

MODES of the MOMENT



It is difficult to interest any woman in fashions just now. She is watching for what is to come and caring little for what has passed. It is too hot, too humid, too fatiguing to bother one's head with anything so exacting as clothes.

She knows that her head must be troubled with this problem in six more weeks, and she is saving up her vitality for that time. She has got her clothes for summer, and she has no idea of getting her clothes for winter. She wants to enjoy the open air, the new book, feed meals on the awning-shaded veranda. As far as it is possible she wants to be let alone. She is quite willing to listen to any overture to pleasure, but she is actively opposed to any effort toward work, writes Anne Rittenhouse, in the New York Times.

In a way she is a mollusc, in that she holds on with all her strength to doing nothing.

She may want to wear the clothes she has, but she may not be able to do it. It is rare indeed when a woman is not compelled through inclination or some forces of circumstances to rearrange her wardrobe in every season, no matter how well it is planned.

She may regard the heated and languorous midsummer as the most irritating time to think about anything so simple as a blouse or so terrifying as a hat and a gown, but ten to one she must do this. This is true of each of the four seasons. To save herself trouble she may use all her wits toward planning and perfecting a wardrobe that will leave her free for the rest of the season, but her best laid plans will go awry.

Some Good New Ideas.

She will learn there are midsummer fashions as soon as she begins to experiment with them. She will be surprised to learn how many clever things are introduced in a dull season to keep up interest, and how really satisfactory these are when tried out.

Some of them are entirely new; others were invented much earlier in the season, but in the rush of many new things they were allowed to pass by without notice.

The designers themselves take great pleasure in introducing scraps of new things, in applying new methods, in playing with new ideas, when the bulk of the work is over and the frenzied demand for clothes has somewhat ceased. One designer, noted for charming things, says that she gets all her inspirations after June. She explains this by the fearful rush of the spring, when every woman wants all her gowns at the same time, and no leisure is allowed for suggestions or inspiration.

As long as women must look at clothes and make them or buy them it is wise to know some of the interesting things that are being done in midsummer gowns. Embroidering white embroidery with colors is a truly pleasant touch that is brought into favor and gains new followers each day.

The eyelet embroidery is bought in the real or imitation varieties, and then its openings are overcast with vivid tones in mercerized wash floss. The pale blues and pinks which, in other days, every woman chose, have given way to intense colors, such as red, green, purple, black, and yellow.

These are mixed in with several other tones, and sometimes three or four colors are used in strong contrast to each other.

Can Be Done at Home.

This work can be done at home, although it becomes tedious if attempted in large quantities. The best part of it is that a small piece of it goes far. The method of the day is to use very little trimming, but make that little most brilliant and important. A patch of scarlet and yellow embroidery on a dead white gown is effective and artistic. A mass of this embroidery is not.

The woman who needs new white blouses for her coat suits or informal wear with white linen skirts, is getting eyelet embroidery and touching it off with a splash of oriental coloring to give it character. These blouses fasten down the front with crocheted buttons, are finished with a frill of handkerchief linen or silk mull edged with pique lace, and then the embroidery, with the eyelets as a foundation, is carried out in some sweeping Egyptian design across the shoulders, at the bust, or on the edges of sleeves.

This is more effective on a peasant blouse cut without shoulder sleeves and armholes.

The entirely square blouse is coming more into use every day. The patterns for it are extremely simple. They require the material to be folded over to the required depth, a circle cut for the neck and straight underarm seams cut in one with straight undersleeve seams. As you easily see, there is little sewing to do. The underarm seams are stitched up, as are the seams under the sleeves. The front is opened, hemmed back and buttoned, and the trimming is what one desires.

There is nothing new about cretonne coats. They were worn last year, but they have been brought out again in a popular way. Sometimes the cretonne is merely used as a most important trimming. It is applied to a homespun linen in any color desired. Bands of it are put at all edges, including a four-inch hem at the bottom.

There is a wide Inevitable collar, buttons covered with cretonne, and wide cuffs that flare back over the elbow on a short sleeve.

These coats reach to half way between the knees and hips, and many of them are cut away in front. They are put over thin white frocks, and some women wear them with foulard, marquisette, and veiling.

They are rather prettier over white than anything else. It may not be an ultra-nice suggestion, but if a frock is a little worn or not altogether fresh the coat, like charity, covers much. It gives distinction to what would be commonplace.

The smart ones are all cretonne, and the colors chosen are soft and cool looking rather than vivid and glaring. There is an attempt on the part of the ultra-smart designers to substitute these coats by tapestry ones, that give the same effect, but which are quite warm.

Virtue in Tapestry Coats.

They can only be worn on the coast or in the mountains. The cretonne is far the better choice for our climate unless one is going to spend vacation days in a cool climate, where there are formal social affairs.

If the tapestry coat, however, remains in fashion until next autumn it will make rather a pleasing garment for afternoon affairs. It will be made



Morning Gown of Dotted Foulard.

In an ornate style, with frills of good lace at neck and elbows, and will be fastened with gemmed buttons set in rims of metal.

This is the theory; it may not materialize. Women may not like this coat, and it will not last. It has its advantages, and I see no reason why it should not have a fair trial when the cold weather comes in.

The Long-Line Effect.

Which same might be entitled "the long-line effect and how to get it." For all of us must look like sylphs nowadays, and if Nature has been unkind, she must be gently assisted to kindness.

Nothing succeeds for this purpose, with the woman whose clothes are of her own devising, like the vertical band running down the front of the one-piece frock, almost from chin to toes.

The gown may open in this manner, so that there is a row of fabric-covered or pearl buttons or of braid frogs all down the front, caught at the waist by a loose girdle. Many of the new skirts also open in the front, seeming nothing but wide oblongs of dress goods wrapped about the form feminine.

Or that long line may be a simulated opening, whereas the dress fastens quite conventionally in back. Then there is a frill effect of lawn or linen, deeply scalloped and perhaps edged with embroidery or itself embroidered. Indeed, a fold and a row of buttons in the exact vertical middle of a gown will give the desired effect with a minimum of trouble.

Then there is the tunic effect. A tucked undershirt and a tunic slashed down from the frilled Dutch collar to below the knees will make one look delightfully long and slim.

Moreover, simple defining embroidery will do a great deal; and there is always the sash, appropriately draped and fastened at shoulder and knee.

And the applied strip of embroidery over net, or of braiding, or dress goods figured in a contrasting color to the plain fabric, always succeeds in its effects, especially when the whole skirt is vertically plaited in wide folds and the applied band reaches entirely to the low-cut neck.

The important thing to remember is not to undo the effect, laboriously gained, of the straight front line by wide frills or tucks elsewhere in the gown. Let everything be subdued to this one feature, so that the idea of length is accentuated.

And so, all hail to the long-line effect.

BIG DEMAND FOR DAIRY COWS.

Dairymen Report It Impossible to Purchase First Class Animal For Less Than \$80 Per Head.

By J. E. PAYNE, Colorado Agricultural College.

The great demand for dairy products has caused the price of good dairy cows to be very high. Reports from associations of dairymen show that it is impossible to buy first-class dairy cows at even \$80 a head. With such a demand for cows in old dairy districts, there will be few good cows moved into new dairy territory. So, the only way new districts can be supplied must be by breeding up the common stock by the use of good dairy bred bulls.

If good dairy cows could be sold for \$40 to \$50, at least 5,000 could be sold in Colorado within the next year. But the prices as above quoted are prohibitive. So, only the culls from the old dairy districts are likely to be sent here for sale.

When bringing cows into the country, tuberculosis and other diseases may also be introduced. The cows now in Colorado, especially the range cows, are free from tuberculosis. If good dairy bred bulls are mated with selected range cows, the heifers of the first cross will be good milk cows. Future crosses will still further improve the dairy herd, if accompanied by careful selection.

If this plan is carried out for a few generations of cattle, Colorado can not only produce all the dairy cows needed, but a supply can be sent to the eastern states.

With cheap feed which is available, the raising of dairy cows may become profitable here.

Colorado should be able to successfully compete with Connecticut and other eastern states, where it costs \$60 to \$80 to raise a dairy heifer, and feed her until she is two years old.

NEW LAW PROTECTS GROWERS

Measure Enacted by Wisconsin, If Generally Observed, Will Greatly Benefit Nurserymen.

The provisions of the Wisconsin state nursery law, which was passed in June, 1909, if generally observed, will greatly benefit the fruitgrowers of the state, according to Prof. J. G. Sanders, state nursery inspector of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. The law prohibits the sale of uninspected plants or trees, or any other kind of nursery stock by an unlicensed person, whether the original owner or an agent. Shipments of uninspected stock into the state are prohibited, the law requiring that all such shipments be officially inspected.

All growers of trees and plants who desire to offer them for sale must secure a certificate-license good for one year, at a cost of \$10. Tags are furnished by the state inspector, and must be attached to each package of trees or plants sold. All agents selling trees within the state must obtain and carry at all times a duplicate agent's license like the original issued to the firm which they represent. These agent's licenses cost \$1.

The purpose of the law is to protect the farmer from unscrupulous persons who would sell diseased or insect-infested trees or plants. Any person having nursery stock for inspection should write to the state nursery inspector, Agricultural Experiment station, Madison.

Use of Drugs.

Do not be constantly drugging your live stock with the idea that something is wrong with their health. When convinced that the animal is out of condition and that medicines are needed have a veterinarian prescribe the medicine and give it under his direction. Much harm can be done by the constant use of condition powders, as they usually contain drugs having diuretic properties. As a consequence the kidneys become accustomed to stimulation, and when the medicine is stopped the kidneys, not having the accustomed stimulant, become sluggish and inactive, and consequent ill condition of the animal follows.

Sand For Ducks.

Some people have a notion that ducks and geese do not need grit because they are not seen picking up large particles of stone. They do not need as large a size of grit as hens do, for they get sand when puddling in the bottom of the creek and streams where they forage for weeds and fish. Ducklings should be provided with plenty of sand, which takes the place of grit. So thoroughly do some duck raisers believe in grit that they mix sand in the feed that they give their young ducks.

Milking.

Milking with wet hands is a filthy practice. The clean milker uses clean hands and is sure before he begins that the cow's udder is clean and that no falling dirt can get into the milk. Using lard on the hands to make milking easy will aid in making hard milking. It will also help to keep the cow's teat very tender. Dampening the teats with milk also has the same effect.

Food For Chickens.

A handful of grain dug into an ash hill will bring the chickens to it, and then good-bye to the insects.

A plant of Swiss chard sown adjoining the poultry yard will supply greens all summer provided the fowls are not allowed to eat it more than an hour a day.

MANY WORDS FROM ONE ROOT

Interesting Reading at This Time When So Many Are Interested in Aviation.

We say that aeronauts "fly," and we use a correct word of very ancient lineage, though its first users had no thought of applying it to motion through air, but confined it to the idea of moving through water. So really when we fly we are swimming through the air, for the water association has clung to the entire family of "flying" words in all of the Aryan languages.

It has been a large family that has sprung from the Aryan root "flu," which, when it reached the Anglo-Saxon, became "flu"—the change from the "p" to the "f" sound being quite common. That root to our Aryan ancestors conveyed the idea of swimming through water and was afterward extended to motion in a buoyant manner in any supporting medium and finally has come to have a wide variety of meanings from moving like a bird through the air to "flying" into a passion and "flying" as a rumor flies.

That little root "flu" has grown in India and in the Sanskrit has been preserved intact, meaning to fly or jump. The Hindus call the frog "plava" because he is a jumper. In the Greek we have "pleein," to sail or float. The association with water is found in the Latin "pluvia," which means rain, and gives us Jupiter Pluvius. When we reach the Teutonic the "f" sound begins and we have the base "flut" on which the English words rest. In the Anglo Saxon there is "flota," a ship, because it floats in water, and in the Icelandic are exactly the same word and meaning. Our Swedish brother has "flota" for a float or raft, and in Danish it is "flyde," meaning to flow. The Dutch bring in their "v" and have "vlot" for a raft.

That root has given us scores of words in the English language. From "flut," several ships that "float" on water, as well as "fleet," to move swiftly like flowing water, or like an object through water.

On Fools.

I will confess a truth to thee, reader. I love a fool—as naturally as if I were of kith and kin to him. When a child, with childlike apprehensions, that dived not below the surface of the matter, I read those parables—not guessing at their involved wisdom—I had more yearning toward that simple architect that built his house upon the sand than I entertained for his more cautious neighbor. I grudgingly at the hard censure pronounced upon the quiet soul that kept his talent and—prizing their simplicity beyond the more provident, and, to my apprehension, somewhat unfeminine wariness, of their competitors—I felt a kindness that almost amounted to a tendre for those five thoughtless virgins. I have never made an acquaintance since that lasted, or a friendship that answered with any that had not some tincture of the absurd in their characters. I venerate an honest obliquity of understanding.—Charles Lamb.

What Mattered the Kind?

He was a fragile youth, she a maiden fair. They were engaged for the next dance.

"Would you prefer to sit it out?" he asked tenderly.

She agreed, and they sat on the stairs. At least, the lady did. The male portion of the partnership, with a yell, rose more hastily than he sat down, his face bearing a horrible expression of torture.

"Oh, Mr. Slim, what kind of attack is it?" exclaimed the maiden in distressed tones.

"What earthly difference does it make, so long as it was one?" he growled.

And to this day the fair creature has been unable to understand why the fragile Mr. Slim strode angrily away, vowing awful vengeance on the person responsible for leaving that upturned tack on the stair carpet.

High New Hampshire Hedge.

What is admittedly the most extensive hedge in this corner of the country stands in front of the residence of John R. Hatch in the village of Greenland, N. H. It is 200 feet long. It is composed of sturdy spruce trees, ranged side by side as thickly as their growth will permit, and which are now 30 feet high.

This distinctive feature of one of New Hampshire's fairest villages is 40 years old. The roadway which runs along the Hatch premises is completely obscured from the occupants of the house as the house is completely hidden from the travelers in the highway. Greenland's spruce hedge is certainly the most extensive thing of its kind which one will find in or about the precincts of New England.

Parisian Burglar's Ingenious Device.

A new device for robbing flats was hit upon by a Frenchman who is now in jail. Dressed as a working man and carrying a bucket filled with a mysterious compound, he was in the habit of calling at flats saying that he had come by the landlord's orders to disinfect the place.

During the operation such an unpleasant smell was emitted that the tenant hastily decamped to the room farthest removed from the scene of "disinfection," leaving the coast clear for the burglar. The latter at length presented himself at a flat which happened to be occupied by the landlord himself and a few minutes afterward he was handed over to the police.



HITCHCOCK IN EUROPE TO GET DESERVED REST



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, postmaster general, has gone to Europe to get a short rest. He deserves it. When a man, in the short length of time that Mr. Hitchcock has been in office, cuts down a postal deficit from \$18,000,000 to \$10,000,000, to use round numbers, he has worked hard enough to earn recreation. This is the accomplishment of Mr. Hitchcock and no one will begrudge him all the rest he can take during the hot months. He said when he left that he expected to be gone only a few weeks, so he'll be back at his desk before long fighting that deficit again.

To look at Hitchcock a person wouldn't think he ever would get tired. He's a six footer and built like an athlete. He's not only built like an athlete, but he was the champion heavy-weight boxer at Harvard. But the strongest of men sometimes get tired and Mr. Hitchcock is like the rest of us.

Had Frank H. Hitchcock chosen to be a pugilist—his sensitive nature prohibited even such a thought—it is likely that he would have been the champion. He had the size, the strength, the skill, and, best of all, the intellect.

A story has been told of a bout that came off at the White House one day and as it never has been denied, although Mr. Hitchcock, even with his closest friends, has refused to discuss it, it is repeated here.

Everybody knows that Theodore Roosevelt is no slouch with the gloves. He is a scrapper of the Tom Sharkey type and likes to slug.

One day Hitchcock was at the White House on business and President Roosevelt invited him down to the gymnasium in the basement. The president tossed a pair of gloves to Hitchcock and said: "Put 'em on." At the same time he drew on another pair. Mr. Hitchcock peeled off his coat and vest and followed orders.

In a minute the president of the United States and the then assistant postmaster general were at it. Roosevelt didn't like it because Hitchcock was using only slight taps.

"Hit," he shouted. "Knock me out if you can."

Again Hitchcock obeyed orders of his chief. Smash! went a straight jab on the presidential face. "Bully," grunted Roosevelt. "You can't do it again." Bing! A right swing staggered the president.

"I guess that's enough," exclaimed Roosevelt. "I can't afford to be going around with a black eye. But if I were not the president I'd like to fight this with you."

"Any time you say, Mr. President," replied the obliging Mr. Hitchcock.

LOEB MAY GO BACK TO ALBANY AS GOVERNOR



IF William Loeb Jr. runs for governor of New York and is elected he will return to the quarters at Albany where he once was a stenographer, but which he left as private secretary to the chief executive.

Loeb started his public career as a stenographer in the general assembly of New York, became private secretary to several public officials, reporter of the New York constitutional convention and in 1894 district attorney. Next we find him a stenographer in the office of Governor Roosevelt. He attracted the attention of the future president and was made private secretary. He held this position until Roosevelt's term of governor expired and then became the colonel's secretary while Roosevelt was vice-president. When Roosevelt was made president upon the death of McKinley, Loeb followed him to the White House and after Mr. Cortelyou was appointed postmaster general Loeb became private secretary. In his term of office at the White House the title was changed from private secretary to that of secretary to the president.

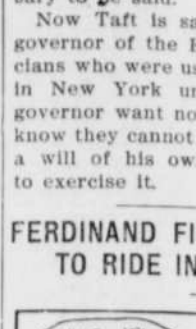
There have been many secretaries to presidents or private secretaries as you may wish to call them, but there have been few who had anything on Mr. Loeb.

It is doubtful if any other secretary has such tasks to perform as were those set by Roosevelt for his aid.

Loeb was an ideal buffer for a president. He had a knack of handling big matters quickly and expeditiously. If mistakes were made he could shoulder the blame in a flash and often did. He knew the men the president wanted to see and the ones he didn't and it was seldom that the wrong person got past him.

From the White House Mr. Loeb went to New York as collector of the

FERDINAND FIRST KING TO RIDE IN AN AEROPLANE



FERDINAND, king of Bulgaria, got into the aeroplane by taking in an air bath. He now is distinguished by the fact that he is the only monarch who is able to honor his subjects.

Aviation isn't safe yet and no telling when the aeroplane will buckle or the gas bag will explode, so it's a safe bet that Emperor William, King George of England, Alfonso of Spain and some other monarchs are not going to let their royal heads in the affairs of their country, ardy just to go soaring in clouds.

Imagine President Taft in an aeroplane. To put it another way, imagine the aeroplane that weighs the 300 pounds of the chief of the United States. Able that Theodore Roosevelt enjoy nothing better than to fly in clouds. His daughter, Mrs. Worth, is said to have expressed eagerness to make a flight yet do so, but it's safe to say royal rulers of the empires and ponds are not going to follow the example of Ferdinand of Bulgaria at Harselle, near Liege, experience of flying twice and Kiewit aerodrome on a machine by Chevallier de Lamnne.

When he started out with Boris and Cyril, to watch the his majesty had not the faintest notion of leaving terra firma, seeing the chevalier's exploitational enthusiasm and love of the better of his discretion.

Ferdinand mounted the with the chevalier and he really and easily into the air, flying up eight minutes and a half he came down the king said, "I have never," he said, "anything that made me forget of state so completely. I shall best to introduce aviation to my people."

Some of the others would forget the affairs of state, will hardly take to the clouds purpose.

Landis as much as told the to indict the individual pack.

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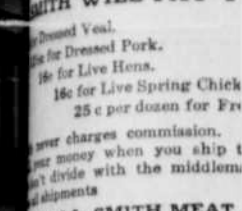
praising the beef trust. Now, mour, Swift, Morris, et al., to look or they will find charged with violating the anti-trust law.

No jurist on the federal more vigorous than Judge Landis is it probable that the rather find themselves rather any other man in court. Judge is fair and above all honest, and quires the same of all his officials. He has been known a poor unfortunate in case there were extenuating circumstances the smallest amount possible them off just as lightly as but where it is an old offense case requiring drastic action as quick to apply the full law.

Prices of meat are of in every man, woman and child country, and if it is found to have been any conspiracy to the cost, the grand jury in a trial jury finds the magnitude Judge Landis may be depended to the rest.

Looks That Way. "I'm afraid that bard is a 'How now?'"

"He's advertising for a job with \$500 to learn the poem."



B. E. Wright

port. President Taft gave job. His work in that office recent occurrence that little sary to be said.

Now Taft is said to want governor of the Empire state, who were used to run in New York until Hughes governor want none of Loeb know they cannot handle him a will of his own and is to exercise it.

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