

NEW EVENING BODICE

HAS TWO FEATURES THAT CALL FOR CONSIDERATION.

To Be Made of the Skirt Material, Which Will Be Liked, and Has Sleeves That Show the Empire Influence.

There is too much evidence brought out for the new kind of evening bodice not to feel that it will win. It is not entirely attractive in its present tentative guise, but no doubt it will grow in grace as the weeks advance.

It is made of the skirt material, which cannot be said of all the waists we have worn, and has sleeves, short little puffs only, also of the fabric. It has been more than one decade since we have worn an opaque sleeve and one of this shape. It is decidedly the first empire influence.

Some of these sleeves are straight, extending half way to the elbow and finished there with a stiff turn over cuff, also of the material. It is this sleeve which women do not like, and it is not probable they will wear it. However, its introduction in high places gives one a chance to stop and



Bodice, Trimmed With Braid, With Satin Collar and Cuffs.

think. It may be modified and softened, but it evidently leads the way away from the evening sleeve of today.

These two features are the most important of the early season. They point with an unmistakable finger toward something different, but whether the French openings will follow up the prophecy, or we will follow in detail the French showings, remains to be seen. At any rate, it is well to fix one's mind upon this possible fashion. It may keep one from buying something that will be hopelessly out of the running later in the spring.

Those who know, feel that the very wide skirt has had its day for street wear, although six-yard ones are already featured for the evening, placed, however, over a much narrower underskirt. This assembling of two distinct types of skirt on a figure is always suggestive of the Orient, and in one or two of its recent appearances, it is unpleasantly so. A figure swathed in a satin underskirt which is caught in at the knees by a band of gold lace, and covered by a six-yard net outer skirt finished at the edge with jet, is a daring garment to put upon any woman, especially when she uses it for dancing.

Skirts for street wear, whether belonging to a suit or a frock, are built on conservative lines. There is no return to the hobble effect, but the immense sweep of the elongated Russian tunic which was the feature of the winter will give place to a hem wide enough for freedom and with a

decided flare at the sides. Its shortness will be preserved.

On every side there are evidences that this shortness, which displays all of the boot, will be persisted in, for it is the only possible way in which to make a wide skirt wearable. As soon as it sweeps the instep, it gains an aggressive awkwardness.

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PRETTY COVERS FOR CORSETS

Season's Lingerie is Really Beautiful, and the Prices Accordingly Are "Way Up."

Whether under the classification of corset covers, brassiere or camisole, the little slip that conceals the corset is a most luxurious and fetching affair. When the blouse is of lace or net the corset cover is usually of some silk like pussy willow taffeta or crepe de chine. Under a less transparent blouse it may be shirred net, lace or even embroidered chiffon, and usually it is held up over the shoulders by the merest straps of lace, ribbon or tiny chiffon roses.

Smartly shaped corset covers are now in surplice style—not rounded out at the top, and the deep V of the surplice crossing is arranged at back as well as front. A single snap fastener at the belt line holds the crossed surplice in place and if some sort of fastening is required at the bust a sparkling brooch holds the lace together and gleams through the outer blouse. A corset cover of this type, made of net puffing and hand-embroidered strips of organdie is set together with hemstitching and costs \$7.98—quite a tidy price to pay for a corset cover, but then women are spending extravagant sums just now on their "undies," as intimate garments are called in England.

The camisole goes straight across the bust and shoulder straps hold it up. It is worn usually with transparent evening blouses, for when the top is drawn up by a ribbon-run beading, the shoulder straps may be slipped down and the shoulder left bare under the gauzy bodice. Camisoles of the prettiest sort are of embroidery and lace insertions arranged in transverse rows and sometimes tiny chiffon roses in pastel shades are grouped in clusters along the upper edge. If the figure is not slender a brassiere of some sort must be donned under the camisole for support.

BEDROOM SLIPPERS OF LINEN

Have Many Advantages, Chief of Which is That They Are So Easily Cleaned.

The new idea in bedroom slippers is to make them of linen. These are decidedly comfortable on the feet, wear well, and can be washed easily. They can be made from plain or embroidered linen, just a little heavier than you would use for dollies or center pieces. Buttonhole around the top in a small scallop, and make eyelets in which to run narrow ribbon.

They are very pretty made up of embroidery four inches wide and with a well-covered edge as well as an open one through which the ribbon can run. When soiled they can be removed from the sole, laundered and replaced with little trouble. It is well to keep a fresh pair always on hand. This suggests pleasant winter work for summer wear, when we feel that we can spare a little time from our knitting and garment making for the good cause.

Tailored Morning Skirts.

Tailored morning skirts are of linen, crash and ratine, that corduroy stripe on a net ground. They are about three yards around the hem and cut two or three gored circular. Their style comes in this flare and in the smart way they are belted in at the waist.

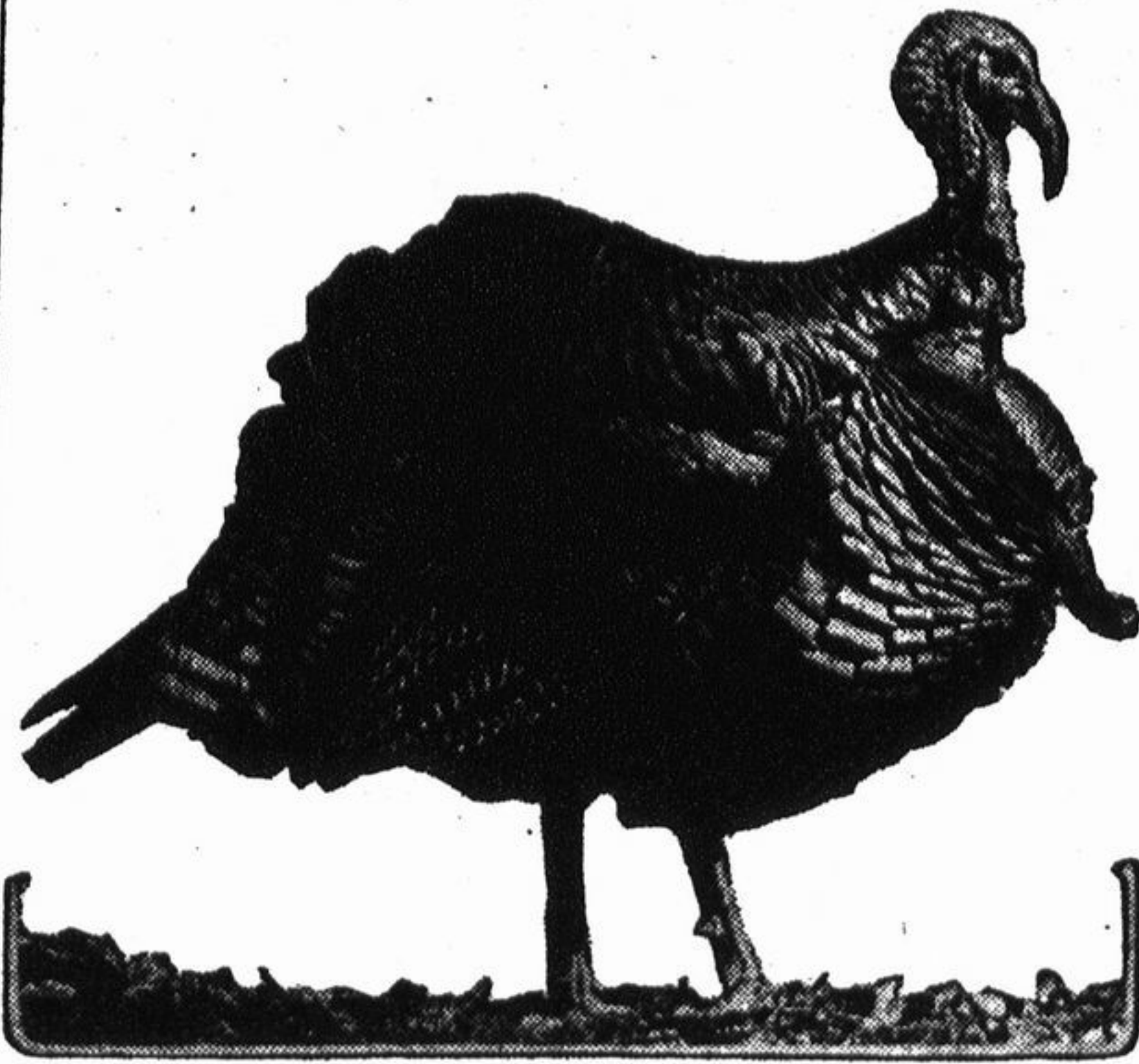
Newest Baby Quilts.

Baby's newest down quilt is both pretty and practical. It has the upper and under sides of soft china silk of either pale blue or pink, and over this is a cover of very sheer linen. The cover is the full size of the quilt after the edges are turned over, and it is mitred at the corners. The overlay is at least five inches and is usually finished with an embroidered scallop or lace edge. Is it not a fine idea? For when the cover is soiled it can be easily removed and laundered and the silk quilt is protected from dirt and dust and the soil of frequent handling.

A Practical Style.

Every wearable black taffeta gown had one of the very full, long tunic skirts decorated with a trellis border made of velvet ribbon. The fullness of the tunic came on the sides and instead of being gathered into the waist it was laid into plaits that were neither flat nor pressed, but stood out stiffly, caught to the skirt only at the beginning and end of each plait. The waist was of net over white chiffon; the underskirt was tight, but had a slight flare.

BLACKHEAD WIPING OUT TURKEY FLOCKS



A Bronze Turkey.

"Liver trouble" and "spotted livers," "spotted cholera" and "turkey cholera" are some of the names given in different localities to the diseases now known generally as the blackhead, which is virtually wiping out the turkey flocks in many parts of the country where these birds were once a staple product.

I have dealt with this disease since 1898 and so far have found no drug or combination of drugs that seems to be worth relying upon, says an Arkansas writer in Farm Progress. In my opinion preventive measures are the only things that the turkey grower and the fancier of these birds can place any great dependence upon.

Investigators who have studied this form of disease for years are certain that it is spread by the scattering of a minute parasite akin to the very lowest group of animal life. Like the negri bodies found in hydrophobia and organisms that spread malaria, these parasites are extremely hard to destroy. The active principle of blackhead is called "cocidium" and is closely allied with the seeds of hydrophobia.

The methods of prevention are, in brief: First of all buy no new birds, no importations, no turks or old fowls from close at hand or from any other section, without carefully examining them for traces of the disease, and then placing them in quarantine away from the other birds for several days. As it may be carried by other domestic fowls, it will be best to examine all ducks, hens, geese and guinea fowls brought to the place before letting them run at large.

When a bird dies of blackhead burn the body at once. Burying them is a bad practice, as rats, dogs or other animals may dig them up and

scatter the infected tissues about the premises, where healthy fowls may pick it up.

So far as curing a case of blackhead that has already developed is concerned, I never attempt it. The ax and the bonfire are two of the best remedies I know for blackhead. As soon as I am certain that a bird is infected I kill it and burn the body. Some turkey fanciers who have valuable birds isolate the young birds, put them in clean, dry quarters, feed lightly on soft and light foods and manage to improve their condition. I doubt the value of any such cure.

I change the location of the turkey runs as often as possible and in this way manage to prevent any great losses from blackhead. The turkey ranges are changed yearly and I find it best to keep them away from the other poultry around the place. I am a heavier grower of turkeys than of other fowls and give them the advantage of location in every instance.

There are three characteristic symptoms of blackhead that never vary in any variety that may be attacked. Diarrhea is always present at some stage of the disease. Then, too, the observer will note a sort of a sleepiness or half coma that makes the bird listless and causes it to stay apart from the flock. Then follows the emaciation, the "lightness" that is always commented upon by the investigator. There is no appetite with this stage of the disease.

I have seen an entire hatch of young turks wiped out at seven days old by the first symptom, the diarrhea. As a rule this form of the disease attacking very young birds will kill about 90 per cent of the hatch in the period between the fifth and the thirty-fifth day of their existence. It may make its appearance at any time.

HINTS FOR THE POULTRYMAN

Facts and Figures Carefully Compiled and Edited—Excellent for Future Reference.

The following facts and figures should be preserved for future reference. They are not given at random, but have been carefully compiled and edited:

It takes about three months to grow a broiler.

The goose lays a score or two of eggs in a year.

No brooding-pen should contain over fifty chicks.

Broilers shrink about a half pound each when dressed.

Forty dressed ducklings are packed in a barrel for shipment.

The shell of an egg contains about fifty grains of salt and lime.

From thirty-five to forty ducks and drakes are allowed in a pen.

The duck averages about ten dozen eggs in about seven months' laying.

Build the house 10 by 10 feet for ten fowls, and the yard ten times larger.

Ducklings are marketed at five-pound weight, which they attain in ten weeks.

Ten dozen eggs a year is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

About four dozen eggs are given as an average for the annual output of the turkey.

Duck feathers sell at 40 cents per pound; goose feathers bring double the amount.

Thirteen eggs are considered a setting, though many breeders are now giving fifteen.

Between forty and fifty degrees is the proper temperature to keep eggs for hatching during winter.

Eggs intended for hatching should not be kept over four weeks.

It will require seven pounds of skimmed milk to equal one pound of lean beef for flesh-forming qualities.

One dollar per head is the average cost of keeping a fowl a year, and the same amount is a fair estimate of the profits.

The eggs of the White Leghorn, Black Minorcas and Houdan are of about the same weight as those of the Light Brahma.

To fatten the turkeys, feed whole corn at night and give them all they will eat of other fattening foods in the daytime, with plenty of clean water.

EVERY-DAY POULTRY TERMS

It is Correct to Speak of Female as a Pullet Until She is Eighteen Months Old.

There seems to be a somewhat hazy notion among amateurs as to the exact meaning of the terms used to designate young and old stock. A pullet, strictly speaking, is a female under one year old. After she has attained her full maturity she is a hen, but in the trade we speak of a fowl as a pullet until she has completed her first year's laying. Therefore, it is correct to speak of her as a pullet until she is eighteen months old, or has begun her first molt.

A cockerel is a male bird under one year old, but he is usually spoken of as a cockerel until he has at least entered well upon his first year as a breeding cockerel.

Cocks are older males, usually having passed through one season's breeding. If you order cockerels for breeding purposes, you will get birds that have not been used for breeding. When ordering pullets, you will get females that are under eighteen months, at the most.

A cockerel should never be used to breed from before he is a year old. A pullet, if she begins to lay at six months, may be bred from at nine months of age, but she will be better off not bred from till she is one year old. The progeny from mature stock is much more vigorous and of a larger size than from immature stock.

A broiler is a bird weighing two pounds or less, and from six to twelve weeks old. A spring chicken is a young bird weighing over two pounds. A capon is the male bird deprived of its generative organs for the purpose of improving the weight and delicacy of its carcass. A stewing chick weighs about three pounds. A roaster weighs four or more pounds.

A poult is a turkey in its first year. A poulard is a pullet deprived of the power of producing eggs, with the object of great size. A trio is a male and two females. A breeding pen is generally made up of from six to fourteen females and a male.

Provides Good Ventilation. Provide plenty of ventilation for the fowls. They can stand lots of cold drafts or dampness in their houses, but soon kill them. A hen requires three times as much fresh air in winter as to her size as does a horse.

Horticultural NEWS

PRUNING GRAPE VINES EARLY

Comparatively Easy Matter to Determine About How Much of the Old Wood to Leave on Vine.

(By J. G. MOORE, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

Grape vines that were not pruned last fall should receive attention if a profitable crop is desired. The earlier the vines are pruned in the spring the better, as the grape vine "bleeds" badly when pruned too near the time of production.

As the grape produces its fruit at the first four or five joints on new growth arising from wood produced the year previous, it will be a comparatively easy matter, with the foregoing fact in mind, to determine about how much of the old wood to leave on the vine. Usually from thirty to forty buds will be enough to provide for the season's growth. A greater number of buds will likely result in more fruit clusters of an inferior quality.

If the fruiting wood shows a tendency to grow farther away from the main trunk, a good, vigorous shoot arising from near the base of the vine or near the head should be left to renew the fruiting area the coming year.

Too little pruning rather than too much is the common fault in grape culture. While to the average person not experienced in such matters, the removal of so large a portion of the vine may seem wasteful and injurious, nevertheless, it is a necessity in successful grape growing.

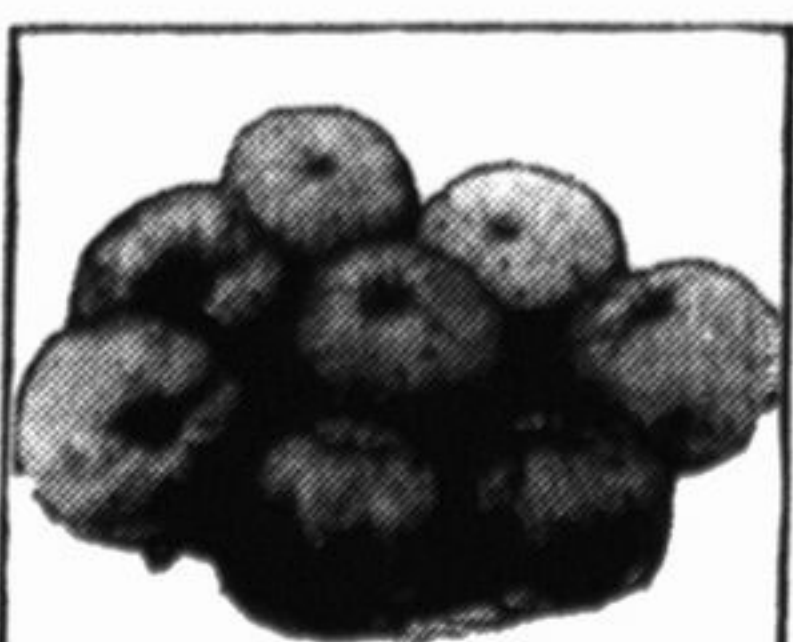
BLUNDERS IN THE ORCHARDS

Important to Guard Against Mistakes in Setting Out Trees—Ideal Location for Apples.

An inexperienced man is liable to make one or more blunders in setting out an orchard for the first time and as the trees are to occupy the same land for many years it is important to guard against mistakes, for they may be a serious handicap to success all the way through.

The ideal location for most varieties of apples is an elevated or sloping ground with at least a small mixture of sand in the formation to insure drainage and make cultivation easier. Or, if the land does not have natural drainage, it must be secured either by tiling or open ditches. Good orchards are possible on low flat ground, but the frost damage is greater, while the quality of the fruit is impaired; besides, it is noticeable that on low, flat rich soil there is an abnormal growth of wood and the tree short lived; Moderate fertility is best.

For the standard sorts set the trees not closer than 30 feet apart each way. It is a common practice to set them too close together, which greatly impairs the color of the fruit, makes more trimming necessary and gives the tree a greater tendency to run up tall, thus increasing the labor of gathering fruit. Some planters set the trees 40 feet apart each way, using fillers between, such as Wag-



Strictly No. 1, or Fancy Grade.

ner, Wealthy, Grimes, Golden and other rather small-growing trees. To get good results plow the ground well in the spring or fall—the latter has some advantage as it makes early planting more likely.

Deception Among Tree Dealers. In purchasing trees to plant bear in mind that there is much deception among tree dealers. Many agents come along representing this or that nursery; but it is better to buy of some nursery direct that has long had a reputation for fair dealing. Deception is so easy in trees, because it is almost impossible to determine quality or variety until long after planting has been done, which gives the seller ample time to clear up the country or quit business. It is impossible to compel a dealer to make amends.

Profitable Orchard. To make orcharding profitable the grower must receive the full price for the fruit to pay the cost of delivering it to the consumer or to the market. This means a margin for profit.

Goose. Geese are not so tame as they are supposed to be.

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A First Offender.
Each of two little Boston girls has a black-and-tan terrier dog. It was not long before the two dogs fought, and it required the efforts of a man to separate them.
Each little girl was disposed to blame the other's little dog for starting the trouble, and one of them said: "I don't care, your dog is a sneaking little thing, anyhow!"
"Well, so is your dog," was the reply. "And this time it snooked first, too!"

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Crowning Achievement.
"Was the inventor of the destroyer rewarded?"
"They knighted him."
"And the inventor of the destroyer-destroyer?"
"He was created a baron."
"But the destroyer-destroyer-destroyer's inventor—what was done for him?"
"He was made an earl."
"One more question, if you please—what reward, if any, fell to the author of the book which proves that war is a biological necessity?"
"He was created a duke."
"A duke!"
"Yes. We are a cultivated nation, and but for his grace's work we should never have had the face to make use of the inventions of the others."

Breaking It Gently.
Maid—Thieves got into a house in this street last night and stole all the silver.
Mistress—What stupid people to leave doors unlocked! Whose house was it?
Maid—It was at number 7.
Mistress—Why, that is our house!
Maid—Yes, ma'am, but I did want to frighten you.

"I E..."
The Invariable Loss.
"Did you ever play a game of money?"
"Yes; but I never got it."
Some men are healthy, some are self-respecting, some are not.
them.