

Winter Hats



HATTERS' plush, velvet and leaves will probably divide the honors of popularity during the coming winter. All furry surfaces are in great demand among those who are making ready for the winter the enticing millinery which never fails to fill our eyes with beauty and our hearts with longing. Milliners are busy in the dog days buying their stocks and by the first of October they will launch out into the business stream prepared to show their patrons the best millinery that has been produced for many a season.

The winter hats are good from the viewpoint of shape, size, material, and workmanship. The colorings are rich and elegant, there is an absence of overtrimming, and in the majority the size is not exaggerated. Ostrich plumes and fancy feathers, Persian draperies and metal tissues play the conspicuous parts in their trimming. The shapes of hatter's plush are large and picturesque, as a rule, and trimmed with masses of ostrich plumes, five being a conservative number for one hat. Fur hats, on the other hand, are turban shape, and by comparison with the average size, to which we have become accustomed, they may be called small. Beavers are medium or

large, and trimmed in many ways. The trimming is selected with regard to the age of the wearer, for the heavier hat is no respecter of ages, and is worn by the little miss and the mature matron.

Three examples of this thoroughly practical hat are shown here. A pretty turban shape is finished with a single broad plume and Persian silk fashioned into an ornament and drape. This Persian shows touches of gold. The hat is in tones of blue and green belonging to the peacock colorings.

A lovely tricorne in black and white is trimmed with a plush ornament and a spray of short white and black half plumes mounted three in the cluster. A smart black aigrette garnishes the pompon trimming.

A large shape in a petunia color is designed for a miss, and is therefore simply trimmed with a big bow made of shaded moire ribbon. The lines of the flat shape are almost unbroken.

These hats have much to recommend them. They are durable and comfortable, as well as pretty and fashionable. The fortunate possessor of a last year's beaver will find it easy to remodel, and the hat is a good investment. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

BUTTONS ARE OF ALL KINDS

Pearl buttons lead in favor as trappings and for practical use in the fall styles. They are in white, black, mother-of-pearl and dyed shades. Most of these buttons are very large, nearly all in 18 and 20 line sizes.

Demi-globe and cup shapes are seen, with false eyes or black-trimmed eyelets. Often the artificial ivory buttons are dyed in two colors, or in black and a color.

Metal buttons, like metal passementeries, are largely Byzantine in effect. Dull brown, antique gold and silver and hammered copper are some of the effects shown, usually in shell pattern.

Glass and enamel buttons show animal figures—polar bears, wolves, dogs, etc.—mounted in silver. These are especially designed for fur coats. A few porcelain buttons are also shown, painted in Egyptian patterns.

Among novelties, pendants, in imitations of jewels, and small black and red glass buttons are offered.

NEW WAIST MODEL.



This charming new model is of blue silk voile. The front and breast are of silk embroidery of the same shade, and the corselet is of blue liberty.

The short sleeves are cut in one piece with the body of the waist, and are finished with bands of the embroidery over puffs of white muslin.

TICKS ARE DEGENERATE RELATIVES OF SPIDERS

Horrid Little Insects Fasten Themselves on Animals and Human Beings and Suck Blood Until They Are Full.

The horrid little insects known as wood ticks, which fasten themselves upon animals and human beings, and suck the blood until they become nearly four times their normal size, are minute, dangerous relatives of spiders, which have become to a greater or less degree parasitic. They constitute, with the mites, a group (Avarina) represented in great variety in all parts of the world, and everywhere troublesome to man and animals. Host of them are of pin-head size, but some become, when swollen, as large as hazel nuts. The head is small, and almost merged into the neck, but is armed with powerful biting jaws, having backward-pointed teeth, enabling the creature to hang on firmly after burying its head in the skin of any animal with a clutch soft enough to be penetrated. These mites and ticks abound in grass, herbage and on the leaves of bushes, on the under side of which some species make galls. When a large animal

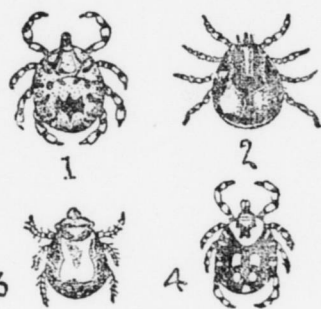
and some other animals, and are known as "ticks," which must not be confounded with the true (scared) ticks, since they are true insects; one of these is the means of carrying the southern cattle disease called Texas fever from one animal and herd



A Larval Tick. Showing six long legs, which are lost in the first transformation and are replaced by the four feet of the adult.

to another. When a person finds he has ticks upon him, he should at once cover them with thick oil and grease, beneath which they will soon die and fall, or can be removed without breaking off and leaving the head. The same is true of animals.

There is hardly any animal which is free from their attacks, and the accompanying illustrations show two kinds which afflict the rhinoceros and hippopotamus, as well as some creatures nearer home. It is in search of them principally that the starlings and other birds search the hides of these and other large animals when resting, and get the name of "tick birds."



Wood Ticks.

1. Rhinoceros Mite. 2. Hippopotamus Mite. 3. British Harvest Bug. 4. Beautiful Tick (European).

comes along they seize upon it, search some place in the skin, soft and moist enough for their purpose, drive in their jaws, and, having secured a firm hold, begin to suck the blood and juices until they can hold no more, and may have swelled from the size of a duck-shot to that of an oval filbert. Stimulated by this gorge, the eggs of the female develop rapidly, are voided and fall to the ground or brushed off on leaves, where they presently hatch, and soon afterwards the parent dies. If left alone, the presence of the tick does not seem to annoy wild animals greatly, although the ticks gather sometimes in solid masses, as Mr. Roosevelt mentions of some of the antelopes he encountered in British East Africa; but if an attempt is made to pull the creature



Moose Tick.

The mouth part of a tick, showing the barbed jaws and sucking apparatus.

off, after it is well anchored, the chances are that the neck will break before the jaws let go, as you say, and the head will remain in the skin to decay and form a festering wound. Hence, the head should always be picked out with a needle or similar sharp instrument, and that instrument should first be sterilized. The "red spider," which troubles our plants, the English harvest-bug, the minute mites of cheese and of sugar, and the still more minute skin parasite of the itch disease, are members of this same group. There are, however, certain abnormal members of the fly family (Diptera), which infest birds, sheep,

VACCINES FOR FARM ANIMALS

Treatment of Many Conditions in Horses, as Well as Cattle and Dogs, Has Given Great Relief.

(By B. F. KAUPP, Colorado Agricultural College.)

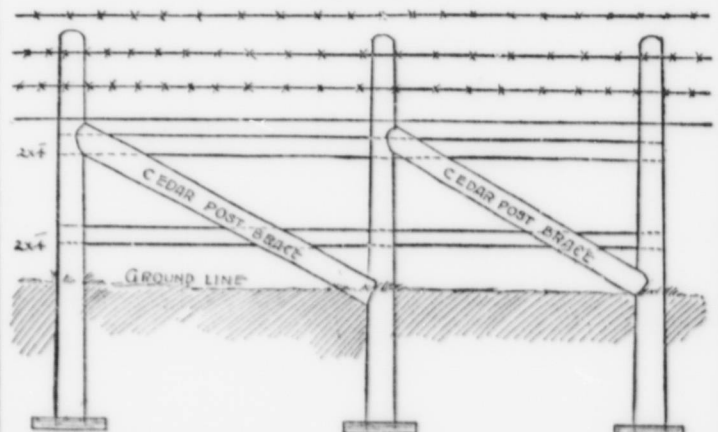
It has been only a few months since bacterial vaccine has been used on the lower animals. The treatment of many conditions in horses, as well as cattle and dogs by bacterial vaccines made from the germs that produce the disease, has given great relief.

It was announced from the laboratory of pathology of the Colorado Agricultural college a few months ago that the preparation of a vaccine from the germs that cause the suppurative fistula and poll evil had given great success in experimental trials in our hospital practice. It is also found that not only will this vaccine effect a cure in over 95 per cent. of the cases of fistula and poll evil when used by competent men, but it is useful in pus formations following nail pricks, wire cuts, or injuries of other kinds. Quitters yield to its effects.

The chemical substance contained within these germs stimulates the cells of the body (when introduced into it) to build up or form a substance that makes it impossible for the germ to live in its presence. The pus becomes less, thicker, wound finally dries, and healing goes on uninterruptedly.

Likewise, a vaccine made from the germs that cause distemper in horses effects a cure in a very few days, and, if given at the initial stage of the disease, without pus formation. These vaccines are hypodermically given at stated intervals. The body will make its own repairs if only the right stimulus is applied.

CORNER POST WELL BRACED



In the erection of good, substantial fences proper bracing is all important, and the method of bracing here shown will keep post from moving, even when the wires were stretched by the use of a wagon wheel turned as a capstan, and drawn so tight that every wire will ring when struck like the string of a violin.

It is well to anchor the three posts shown on the diagram by spiking a 2x4 as shown in the cut, one on the face and one on the back of the post, and placing a piece of plank or stone across, and then packing the earth solidly around the post. The post hole should not be cut sloping, but as straight as possible, resembling a mortar cut by a carpenter. If the post hole is cut sloping it is impossible to keep the earth solidly around the post, as the earth will spread instead

of packing under the blows of the tamper. The post holes should be cut as near the size of the post as possible, allowing sufficient space for tamping at the back, and not more than an inch at each side, where a thin tamper can be used. The face of the post hole should be dug straight and plumb, and the posts set firmly against it, all the tamping being done at the back and at the sides of the post.

The seven foot posts are to be used, and the lower wire is 1 1/2 inches from the surface of the ground, the next wire also inches above, and the other two wires nine and one-half apart, respectively. This will make the fence forty-four inches high, which is ample, for live stock as a rule will not undertake to leap over a barbed wire fence.

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