

Midsummer Calls For Cool Clothes

American Women Adopt Costume That Is Best Suited to the Season.

ABANDON WHITE LINEN SKIRT

Adopt French Fashion of Meeting All Emergencies in Costume of Thin Cloth or Any of the Chinese Silks.

New York.—A woman who was looking at some snapshots of fashionable folks in the open on a mid-summer day, remarked on the peculiarly old-fashioned effect of a certain costume. It was a short, white linen skirt buttoned down the front, a white muslin blouse with a wide turn-over collar, a colored sweater opened in front, with pockets and a belt of itself.

"Once upon a time," said this woman, "this costume was considered the uniform of the American summer girl.



This sketch for which the French woman willingly posed, shows a mid-summer frock of pale gray Chinese crepe de chine, with its tunic coat pushed far back toward the sides to show a sailor blouse of white crepe de chine, with its collar edged with French-blue velvet to match the "Blue Devil" cap on the head.

It was adopted without cavil. It was accepted without comparison with the fashions of any other country. And yet, at this moment, it looks entirely out of the picture."

There has been no revolution, declares a prominent fashion writer. Changes in summer apparel have been in clues only. They are Americanized French fashions today. Even this

Frocks of Freshness.

Frocks of charming freshness are made of plain and embroidered organdie combined. One worn recently by a young girl shows a narrow underskirt or petticoat edged by numerous little flutings of valenciennes lace, turned up, instead of down. These were set on a petticoat of plain organdie. Over this was hung a slightly full skirt of embroidered organdie—pink, embroidered with pink threads in a loose, splashy design. The petticoat hung about three inches below the over-skirt.

Original Velvet Slippers.

One sees many original slippers in black velvet. An exceedingly attractive example was stitched in white. The belt of velvet was almost concealed by the background of white stitching. The accompanying hat was fashioned from white silk, with the top of the crown and brim facing of black velvet.

Jade Jewelry.

There is a great fancy for green jewelry, and necklaces of jade beads

summer has seen a distinct change from what has been.

The linen skirt, gored at the top, slightly flaring at the hem, and buttoned down the front, is a thing of the past to a great majority of women who are well dressed by instinct, or because they follow the movement of the crowds. Any skirt is worn but a linen one.

Sweaters in Evidence.

Certain shops say that the sale of sweaters for the autumn is small, but they add that the spring sale was good. We see sweaters in every shop, despite the conservation of wool decree. We see women knitting sweaters for themselves and their children, and not for the soldiers and sailors. We read that colossal department shops have an unusual quantity of yarn and are willing to sell it at moderate prices.

Yet, if one judges fashion by fashionable folk, the colored, knitted sweater has had its day in silk or wool. It is sometimes worn under jackets, on days in the open that need warmth, when the affair is a picnic, a yachting trip or an automobile tour. Otherwise it hangs in the closets of the homes of fashionable women. However, its lack of fashion has not depreciated its monetary value, for yarn is an expensive thing to buy and a most intricate and difficult thing to obtain.

What We Wear in the Open.

The economical reasons for discarding the white linen skirt, the knitted woolen sweater and the ornamental, white muslin blouse are based on expensive laundry and scarcity of material, plus scarcity of labor.

Those large sectors of American society that considered this three-piece costume the most reliable basis for their summer wardrobes, imagined their taste simple and inexpensive. It was neither. Today the propaganda against non-essentials, and the conversion of them into active service for the country have caused the scales to fall from the eyes of thousands of women as to the expense of the costume they adopted.

We expect six more weeks of warm weather, and therefore, we have no absorbing interest in new October clothes. We want to know what is to be worn, and we are most interested in what we hear is being shown in Paris, but at this moment we are struggling with the proposition of enlivening our wardrobe in such a manner that it will keep us going until the first frost.

As the nation has gotten into the habit of living in the country until Thanksgiving, there is a growing tendency to keep one's August clothes in active service by means of top coats and woolen stockings. It must be admitted that the present emergency calls women into town nearly every day, and they may not continue to stay in the country as long as November, but the majority will insist on wearing their summer costume as long as the climate and convention permit.

And right here comes in the excellent good taste of the present mid-summer costumes. Their very departure from the sweater and the separate white skirt permits them to serve at other seasons.

This is the stringent motto that must run the warp and woof of our lives now: to buy that which can be worn on as many days, at as many occasions as economy dictates. In short, we have accepted the European way of dressing for hot weather. It may not appear cool on the surface, but invention, which must go hand in hand with necessity, has shown women how to be cool and clean in dark costumes, or in combinations of dark and light clothes. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

with pendants which are wonderful bits of Chinese carving are treasures prized by fortunate possessors. The beads in such necklaces are usually large and either round or oblong. Sometimes they suggest sections cut from a cylinder. They are usually strung simply on a cord, but frequently have mountings of gold or silver filigree.

Capecots of Mohair.

Smart capecots are of navy blue mohair with lining of blue and white foulard. These capes are pleasantly light and easy to carry over the arm, and offer sufficient protection for summer evenings. They are cut in the prevailing lines, with crossed waistcoat section that holds the full cape to the figure at the front.

Tams of Straw and Velvet.

Tam-o'-shanters in one form or another are much shown in the millinery shops. Some of them are still of straw, but there are others of panne velvet combined with ribbon, and of other fabrics, not excluding georgette. Felt tams, too, are shown in many colors, for country and seaside wear

ROAD BUILDING

HIGHWAYS TO HELP US WIN

No More Important Factor in Winning War Than Good Roads—Interest Shown in Southwest.

It would be a difficult matter to estimate the advantages of state and interstate highways. Public highways are now being located and built in most states of the Southwest and the interest these have contributed to good roads is of immense benefit to local communities, counties and states. The highways, it is understood, will connect states, counties in states and form a



Good Road in Southwest.

mutual link of communication that will redound to great commercial and social benefits.

The Southwest should be a country of roads. Its vast resources of crops, live stock, timber, petroleum, coal and other necessities for winning the war should be placed at the disposition of the people. With the interest that is now being manifested it would seem that road building will proceed as fast as materials and men can be had.

It is hoped that every community in the Southwest will take an interest in road improvement and lend assistance. There is no more important factor in winning the war than good roads.—Farm and Ranch.

HIGHWAY BUILDING FOR WAR

Roads Back of English Army Built and Cared for Under Direction of General Maybury.

The roads back of the English army are being built and cared for under the direction of Gen. H. P. Maybury, who was one of the English county engineers and was afterward one of the engineers on the road board in England.

Back of one of the British armies a lieutenant colonel, one of General Maybury's subordinates, has had charge of the roads for two years, and has had from 1,000 to 12,000 men working on them constantly. Twenty-five or 30 per cent of these have been German prisoners.

In order to keep the roads merely passable they have had to use up to 2,000 tons of material a day. Broken stone costs \$7.50 a ton. It isn't a question of cost, however; it is a question of keeping the traffic going.

DAY OF TOLL ROADS PASSING

Old York-Philadelphia Road Taken Over by State of Pennsylvania—Joy for Drivers.

The day of the toll is rapidly passing, a recent proof of which has appeared in the taking over of the old York-Pennsylvania road by the state of Pennsylvania. Through this state action a number of toll gates have automatically disappeared, greatly to the joy of all drivers using this section of the highway. As early as 1893, the colonial inhabitants living along this route, appealed to the governor for a good road to Philadelphia, and secured the building of a log and plank highway, which was regarded by them as a wonderful specimen of improved road. This section of road is now a part of the Lincoln highway.

UNITED STATES ROAD RULES

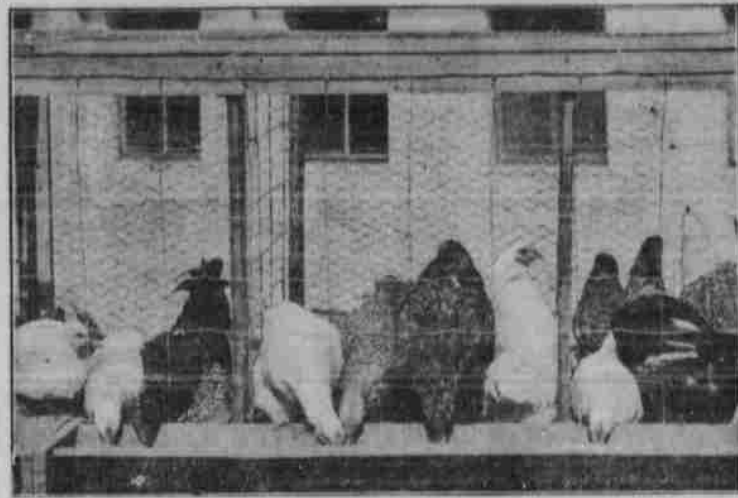
Motorist Must Take Outside in Passing Team on Mountain Road With Steep Grade.

The government's rules for motorists covering the roads in the national parks require that, in passing a team on a mountain road with a steep grade to one side, the motorist always takes the outside of the road, whether it be to the left or right. This is the rule of safety and courtesy on all little traveled mountain roads.—Milestones.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

IT PAYS TO FATTEN CHICKENS.



Chickens Being Fattened in a Home-Made Coop. They Just Eat, Take No Exercise, and Grow Fat.

FATTENING HENS BEFORE SELLING

Weight of Fowls and Quality of Flesh Can Be Greatly Improved Upon.

GIVE CHICKENS FREE RANGE

Waste Products and Grain Can Be Turned into Valuable Meat—Skim or Buttermilk Are Most Economical Feeds.

More attention should be given to the fattening of growing chickens, as most of them are marketed in a thin and unfinished condition, although both the weight of the chickens and the quality of their flesh can be greatly improved by a short period of fattening, according to poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Hens which have been properly cared for are usually in good market condition, but if in poor flesh, they may be confined to pens and fattened for one or two weeks at a profit. The farmer has very good conditions for producing well-fleshed poultry, as he can utilize waste products from his farm in growing this stock by allowing the chickens free range and get them into the best condition for fattening. Both the farmer and backyard poultry keeper can thus turn waste products and grain into flesh while securing a large amount of valuable manure from the poultry. Skim or buttermilk, which are great aids to the most economical fattening, are available as by-products on many farms.

Pen Fattening.

The farmer or backyard poultry keeper can fatten his chickens to best advantage by pen or crate fattening. In pen fattening 25 to 50 chickens are confined in a pen with a small yard and fed a fattening mash, such as one composed of two parts of cornmeal and one part middlings mixed with skim or buttermilk. If no milk is available, which would be the case in most backyard poultry flocks, make the mash of one part bran, one part middlings, three parts cornmeal and one-fourth part meat scrap. Feed twice daily, morning and afternoon, and in addition give a light feed of cracked corn late in the afternoon. Mix this mash to a crumbly consistency and keep water and grit before the chickens all of the time. Supply these chickens with a good quantity of green feed, such as sprouted oats, lawn clippings, etc., or waste vegetables, such as cabbages, beets or small potatoes. If skim or buttermilk is fed, it is not necessary to add the green feed.

Crate Fattening.

Crate fattening is the method of feeding, in which from six to ten chickens are confined together in each pen, arranged in tiers for convenience in feeding the chickens and cleaning the coops. The following ration and method is particularly adapted for crate fattening: 30 pounds cornmeal, 20 pounds ground oats and 10 pounds shorts mixed with skim or buttermilk, which is available on many farms. The feed is mixed with milk to the consistency of thick cream, or so that it will just drip from the tip of a wooden spoon. About three-fifths of the mixture should be milk, and it is advisable to use a larger per cent of milk in hot than in cold weather to keep the chickens from going off their feed. The birds should be fed lightly for the first few

feeds, when they can be given all the feed they will eat up in about thirty minutes, while any feed left at the end of that time should be taken away. Crate fattening is only advised where milk is available for mixing the ration. The chickens may be fed either two or three times daily, and can be fed heavier at night to good advantage than in the morning or noon.

The greatest and cheapest gains are made on broilers, which are usually fed about fourteen days, while the length of the fattening period may be shortened slightly for fryers and roasters. The greatest profit and the highest prices are secured from early chickens, whether they are broilers or roasters. It takes from four to seven pounds of grain to produce a pound of gain in fattening.

Crates and fattening pens should be kept clean and carefully disinfected. The droppings should be removed daily or every other day, and after a lot of chickens are killed the pen should be sprayed with whitewash containing 5 per cent of carbolic acid. It is not necessary to treat the chickens individually for lice if the coops are treated in this way. It is advisable either to spray the trays of the crates lightly with a coal-tar disinfectant after cleaning, or to sprinkle them with air-slaked lime. The coops should be examined carefully once daily and sick and dead birds removed. This is especially essential in the fall months when the chickens are more apt to be sick.

TO INCREASE VALUES

The head of a concern which operates three large stores in Greater New York and handles large quantities of all-meat products recently made the statement that, in his opinion, the poultry growers of the United States could do more to increase the value of their poultry products by fattening all poultry before selling it than in any other way. The proper place to fatten poultry is on the farm or in the backyard where fattening can be—as it should be—just a continuation of the process of growing the poultry; or, in the case of old birds—a variation from the feeding methods used for stock birds that will improve their flesh with the least trouble and cost.

Corn a Fattening Feed.

Corn is heating and fattening, and when fed to closely confined fowls in large quantities but rather than eggs is the usual result. For laying hens it should be balanced with meat, bone, linseed, gluten and such feeds as are rich in nitrogenous matter, for corn is deficient in this constituent. When corn is fed to laying hens that have opportunity to take plenty of exercise and to secure insects and green feed, much more satisfactory results are likely to be obtained than when it is fed to the same fowls closely confined. It may be fed quite largely in the cold climates during winter, but should be fed sparingly during summer.

Vary Poultry Ration.

In feeding grain to poultry the aim of the feeder should be to give a variety. No one kind of grain alone is best. Variety may be secured by mixing the grains or by feeding the different kinds of grain on different days. This variety is in accordance with nature. When on free range the fowls obtain a little of several different kinds of feed. Grain should not be made the sole feed, except in the fattening pen, for then fat and not eggs is the usual result.