

**MASH PLAYS A LEADING ROLE IN FEEDING**



Chickens on Free Range.

(By J. W. KELLER. Copyright, 1914.)  
It's a puzzling question to many what to feed and how to feed after the critical period—the first month of a chick's life—is safely passed. The foundation is laid. What will we build on it? Parent stock, housing, range, sanitary arrangements—these and a host of other conditions each play their own important part in the answer, but the keystone of all is proper feeding.

The mash plays the leading role in most present day feeding, and rightly so, for we can secure in this form feed that is most accurately balanced and easily digested, offering a greater variety, greater economy, quicker results and the highest percentage of digestibility. For the growing chick, having been gradually weaned from its baby chick food, the following will make an excellent mash:

	Pounds.
Bran	20
Middlings	20
Cornmeal	20
Ground oats	10
Beef scrap	10
Bone meal	1
Shell meal	1
Charcoal	1

To this mash one can also add with value a pinch of salt and a proper amount of a reliable regulator or tonic. The above will be found a valuable

mash for use during the second, third and fourth months of a chick's life, representing as it does the feeding system of one of America's most successful plants, and should be fed at least twice a day.

For a scratch grain we must resort first to the three great staple grains of the poultryman—corn, wheat and oats—and these should be mixed in equal quantities (by weight) for chicks having free range. For those which are confined, however, a small amount of a variety of other grains, such as millet, canary seed, barley, etc., may be added, and this should be fed about the middle of the morning, scattered on the ground or among the litter, and again in the later afternoon. These fine grains are chiefly valuable as inducing exercise and affording slow nourishment.

It is almost unnecessary to state that a plentiful supply of good, fresh, cool water must be before the chicks at all times, and in addition if they are not on free range greens and grit must be provided.

The above system of feeding, provided other conditions are fairly normal, will grow chicks which will have the health, vitality and capacity that will mean much future profit.

**ROOSTER IS ONLY NUISANCE**

Without Male Bird at Head of Flock Eggs Are Better for Marketing—Is Needless Expense.

(By MARIE D. PEPPER, Milwaukee, Wis.)

The rooster is doomed! A male bird holding ground sway over flocks of hens kept for fresh egg purposes has been declared a bill of expense and a nuisance. The hens are credited with laying more eggs without him. And without him at the head of the flock the eggs are better for market purposes. Therefore he is of value only in breeding season, and as soon as the breeding season is ended the male birds should be confined or beheaded.

Such is the verdict of the poultrymen of Wisconsin when they met at their annual picnic at Devil's Lake recently.

The presence of the male bird in the flock causes the egg to become fertile or hatchable, as all fertile eggs contain the germ of life.

This germ is easily affected by heat and frequently the heat of the sun while the egg is in the nest, or on the way to market will start the germ to develop.

The heat not being continued at a high enough temperature to continue developing the germ dies and decay soon sets in.

Without the male bird in the flock this germ is absent from the egg. The egg is non-fertile or as is sometimes said "sterile." The sterile egg having no germ of life cannot decay but simply dries. During the process of drying the egg is useable at all times and sterile eggs are frequently used when a year or two old and found to be in splendid condition.

Egg buyers all over the country are complaining about the unusual number of "rotten" eggs this season, and it is to better the condition of the market egg that the "Swat the Rooster" day has been advocated.

Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri and many other states have held a "Rooster Day." In Missouri it is estimated that 250,000 male birds were marketed which will mean a saving to the Missouri farmer of \$1,000,000, this season.

In Wisconsin where 50,623,813 dozen eggs are annually produced on our farms it is estimated that at least fifty thousand will be saved for the farmer by the marketing of the sterile egg.

**PLACE FOR WEAK CHICKENS**

Special Care Should Be Taken to Retain None But Most Promising Pullets of Flock.

Chicks that show a lack of vitality, those that do not make the progress that would indicate that they will mature early into valuable fowls, should be placed in quarters by themselves and given extra attention, if indeed, it be thought probable that they will repay the attention that should be given them.

The early hatches have shown which will be the most profitable birds to raise, special care being taken to keep none but the most promising pullets. It is not wisdom to defer segregating the weaklings from the strong ones of the flock, and one may well spare the additional room for an extra yard for the care of the most unpromising. This will be found to be economy.

**TINIEST LIME LIGHT**

**ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE CALLAGHAN**



Admiral Callaghan has been commander-in-chief of the British home fleets since 1911. To be admiral of the home fleets—which in reality means the control of several fleets—is to be at the head of the naval profession in England.

An Irishman, Admiral Callaghan nevertheless contrives to keep his shillalah up his sleeve. He is not on the admiralty's black-list of the contentious. When his term with the home fleet ends in December, he will not follow Lord Charles Beresford into the commons to try to win the doubtful honors of debate with men who know the Westminster range and are able to make better practice than the most heroic amateur. He belongs to no clique, and talks nothing but Hindustani to the interviewers who go to him for salty comments on naval administration. And in belonging to no clique he is in the latest naval fashion. Cliques are now broken up,

discredited, and finally wiped out. His Hindustani he learned in the early years of his career, and the no less complicated science of fortifications he mastered while he was still a boy. Since then he has mastered every branch of his trade, from gunnery to sea-planes. In China in 1900 he was one of the most prominent figures in the march of the allies to Peking, and himself commanded the British naval brigade.

**FORCED TO MARRY THE CZAR**

If it should happen during the war in Europe that the czarina of Russia, friend of the Russian peasant, should be taken prisoner, her sensations probably would vary but little from those of the present. She has not been a prisoner of war, but she has been in prison all her married life.

Yet when she was little they called her "Princess Sonnenschein" in the quiet German town of Hesse-Darmstadt, and her merriment and her laughter made her the best loved princess in the empire.

"She will never marry, the dear little one," they said about her sometimes, and the wiseacres shook their heads. Just what was the nervous trouble that visited the princess from time to time none but the great specialists who had treated her knew. But often for weeks the Princess Sonnenschein—officially known as Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt—was missing from the quiet life of the court and town. But they made her marry the czar. Little and loving and clever and religious, the old czar chose her from all the princesses of Europe for the bride of his wild boy Nicholas, and although the young people were indifferent, the match was urged. One day Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany visited Hesse-Darmstadt.



"Alix, little cousin," said he, "for the sake of Germany you must marry Nicholas."

"And change my faith?" said the Lutheran princess in wonder.

"Many things are asked from us in the cause of the country," said the kaiser oracularly. "You must even change your faith."

"I will do my duty for Germany," said this German princess, "but within my soul I shall die, cousin, have a mind to that."

**FRANCE'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF**



General Joffre, the commander-in-chief of the French army, is a distinguished military engineer, famous for his roads and bridges, but with only one year's service in the field, when he was at the head of the Second army corps at Lille. He is sixty-two years old, and left the Polytechnic school as a cadet to serve in the Franco-Prussian war, sharing in the defense of Paris. In 1892 he went to Africa to build the French military roads from the Senegal to the Niger. In 1897 he was in Madagascar to organize the naval station at Diego-Suarez. Since 1901 he has served in France, in the engineering department of the ministry of war, as governor of Lille, as division commander of Paris, and finally as commander of the Second army corps at Amiens. He has undoubted genius in organization, but has been compared, not too happily, to General McClellan.

France needs at the moment not a McClellan but a Grant or a Stonewall Jackson. But since she is afraid that such a one might turn out to be finally a Bonaparte or a Boulanger, her enemies may reap the advantage of her fears.

**TINIEST ADMIRAL A SEA-FIGHTER**

Vice-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K. C. B., who is in command of Great Britain's North sea fleet as full Admiral, is just the man to repel a German invasion of the British Isles, for he was the commander last year of the British fleet which represented a hostile German fleet in the navy maneuvers. He ought to know the weakness or strength of the English coasts, for his fleet outmaneuvered the squadrons representing the naval might of England and landed his troops on the Lincolnshire coast at Grimsby.

Although the smallest man, excepting midshipmen, in the British navy, and the tiniest Admiral in the world, he is a great martinet, and to him the British navy owes a complete reorganization and great improvement in her gunnery practice. For all his size, Sir John was a famous football player and a marvelous bantamweight boxer in his day.

He married a daughter of Sir Charles Cayzer, the great shipowner, and has three daughters. He lives in London when not on duty and is a lord commissioner and comptroller of the navy. He was in command of the Atlantic fleet in 1910-11.



**Cape for the School Girl**



The simplest of wraps both for children and grownups happens to be the strongest feature of the new fall styles. This is the cape. It was inconceivable that it should be developed in so many variations of shape and combinations with other garments until the fact was apparent. Now we have long plain capes covering the figure, half length and three-quarter length capes (some of them in combination with other wraps and nearly always detachable), and others that are short and used as a touch of style on coats. So that the cape may be accepted and used in any way the individual chooses.

A pretty cape for a school girl is shown in the picture. Such a simple garment is easily made at home, and nothing could be better for the cool days of autumn and the long Indian summer. This cape is made of a rather heavy woolen fabric in a fancy weave which looks like a wide wale chevrot. Any of the standard woollens are appropriate for these capes, and we shall see them in serge, broadcloth, chevrot, Scotch mixture, homespun and various novelty weaves. The

old reliable staple colors, dark blue, brown, gray, and the dark reds make the best choice for children. The capes are lined either with plain material or with stripes or plaids.

When the home dressmaker undertakes to make a cape she should provide herself with a pattern in order to get the adjustment over the shoulders as it should be. Some capes flare more than others, also, and the finishing at the neck varies, as do the methods of fastening.

It would be difficult to find a more desirable model than the one pictured here. It is so managed that it may be fastened up about the throat, when required, by buttons and loops on the under side. Straps crossing in front hold it in place when it is worn open at the front, as shown in the picture.

In keeping with the fad for suit hats, caps to match capes or other wraps keep pace with the times. The cap shown in the picture is a type illustrating this fashion. Patterns for this and for Tams and for simple cloth hats are sold by all standard paper pattern companies.

**Millinery Which Reflects the Season**



END-of-the-summer-millinery, for those who are able to indulge themselves in hats which illustrate the seasons, is shown in greater variety this year than ever before in the memory of the most observant of milliners. The poet celebrates the coming and going of the year in verse and women note its passing seasons lovingly in their apparel.

Three exquisite hats are pictured here, one of them from the most renowned establishment in Paris, and the other two, in every way as excellent, originated in America. They are especially appropriate for wear at the end of the summer and through the coming fall.

In the first hat a straw shape is decorated with a very heavy ribbon laid across the crown and tied at the left side at the shoulder. This ribbon is very heavy and soft. There is a wreath of velvet plums with velvet foliage and small white berries about the crown. This hat may be developed in several colors, but in bronze or purple shades and in bronze-browns will be found most beautiful.

The second hat is a combination of straw braid and velvet which may be developed in any of the rich and quiet colors now fashionable. It is remarkably simple in design. The round crown is covered with velvet, and the outline of the brim is emphasized by a French fold of velvet put on with

perfection of workmanship. Thrust through the brim and under this fold a coronet of the daintest of feathers, known as the Numidi, furnishes the decoration for this elegant hat.

The third hat is a straw shape faced with chiffon in black. It shows the movement toward wider brims and picturesque shapes. Its trimming consists of a spray of autumn flowers, posed in the bandeau and upturned brim at the left side, and a similar spray at the right. The chrysanthemum or the hydrangea or small fruits, with foliage, may be selected for this model.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

**Putting On, Taking Off.**

Do not forget the old rules for putting on and taking off gloves. When putting them on, do not try to get the whole glove on at once, but first work on the fingers, taking care to have the seams fit exactly even at the sides; draw the glove over the hand and then put in the thumb, but leave the seam of the thumb down the center. Remember that a glove once put on wrong can never be stretched into the right shape again, so it is well to take the little care at the start.

One of the features of the season is a touch of color in white dresses. Sometimes this touch is in the form of black velvet.