAYS PLEASANT IN THE STONE AGE.

Glance Backward at Domestic Tribulations of the Cave Dweller Should Make Us Thankful Times Have Changed.

Away back in the days of the cave dwellers life must indeed have been a strenuous proposition.

After you'd chased an antelope 39 miles through the woods and killed it with a stone hatchet with an edge like a grindstone you had to carry it home 39 miles and dissect it with a piece of flint that was as sharp as a Rugby football.

If company came to dinner you couldn't boil a can of soup in a kettle and serve the delighted guests with something that made their mouths water. Not much you couldn't.

Instead you'd follow your cave-dwelling wife into the back part of the cave, and she'd say just like your wife does today:

"Fool! Idiot! Wretch! The very idea of your bringing people home when you knew there wasn't anything in the house to eat!"

Then you'd go out where the company was twiddling its bare legs and say:

"I'm awfully sorry, o' man, but there ain't anything to eat in the house. Just make yourself at home, and I'll run over on Stone river and see if I can't kill something." You couldn't even give him that old song and dance about the grocer not coming.

You'd have to wander about in the jungle, and finally, if luck was with you, you'd kill something—it didn't matter what. You'd hurry home, and your wife and the guest would be on the friendly footing of the walrus and an algebraic proposition, and the way she looked at you would make cold chills run up and down your spine.

It's different these days, and much as we lambast the canners of lima beans and tomatoes and ham and things, we have to admit that it beats the stone age all hollow.

If you bring a friend home unexpectedly, of course, your wife will look at you as though you'd contemplated skinning the baby or robbing a Sunday school of its collection, but she'll be able to dish up something!

If everything else fails she can call up the drug store and get some ice cream, and lie to the guest, saying: "It has been so hot we don't eat supper now. We usually have cream."

For times have changed since the stone age, and many of us, forgetful of our blessings at other times, must recognize that we are fortunate people, when the times comes for a comparison of conveniences.—DallasNews.

**For Art's Sake.**  
"Look pleasant," said the photographer.

The sitter raised his eyes and gave a sickly smirk.

"Your head just a little bit more to the left, please," suggested the voice from the black shroud. "No, don't move the eyes."

"Like a man suffering from a stiff neck, or an Eiffel tower collar, the sitter tilted his head gingerly till it reached the desired angle, and he resembled a dying fish trying not to mind.

"That's very nice—very nice, indeed," said the photographer. "Stay just there while I make the exposure." He removed the cap as he spoke and counted out one and three-fourths minutes. "Thank you, sir," he then observed. "You can get up. I'm afraid you've been sitting on your hat."

"My hat," roared the sitter, angrily, regarding the flattened felt. "Why, the dickens didn't you tell me I was sitting on it?"

"My dear sir," protested the photographer blandly, "that would have spoiled your expression."

### Chivalrous Raphael.

All along the woman had maintained that her little Italian cobbler was sharp as a tack. The quickness with which he caught on to who Tetrazzini is and what she does upheld her contention. He had never heard of Tetrazzini and he did not know the meaning of sing, but all the woman had to say was:

"Italiano woman—sing—la, la, la, la, la, la," and a glow of comprehension lighted his eyes.

"Ah, schlamazzree," he said. "Italiano woman do that?"

"Yes, fine," said the woman. But when she looked up "schlamazzare" in an Italian dictionary and found that it meant to cackle like a hen her opinion of Raphael as a linguist and a cavalier underwent a revision.

**Not a Fighter.**  
"My father," the host says, "carried that sword."

The guest examines the blade with interest, and discovers a stamped statement thereon, to the effect that the sword was made in 1899.

"What war was your father in?" he asks.

"War? Oh, father wasn't in any war! He was a traveling salesman for a regalia house."—Judge.

**How Rumors Start.**  
"What's this about sewing your unfortunate wives up in sacks?"

"Nothing to it," replied the sultan, emphatically. "I did get 'em some hobble skirts."