

Miss Stonehouse in Leghorn Picture Hat



Miss Stonehouse, whose high-bred type of beauty carries off the splendid things in clothes, seems fitted to masquerade as a silken-robed princess and queens pictured in romances of long ago. The strenuous life of the moving-picture actress is not reflected in the calm eyes and serene brow that the "fans" know so well in this actress of the silent drama.

To her type belong just the sort of clothes in which we catch a glimpse of her through the eye of the camera. Her cloak, or mantle, of a rich, high-luster silk, is made of a weave so supple that it is easy to reveal a graceful carriage in it. It falls and clings and adapts itself to each motion of the wearer.

This silk has a brocaded surface and is woven in many colors, but is most beautiful in rose or blue and in copper shades. But in any color the brocaded surface and the lustrous weave allow a fascinating play of color.

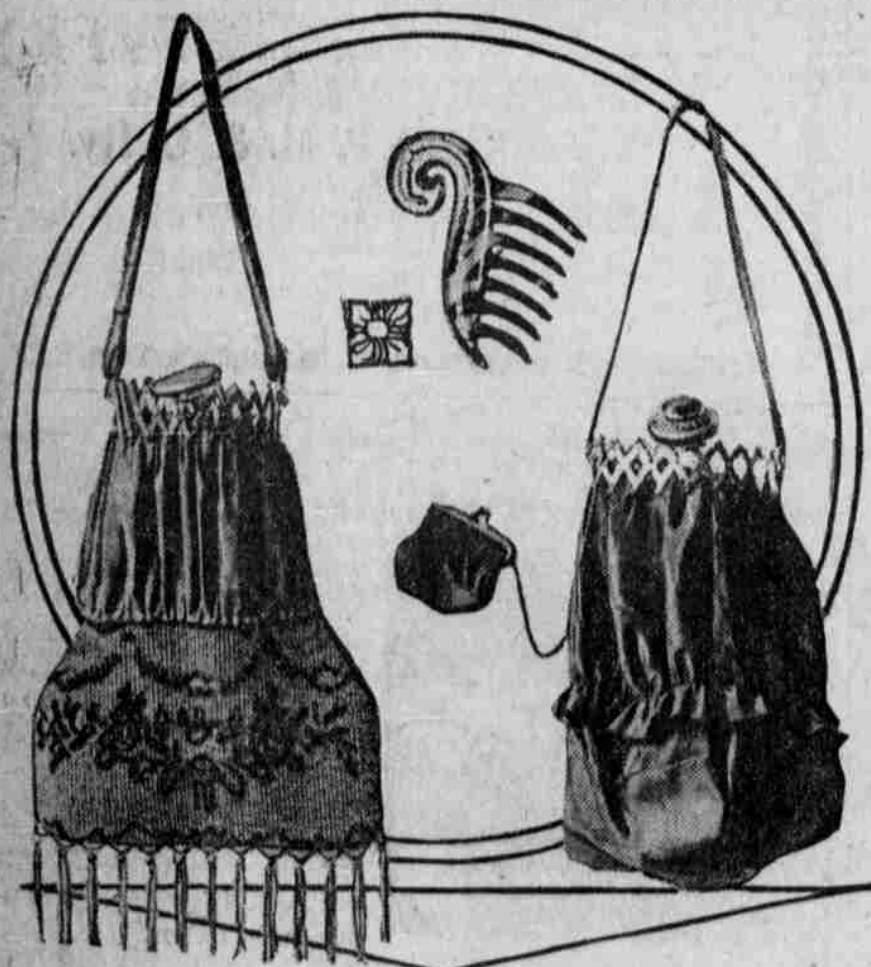
The big midsummer hat is a picturesque shape with a wide brim made of chiffon having a broad border of leghorn braid. Narrow black chan-

delly lace outlines the fringe of leghorn where it is set on to the chiffon, and the underbrim is faced with chiffon which allows the black lace to show through. The round crown is set on the brim without a band.

A beautiful wreath of moss roses and buds and an occasional huge pansy blossom make up the decoration of the crown. They are wonderful copies of the natural flowers. A bow of wide velvet ribbon with long hanging ends is tacked against the underbrim at the back. A spray of the moss rose buds and a single pansy make up a bouquet that is sewed to the long ends of velvet about midway of their length.

This is an elegant example of the picturesque in millinery which is carried well by women of the type of Miss Stonehouse or other tall, youthful wearers to whom large hats are becoming. Those who possess leghorns are fortunate; they are in great demand and are among the easiest of hats to reblock or remodel as may be desired.

Novelties in Dress Accessories



New shopping bags fancier than those of leather, and new combs in odd shapes are among the latest of novelties in accessories of dress that are alluringly displayed in the shops. In the picture given here two of these bags are shown, together with a comb.

The bags are mounted on the new clasp, which has been christened the "Panama Gate." It spreads when pulled out to open the mouth of the bag, and when pressed to close it fits under a cap of metal.

At the left the long bag is made of gold-colored moire ribbon of a heavy, soft quality. This is gathered to a flat bag made of gold beads, having a flowered pattern in beads of various color and finished at the bottom with a tasseled fringe of beads. The clasp is of French gilt and the cap is of the same.

At the right the bag is made of black moire ribbon in a fine quality mounted on a clasp of gunmetal. It is lined with a flowered silk in lavender, and the cap which confines the clasp is of gunmetal set with an amethyst. The small coin purse of silk is attached to the bag by a fine chain of

gunmetal. The bag is suspended by a handsome silk cord. The gold-colored bag has handles made of folds of the silk run through small gilt slides.

The comb is an excellent imitation of tortoise shell in a composition of celluloid. The curved teeth are set on to a back which is scroll-like in shape and set with small rhinestones. The shape of the scroll has given the comb its name—it is ambitiously called "The Eternal Question." It is cleverly curved both in the back and the teeth to fit well to the head and is intended to be worn with the new long roll in which the hair is arranged at the back and over the top of the head.

**JULIA BOTTOMLEY.**

**An Every-Day Gown.**

A pretty little "every-day" gown is of mouse-colored cloth trimmed with graduated bands of deep sapphire velvet; it has the yoked skirt and full hem of today, and a quaint high belt, also an exceedingly pretty collar, in striped mauve and sapphire tulle and satin.

**Foot Comfort.**

The more the feet are bathed and rubbed the more comfort you will have. Rubbing the soles of the feet with a raw lemon is very restful after the bath. Keep the toenail cut straight across, never cut down on the sides, and the cuticle around the nails should be kept loose. A strong hot salt bath is very restful for the feet.

**Heart Pin cushion.**

The most attractive little pin cushion to hang by the side of the dresser can be made with two heart-shaped pieces of Hardanger canvas.

Embroider a wreath of pink roses and leaves and cross-stitch on wrong side, leaving an opening at the top.

Turn and fill with lamb's wool, then sew the opening and add a loop of pink ribbon to the center top, so that the little rose heart can be suspended by the side of the dressing table.

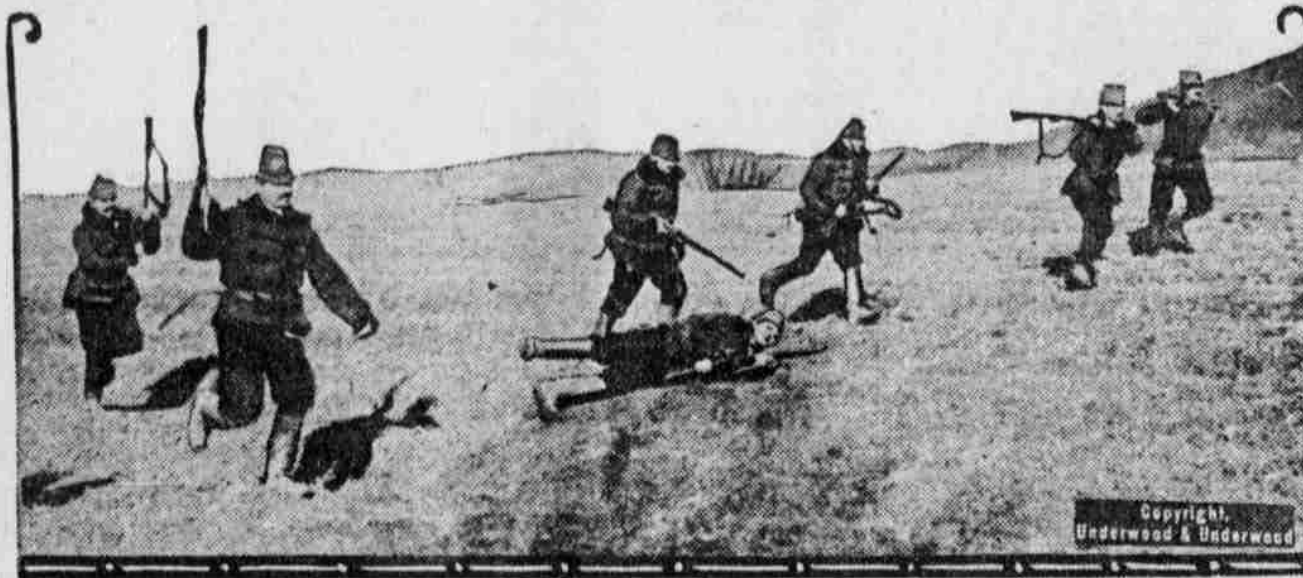
Turkey feathers are being mounted with gold and pearl and posing as aristocratic fans.

GERMANS IN THE EAST PRUSSIAN SNOWS



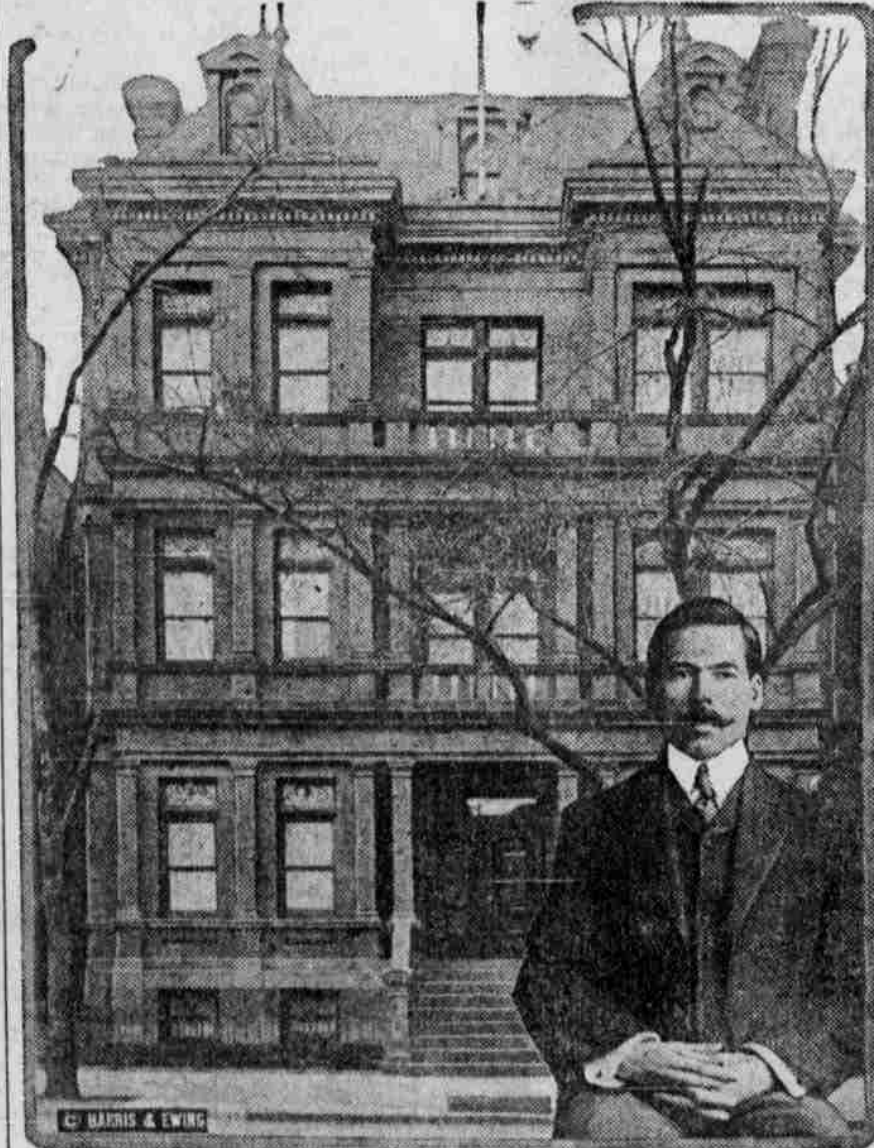
Below, General von Bulow (in cap at left) holding a consultation with his staff officers in East Prussia. Above, a German advance guard marching through the snow to Przasnysz.

DISMOUNTED AUSTRIAN HUSSARS CHARGING



This picture, taken at the risk of the photographer's life, showing an actual charge of hussars on a battlefield in the Carpathians. They are seen advancing to the attack with their rifles clubbed. One of their number has already been hit.

CARRANZA LOBBY IN WASHINGTON



This fine residence, formerly occupied by the Mexican embassy in Washington, is now in the hands of the Carranza junta, the head of which, Senor Eliseo Arredondo, is shown in the insert. Though not recognized officially by our state department, Senor Arredondo directs the doings of all the Mexican consuls in this country.

RESCUE WORK ON THE F-4 AT HONOLULU



Heroic efforts were made to rescue the crew of the American submarine F-4 which sank in Honolulu harbor. The photograph shows a diver being lowered into the sea to search for the vessel.

STAGE FOLK OF YESTERDAY

Thoughtful Persons Find Paths in the Brief Sway of Popular Actresses.

A theater-goer of a decade ago might search the frames in which photographs of actresses are displayed in front of theaters and study the pages of magazines devoted to the stage without finding ten familiar faces. For the professional life of an actress is pitifully brief nowadays—not much

longer than that of a prize fighter. It is the immature fruit of the dramatic academies whose portraits glisten in the photograph frames along Broadway. The press agents are busily exploiting the charm and talent of the young woman who has "come up through the star trap," or, in other words, gained stellar honors after a season in Milwaukee stock and another on the road with the No. 2 "Fated Yet Free" company.

Beauty, kittenish ways and an insane grin can outbid talent in the theater

FROM KAISER'S GREAT GUN



This tremendous shell is one of those fired by the giant 42-centimeter howitzer of the German army. It fell in soft dirt near Verdun without exploding and was dug up by the British. Beside it, on the left, is a French 75-mm field gun shell, and on the right a German 77-mm shell, each of which is about three inches in diameter. The big shell is five feet long and weighs almost a ton.

WHO SAID ZEPPELINS?



Woman looking out of a roof window in Paris during the recent raid of German Zeppelins on that city.

MEADOW LARK EATS MANY FARM PESTS



Meadow Lark (Sturnella Magna.)

May is the month when the meadow lark does some of its best work in aiding the farmer, for that is when the outworn begin their career, and this little bird devours them by thousands. It also eats many caterpillars, and in the same month these creatures form over 24 per cent of its whole diet. Caterpillars which are ground feeders are often overlooked by birds which habitually frequent trees, but they do not escape the meadow lark. Ants, wasps, spiders, and chinch bugs are other harmful pests eaten by this feathered friend of humanity.

In 1,514 stomachs of the meadow lark examined, animal food (practically all insects) constituted 74 per cent of the contents and vegetable matter 26 per cent. As would naturally be supposed, the insects were ground species, as beetles, bugs, grasshoppers and caterpillars, with a few flies and wasps and spiders. A number of the stomachs were collected when the ground was covered with snow, but even these contained a large percentage of insects, showing the bird's skill in finding proper food under adverse circumstances.

Of the various insects eaten, crickets and grasshoppers are the most important, constituting 26 per cent of the food of the year and 72 per cent of the food in August. It is scarcely necessary to mention the beneficial effect of a number of these birds on a field of grass in the height of the grasshopper season. Of the 1,514 stomachs collected at all seasons of the year, 778, or more than half, contained remains of grasshoppers, and one was filled with fragments of 37 of these insects. This seems to show conclusively that grasshoppers are preferred, and are eaten whenever they can be found. Especially notable is the great number taken in August, the month when grasshoppers reach their maximum abundance.

Next to grasshoppers, beetles make up the most important item of the meadow lark's food, amounting to 25 per cent, about one-half of which are predaceous ground beetles. The others are of harmful species.

Forty-two individuals of different kinds of May beetles were found in the stomachs of meadow larks, and there were probably many more which were past recognition. To this form and several closely allied ones belong the numerous white grubs, which are among the worst enemies to many cultivated crops, notably grasses and grains, and to a less extent strawberries and garden vegetables. In the larval stage they eat the roots of these plants, and being large, one individual may destroy several plants. In the adult stage they feed upon the foliage of trees and other plants, and in this way add to the damage which they began in the earlier form. As these enemies of husbandry are not easily destroyed by man, it is obviously wise to encourage their natural foes.

Among the weevils found in the stomachs the most important economically are the cotton-boll weevil and the recently introduced alfalfa weevil of Utah. Several hundred meadow larks were taken in the cotton-growing region, and the boll weevil was found in 25 stomachs of the eastern meadow lark and in 15 of the western species. Of the former, one stomach contained 27 individuals. Of 25 stomachs of western meadow larks taken in alfalfa fields of Utah, 15 contained the alfalfa weevil.

The vegetable food consists of grain and weed and other hard seeds. Grain in general amounts to 11 per cent and weed and other seeds to seven per cent. Grain, principally corn, is eaten mostly in winter and early spring and consists, therefore, of waste kernels; only a trifle is consumed in summer and autumn when it is most plentiful. No trace of sprouting grain was discovered. Clover seed was found in only six stomachs, and but little in each. Seeds of weeds, principally ragweed, barnyard grass, and smartweed, are eaten from November to April, inclusive, but during the rest of the year are replaced by insects.

Briefly stated more than half of the meadow lark's food consists of harmful insects; its vegetable food is composed either of noxious weeds or waste grain, and the remainder is made up of useful beetles or neutral insects and spiders. A strong point in the bird's favor is that, although naturally an insect eater, it is able to subsist on vegetable food, and consequently is not forced to migrate in

cold weather farther than is necessary to find grounds free from snow.

The eastern meadow lark is a common and well-known bird, occurring from the Atlantic coast to the great plains, where it gives way to the closely-related western species, which extends thence westward to the Pacific. It winters from our southern border as far north as the District of Columbia, southern Illinois, and occasionally Iowa. The western form winters somewhat farther north. Although it is a bird of the plains, and finds its most congenial haunts in the prairies of the West, it is at home wherever there is level or undulating land covered with grass or weeds, with plenty of water at hand.

"Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer" is a new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 630) of the United States department of agriculture, which describes this and other interesting and valuable birds.

FOREIGN BODIES AND CATTLE

More Care Should Be Taken to See That Animals Do Not Eat Nails and Pieces of Wire.

(By I. E. NEWSOM, Colorado Agricultural College.)

The average person does not seem to realize how many good cattle die from foreign bodies such as nails and pieces of wire that pass from the second stomach forward in the heart sac. More cattle, particularly those which are kept up around the cities, pick up foreign bodies in their food and these are nearly always deposited in the second stomach. This stomach lies just back of the diaphragm, whereas the heart lies just in front and on the opposite side of this partition. Consequently, if one of these sharp bodies starts forward, owing to the movements of the stomach, it is very apt to pierce the heart sac. This carries infection and the heart sac fills with pus; finally after some weeks symptoms of disease and dies, even without the owner knowing the real cause of the difficulty.

Prevention is not easy, but more care should be taken to see that the cattle do not eat out of the mangers or in feed lots where there are many nails and pieces of wire. It is not at all uncommon to find twenty-five or thirty nails in the stomach of a cow.

FOR SUCCESS WITH TURKEYS

Young Poults Should Be Penned Up for First Week or Two—Give Old Ones Free Range.

There is no doubt but grown turkeys must have free range to make any success with them, but I believe that the young poults should be penned up for the first week or so, as the mother turkey hen always starts out too early in the morning, when the dew gives the young ones a chill and as a consequence many of the poults are lost.

So many advocate, "there's nothing like giving the turkeys free range with their poults." This may be entirely all right in a dry season, but the morning dew and sudden rain showers are apt to catch you any time and a number in my vicinity lost over half of their free-range poults last year on account of the sudden rains and heavy dew during the hatching season.

POWER HAY HOIST IS HANDY

Work Can Be Done Much Faster Than When Horse Is Used—Device Becoming Quite Popular.

Power hoists are being used to an increasing extent in lifting hay. If one has a hoist attached to an engine, the work can be done much faster than when a horse is used, and it is not necessary to have a horse standing around in the flies. Power can be employed very profitably in this way.

An ordinary farm engine can be used for the power. The hoists come in several sizes, and the lighter kinds that are suitable for hay are not expensive. This equipment is being used in haying quite a good deal on the larger farms.

**Test Out Infertile Eggs.**

Test out your infertile eggs and boil them, then give them to the chicks when hatched out.

**Feed All You Raise.**

Try and raise all you feed and feed all you raise.

There are some people in whom vit tae seems worse than sin.