



DETAIL IN DRESS

FAST IMPORTANCE OF THE SMALL THINGS.

Business Women in Particular Should Be Careful That Accessories of the Toilet Are in Proper Shape.

Once upon a time this scribe was traveling in Scotland, and stopped for service at a little church in the Highlands on a summer Sunday evening. The sermon was preached by an old clergyman, who spoke in a broad Scotch dialect, and took for his text, "Beware of the foxes, the little foxes!" A quaint subject for a sermon. And the good old divine laid stress upon "the little foxes" that attack one in daily life. He spoke of the little things, the multitudinous little things, and their relative significance; and then went on to point out their tremendous importance when considered in relation to the whole, to the sum total of life.

"Tis the little things that count!" and it is the little things of dress that really make up the whole, the sum total of one's appearance.

The head of a large corporation had occasion to advertise for a stenographer. Applicant after applicant for the position was examined in the private office. Some were dismissed with a few words, and out of over 40 candidates but three were retained to undergo further test as to their fitness for the work.

The president said: "You noticed that there were some girls whom I asked if they could take dictation in some one or another foreign language. Well, it was not that I require such work, but merely that their appearance was against them, and I wanted to let them down easy. One girl had a skirt with a long train to it, quite unsuitable for a business office, although it might be all right for a theater party. Another had a lace waist, with a lot of fancy ribbon fixings, that looked like an afternoon tea table.

MAKES PRETTY PHOTO FRAME.

Ornamental and Useful, and Easily Made at Home.

Photo frames covered with embroidered silk or linen are very dainty, and they may be easily made at home, or recovered where necessary. The frame we show is covered with pale grey satin worked with pink and green silk.

The size of the frame must be regulated by the size of the photo it is intended for. Stout cardboard is used for the foundation. In it an opening must be cut with a knife. Cut the silk a little larger than the foundation, then work with the design shown.

One or two strands of flosselle or flo-fosse may be used for the work, and two or three shades of each of soft tones of pink and green. Four tiny gold sequins are sewn in each square or knot-stitches in gold silk may be worked, if preferred.

When the embroidery is finished the silk should be stretched over the card. The edges must be snipped and fixed at the back with secotine. A piece of glass must also be fixed by secotine behind the opening.

For the back, cut another piece of card like the front, except the opening is not required, cover with sateen;

LONG LINES ARE SWAGGER.

Most Dressed of the Models Put Forth for Approval.

Plain cloth two-piece frocks are smart for street wear now, and will be much used in stripes, checks and plain materials. The models on which these garments are patterned are stunning yet simple enough for a young girl's use, or equally appropriate for a matron. The skirt, made on long, graceful lines, is gored and absolutely without trimming, except at the bottom, where there are several rows of stitching, or a narrow flounce.

The waist may be either plain, the cloth laid in graduated folds over the shoulders, coming to a point at the waist line in back and front, or braided or lace may be used on the edges to give variety and add decoration to the costume. Worn with a fichu of lace such a suit is quite dressy enough for afternoons. The sleeves are puffs that end in cuffs, which fit close around the elbow.

Styles in Sleeves.

Long sleeves are alone appropriate for the tailor-made blouses. The cuffs may be elbow length or shorter, but with the long cuffs on dark linen bodices separate white lingerie cuffs should be added. Narrow cuffs of the regulation three or four-inch width, finished with a soft frill or plain with jewel cuff links, are really most appropriate with the severe waists. For tennis and general morning wear this style of sleeve will be found infinitely more comfortable and sensible than the dainty lingerie affair that has been popular now for some time.

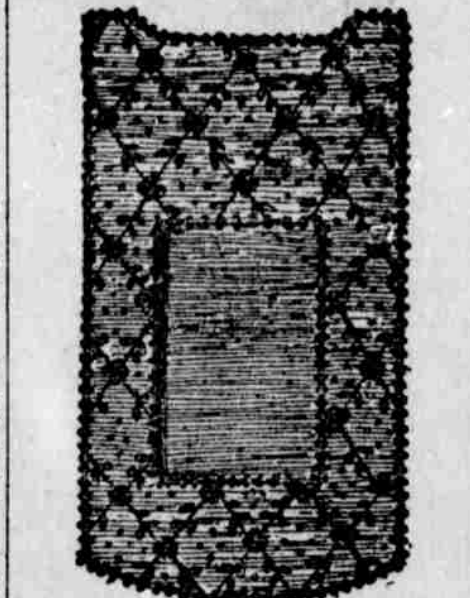
Another showed gloves with her fingers sticking through for lack of mending; while another had her hair so befrizzed and becurled that she looked more like a toy terrier than a stenographer. You noticed, doubtless, that the three I retained for examination had plain clothes, neat and tidy—although, perhaps, they might not be considered in the first flight of fashion uptown, and the impression they gave me was that of successful business women. Their hair was well brushed, their collars fitted, their shirtwaists set well and their belts looked trim and trig; and I just guessed that their work would be like their appearance—up-to-date, trim, trig and businesslike throughout.

There is no one who should be more careful or pay more attention to her appearance than the business woman of to-day. Good taste in dress cannot assert itself just as conspicuously in business garb as in dinner gown or dressing frock. A well-fitted tailored shirtwaist of some durable material, either a linen or madras, if wash materials are liked; or one of mohair, cochen poplin or a plain dark taffeta, if laundry bills are somewhat a consideration—preferably with a detachable collar, since the collar shows so much sooner than the waist. Some arrangement or device to hold the shirtwaist and skirt together is necessary to the trim and trig set around the waist that the present fashion demands; and a skirt well cut and short enough to clear the floor all around completes the costume. Where a touch of color is liked, a little butterfly bow and a ribbon belt to match will serve to relieve the severity of the garb, without in the least detracting from the suitably plain appearance of the design. For example, a very pretty dark blue mohair shirtwaist suit is furnished with sets of cravat and belt. Some are in plaid ribbons, some in pale blue velvet ribbon, while a little made bow tie is matched in a belt of bias armure of a brilliant tone of scarlet, which well sets off the somber tints of the dark blue and does not look in the least out of place, since the little touch of color is but a mere hint.

then fix to the edges of the front with secotine, or seam together neatly, leaving the bottom unjoined to slip the photo through. If the frame is to stand, a support of double card an inch wide must be covered with sateen, and one end sewn to the center of the back. A pretty silk furniture gimp, composed of the same colors as are used in the embroidery, should be fixed round the edge by a little secotine.

MILLINERY OF THE MOMENT.

Flowers Lavishly Used, Though Some Aigrettes Are Seen.



In the lavish use of flowers there is less call for plumage, but a number of models sent over here for opening-day inspection showed Paradise pokes, long ostrich plumes, and cock's plumes, set in with clusters of flowers, holding them in place, while in the smaller creations the aigrette was often in evidence, says the New York Post. Grass aigrettes are certainly very attractive for midsummer wear. In form they have the appearance of a paradise tail, and are to be had in different colors and combinations, the shaded ones being particularly effective. Many novelties in the feather and aigrette are noticed. Argus quills, coque feathers, marabout combinations, fancy quills, all have been refashioned in lightened and more airy manner, for use in the millinery, and are more beautiful and alluring than when adorning our head gear this winter.

Light Furs in Favor.

The Parisienne who values her figure will not wear bulky furs and clings to Persian lamb in black or the new gray. She has it made cut away at the throat, where she shows her pretty lace collar or chemise, or she wears her large boas or small fur cravats with it. Woven cloths in imitation of furs cut after these lines, exquisitely tailor made, without cheapening by trimmings, are well worn as small coats by the girl who has nice furs to go with them.

Reset the Shoes.

Don't let the shoes stay too long on the work horses. It is not hard in the winter time to keep shoes on horses for three or four months, but if allowed to stay on for more than four or five weeks the shoe is likely to contract the foot and make trouble. So we would advise having them reset at least once a month or twice in three months.

Trim the Hoof.

Take a chisel and good block of wood and cut off the long grown out toe of the hoof. After going through the winter without attention the feet are likely to be in bad condition in the spring time and when the cold starts running over rough ground he is likely to stumble and break into the quick or twist a pastern.



TO BREAK A HALTER PULLER.

Arrangement of Rope Which Will Prove Effective.

My plan, explains an Illinois correspondent of Prairie Farmer, consists of an ordinary ring halter with the two side rings connected by a strong



Plan to Break Halter Puller.

cord. Whenever the horse pulls, the inner part of the cord is drawn forcibly against the jaw, and the effect is severer punishment than he is willing to endure.

STUMBLING HORSES.

Why They Acquire the Habit and How to Cure Them.

Some horses are naturally addicted to stumbling, others acquire the fault, and still others have the stumbling habit thrust upon them, says an exchange. In the first, it is almost incurable, but the second and third causes can be remedied by the rider or driver. If the ground is rough or uneven, horses with a low action are prone to stumble. Other horses which are naturally slipshod, generally stumble because they do not lift their feet high enough from the ground. Laziness is another cause for stumbling, and horses that are heavy in front, or whose fore legs are weak or unsound, have the same fault. Very often carelessness on the part of the driver causes horses to stumble. This makes it necessary always to bear in mind the value of keeping the horses well in hand and sufficiently collected. If the habit is due to laziness it can often be cured by riding or driving the horse over rough ground until he has been broken of the fault. But in all cases the cure rests with the driver or rider. The most sure-footed of horses is bound to stumble at times, but this can be reduced to a minimum by keeping a tight rein. A slack rein is often the sole cause for stumbling. If fatigue is the cause, extra care must be taken to keep the horse well up to the bit. No good horseman will ever take chances of his horse stumbling by allowing a slack rein. Stumbling is not only an annoying habit, but it often results in serious injury and many times in the total disability of the animal. While an habitual tendency to stumble often does not admit of a cure, the average case can be prevented by the methods suggested above.

GROWING GOOD BEEF.

It Is Possible for the Small Farm to Produce It.

It is possible to produce good beef on small farm, and much of the beef of the future will be thus produced. The demand for beef will never be less than it is at the present time, but the great ranges on which the beef of the past has been produced must grow smaller as the land is brought under irrigation. Great projects are under way for irrigating vast stretches of land that before now have been the feeding ground of cattle. How much of the ranges are to be eaten up in this way we do not know at this time. It means that the price of the best beefs must advance and that these will largely be raised on small farms and be almost a by-product. To produce this good beef, says Farmers' Review, the farmer will need but make sure that the animal he is raising for beef is a high grade of some one of the beef breeds. Some of the really good beef made now is being produced on the farms in the middle West, where only a few beef animals are kept per farm. The beef steer is proving to be a side issue with many of our farmers, but a side issue that yields annually a good profit.

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THE PROFIT IN BEEVES.

Proper Handling and Feeding Gives Good Returns.

A. A. Arnold, in a talk to Wisconsin farmers, said: "Twenty years ago the 1,800 to 2,200 pound steer brought the highest price in the market and captured the first prizes at the fat stock shows, whereas now the tidy, well-rounded, even-fleshed steer, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, is the kind that commands first prices, while the 900 to 1,200 pound yearling is a close second. Those that can afford it, want nice, tender, juicy meats, not the hard, fallow kind, the result of long feeding."

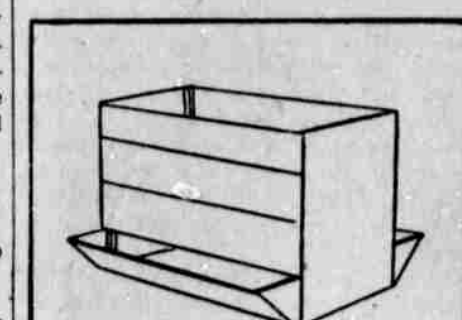
"Now, if we can get a steer on the market when he is from 12 to 16 months old and will bring \$5.50 per hundred when the 1,400 to 1,500 pound steer from 24 to 36 months old brings six cents, the margin in price is so small that the profit on the yearling may be greater than on the two-year-old. In the first place, a farmer that raises his calves must get them on the market when they are yearlings, or what are called long yearlings, else he needs a ranch to carry all his cattle. If disposed of as yearlings, he has his cows and the same number of calves, whereas if he keeps them until two years old, he must keep one-third more stock on his farm. The yearling is disposed of and the money is in his pocket to be invested in whatever he likes. The older stock will eat more roughage, but it costs more to maintain them, as the larger and older the animal the more it costs for the food of support, and it is self-evident that there is no profit, except that which is utilized by the animal above his food of support. Steers can be put on the market when they are 12 to 16 months old, if of the approved beef type, not finished, that will sell for feeders on present market for \$4.50 per hundred. If they have made two pounds per day (a good gain) they will weigh 960 pounds and bring when 16 months old \$43.20. So you see that even if not finished, the farmer realizes a nice little bunch of money for his calves, quick money and off his hands. If properly fed and well handled, they can be made to gain two and one-half pounds per day, and will weigh 1,200 pounds will sell for 'Baby Beef' \$6.00 per hundred, or \$72.00.

"From experience I have proved that I can make 960-pound steers in 16 months from a calf that will sell for a top notch feeder, with an average grain feed of four pounds per day, thus costing me for grain alone (grain at one cent per pound), \$18.00. This steer brings \$43.20 and leaves me a balance of \$25.20 for milk and roughage. In case he is finished, he weighs 1,200 pounds and brings me \$72.00. He has cost me eight pounds of ground feed and oats per day, or \$36.00, leaving me \$36.00 for milk and roughage. This pays better than a gold mine—at least the average gold mine."

HAY RACK FOR SHEEP.

One Which Will Keep Sheep from Rubbing Wool Off Neck.

With a rack made like the one shown in cut the sheep cannot rub the wool off their necks trying to get at the feed, neither will seed, dust and rubbish fall into the wool. They cannot pull hay down and muss it over.



Good Hay Rack for Sheep.

The rack is easily made, and lambs cannot get on top of the hay. Make the frame out of 2x6's, says Farm and Home. For the end pieces at the bottom saw 2x6's diagonally. The rack should be 30 inches high above the cross pieces and two feet wide. There should be a brace frame every four feet. If the sheep are to feed only on one side, make the rack 18 inches high.

RATION FOR SHEEP.

Variety Is Desirable for the Best Results.

As to the most desirable kinds of feed to be used for a grain ration, variety is the best. We know this from our own experience, as we soon tire of a sameness of diet; it is also true of our farm animals. When a variety is supplied, more food is consumed and the better the digestion. I have found, says a farmer in writing to Farmers' Review, that an equal amount of crushed corn, oats, wheat, bran and oil cake best suits the taste and requirements of the lambs and gives good results as to growth, gain in flesh and fat, as the latter quality is especially demanded in the early market lamb. I would then increase the crushed corn to the limit that it would be relished, for a handy, fat lamb is far preferable to a lean one of much larger size. But where the lambs are to be carried through the summer for feeding the following winter, then good size, growth and stamina are required. In that event I would cut out the corn from their ration for best results. But they should be fed this grain ration, as there is no time in an animal's life when as great returns will be given for food consumed as when suckling its dam.



IN BEADED DESIGNS

FASHION RETURNING TO VOGUE OF LONG AGO.

Some of the Most Popular Decorations of To-day Are Copies of Those in Favor in the Days of Our Grandmothers.

The continued vogue of beadwork is a substantial proof that this decorative handicraft of our grandmothers' day is not a passing fad, to have its little flicker, then die, as a fallen leaf, forgotten.

To-day its quaint, old-time beauty is apparent on all sorts and conditions



of feminine belongings, and the woman who possesses a reticule or sewing bag, pincushion top, card case or slipper may count herself in the front of the procession.

It is very doubtful whether the present generation of needlewomen will leave any characteristic trace of their

SNUGNESS IN NEW GOWNS.

Trigness the Hall Mark of Many Smartest Tub Gowns.

A noticeable snugness and trigness is the hall mark of many of the smartest tub gowns. The skirts are simply treated and their length width are unbroken, except for a band of needlework above the hem or a few tucks in a group. The top of the skirt is mounted with a slight gathering frontward—something more across the back. The bodice, while gathered, admits of no outward fullness, because the material is drawn into the figure lines so snugly and belted. A bolero of the same fabric, short and very close-fitting, embraces the bust and gives an excellent effect upon the figure, simple as it is.

There is a tailor suggestion about all this, but the handwork in finish takes away the severity somewhat, as the edge of the entire bolero is embroidered by hand. So is the high chemisette and stock and the turned-over flat cuffs of the elbow sleeve. It requires little imagination to fancy how becoming such a gown may be with the bodice belted in with rose-pink ribbon and a single pink rose of great beauty fastened to the corsage just where the bolero meets.

A straw hat, a cluster of roses and some tulle, fresh white gloves and shoes and a white embroidered parasol, coupled with youth and beauty, make as captivating a picture as may be found on the Florida Riviera.

Dainty Evening Toilettes.

Transparent fabrics are having a greater vogue than ever for dinner and reception toilettes, as well as for dance dresses, and when mounted over foundations of shimmering silk or satin they acquire a peculiar charm which is not to be found in more substantial fabrics. As a rule, these are sold in the form of robes with the skirts ready shaped for mounting, and with sufficient material for trimming a bodice en suite, and the spangles or appliques are specially arranged to form a handsome border round the skirt, where the design is seen to the best advantage, and all that remains to be done is to mount the skirt in a suitable manner with plenty of foot frills to hold it out at the hem, and to design an appropriate bodice, which will be becoming to the figure.—Ladies' Pictorial.

Coffure Important.

A faultless coiffure, without any doubt whatever, is a sine qua non of the modern elegant's equipment. And the lack of it can spoil the daintiest toilette. The textures of the hair, its sheen and its smoothness of arrangement are the essentials. Careful treatment, the delicate use of brilliantine, and the wearing of an invisible net over careful waves can achieve all these essentials.

Plain Blouses.

The plain blouses with their studs and separate collar and cuffs are unquestionably more complicated to carry out, but they are apt to look trim and fashionable much longer than the thin lingerie bodices and, too, they give far more satisfactory wear, so that they bring their own compensations.

needlecraft to the one following. The modern whirlwind of events and happenings leaves but little time and patience to be devoted to such work.

The varied assortment of beaded designs is divided into two definite classes.

For example, the bags designed in quaint rustic landscapes are copied from genuine antique examples.

The large, dashing florals, conventional patterns and the art nouveau designs are totally different from the French flower baskets with posies, the rustic landscapes, the medallion heads after Romney and Gainsborough. While manufacturers have resurrected antique designs, they have not been idle creating styles following the present mode of decoration.

All manner of purses, card cases, and wrist bags with their long, slender chains are found in bead patterns, florals or conventional treatment. The florals are exquisitely done in natural colors, besides the fashionable hues of the season, so that the color of one's gown or hat may be easily matched. There is much favor being shown to Pompadour roses, besides the little, dainty Watteau patterns.

Sprays and clusters of roses, besides elaborate French patterns with garlands of gold beads and ribbon effects, run in contrasting color; in gold they are quite new.

The backgrounds for all beaded purses and bags are mostly light in comparison to the pattern itself.

Elaborate effects are shown in the fringes.

Conventional designs of graceful outline are quite as much favored as the floral patterns.

The mountings are widely varied; some perfectly plain in dull or bright finish, others with heavy mountings, and still a more elaborate class are incrustated with semi-precious stones, the newest being uncut.

NEW IDEA FROM PARIS.

Striped Jackets Are to Be Worn with Plain Skirts.

A striking yet really practical adaptation of striped materials has just been introduced by Paquin as his latest Parisian novelty in suits. Last season, indeed, more or less for many seasons, we have been accustomed to the plaid skirt and plain jacket, but this spring the noted Frenchman has reversed the order of things and has introduced a striped jacket to be worn with plain skirts.

Not often has such a decided novelty as this the merit of being practical for the woman who cannot afford to change her suits often, but this new style is specially useful to just such persons. There are comparatively few girls or women who have not in their wardrobe a white serge, flannel or tannin skirt. If one selects to wear with this a material not too much of a contrast, which has a tiny stripe, and has it made up either as a long coat or as a short, dressy jacket, she has a whole suit that is not only very good style, but is most useful for cool or damp days through the entire summer.

New Hats.

Leghorns are very plentiful. Velvet ribbon rosettes are noted. Platted velvet ribbon appears on many a chapeau. Val lace is discovered upon period millinery.

One smoke lace scarf is finely embroidered in straw.

Soft, rich pink roses appear on very many of the hats.

All told, hats are rather flat in effect, lace draperies falling over the shoulders in some instances.

FOR THE TOILET TABLE.

Butterfly Pincushion Formed of Odds and Ends.

Novel and pretty ideas for pincushions are always welcome, and our sketch illustrates a useful form of pincushion for hanging on the wall, or from the corner of a dressing-table mirror. It can easily be made with the aid of any odd piece of cream-colored satin or silk that we may happen to have by us.



The shape of the butterfly should be cut out in cardboard and padded on both sides. It should then be covered with the material chosen, and sewn together at the edges. The butterfly design may be either painted on the cream silk or satin, or worked in colored silks, and the cushion should be suspended from the wall by means of a loop of ribbon with a t-w at the top.