

Successful Combination of Two Fabrics



The combination of two materials in suits and gowns for spring is an item of style that is already established, along with the fact that skirts are longer. We are assured that bodices are to be tight fitting, and that skirts—already full enough—are to be fuller, but the story of spring styles is not all told, and these things remain to be proved. The combination of two materials has already made a success, and appears to be as welcome as is the spring itself.

In dresses for afternoon and evening wear, crepe and taffeta are used together with perfect success. Taffeta and lace make another combination that has proved its merit, tulle and satin is still another. Two kinds of cloth, or two kinds of silk are as well liked, it seems, as the more familiar joining of silk with cloth. Each is to do as she likes in this matter of putting one and one together—to make one gown.

A street dress is shown here in which serge and taffeta give excellent account of themselves when joined for a very useful purpose. The upper third of the skirt is of the taffeta and the lower part, of serge, is set on to it with a narrow piping of the serge. The fullness is placed at the sides and back and is less apparent in street dresses than in others.

The bodice and sleeves are of the taffeta, the bodice having a short yoke and drop shoulder. The sleeves are

long and narrowed toward the hand. Pippings of the silk are used in setting in the sleeves and in joining the body of the waist to the yoke.

The lower part of the bodice and a peplum are made of the serge, set on in a way that simulates a little coat. The edges of the serge are corded, and it is faced back at the fronts with silk. The narrow belt extending about the sides and back is made of the serge, and the peplum and sleeves are decorated with bone buttons set on in rows.

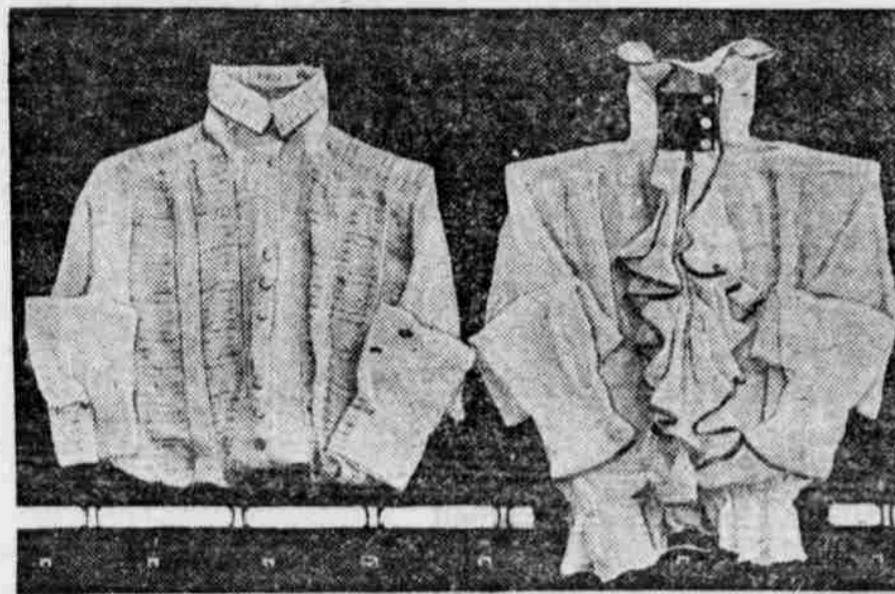
The bodice has a shawl collar and opens at the front, where the sides cross surplice-wise. It is joined to the skirt under a wide girdele of the silk decorated with rows of narrow velvet ribbon. This ribbon is threaded through tiny straps made of embroidery silk, and makes an odd and pretty finish to a dress that may best be described as odd and pretty, also.

From Tip to Toe.

A twinkle in the feet is almost a necessity in these days, and the hairdresser's art is one to be followed carefully; for without perfectly turned-out feet and an irreproachably dressed head the modern dress looks anything but smart.

The waste occasioned by coins rub together is said to cost the world a ton and a quarter of gold and 88 tons of silver annually.

Enter the Spring Blouses



A semiannual rehearsal of the mode takes place each season and weeks before the public demands the new styles they are passed in review before those who must provide for this demand. For some reason those who create blouses and whose word is law in the matter of styles, have been a little late in presenting them. But now enter the expected new blouses for spring, a fine-grained and beautiful company.

We know that we are to be blessed with things of sheer beauty and that they are to be made of fine cottons, crepes, silks and linens; that designs are simple and workmanship fine; that seams are to be set together with hemstitching or other ornamental needlework, or with fine lace; that pin tucks are favored; that color is introduced in many ways on white blouses; and two materials are combined in these as in other garments. Nearly all the new blouses fasten at the front and have long sleeves. The dignified high collar appears on many of them but still greater numbers are open at the throat, with collars that turn back and are generally wide. Good examples of high-collared waists are shown in the picture given here.

At the left a blouse of fine, white voile has inserted bands of cross-barred voile, showing hair lines of blue, light brown and pink. The cross-bar bands are set into the plain voile with hemstitching. The plain voile is

laid in pin tucks at each side of the opening at the front. Pearl buttons set in groups of three, and well made buttonholes provide the fastening with a smaller size in the same kind of button used on the collar and cuffs.

The collar is finished with a band of the cross bar which turns over and a band of equal width is let in the cuffs. This is a practical, tasteful waist for daily wear.

Blouses of plain voile like that at the right are made in tan, rose, blue and maize and in white having ruffles edged with a color. This narrow edging of a color and hemstitching make up the decorative features. The long sleeves are narrowed toward the cuff which is a straight band of the voile edged with a ruffle. Wherever sewing appears in this waist the hemstitch is used so that it is a feature of great importance.

The high collar is a crushed band supported by wires and edged with narrow ruffle. Ruffles of graduated width are cascaded down the front and a finishing touch of distinction appears at the throat in a small panel of black taffeta which is sewed to one side of the collar and fastens to the other side with three pearl buttons. The blouse fastens with small pearl buttons and loops of silk thread.

Julia Bottomley

WHO'S WHO AND WHEREFORE

SUBTLE JUSTICE M'REYNOLDS



Associate Justice McReynolds of the United States Supreme court prefaces nearly everything he has to say with a story.

Occasionally McReynolds tells a story with a point so subtle that only those with a keenly pitched sense of humor can "get" him. One night at a dinner he sprang something that occasioned not the slightest ripple of laughter. He waited a reasonable length of time and then observed:

"Well, at least don't cry about it." Nobody got that either. They didn't understand what it was that they weren't to cry about. So McReynolds added: "It'll come in, may be by freight."

An Englishman was seated next to McReynolds, and his curiosity was aroused.

"What do you mean when you say come by freight?" he inquired.

"Slowly, like a freight train," explained McReynolds; they'll get the story if they wait long enough, don't you see?"

A great light dawned in the Englishman's eyes. "Ah," he exclaimed, "you mean steam packet. Story shipped by steam packet. 'Twould be utterly absurd, wouldn't it—ha, ha, ha."

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHITE RATS

Philadelphians were perturbed recently over the publication of the results of a series of experiments with white rats which are being made by Helen Dean King at the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology of the University of Pennsylvania.

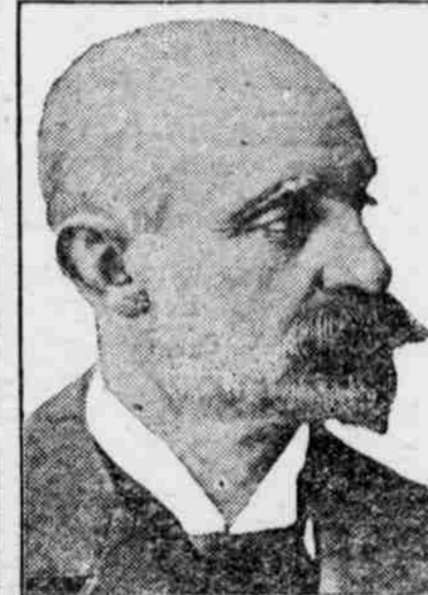
Shorn of its sensationalism and half truths, the story of the experiments with white rats now going on at the institute is still interesting. By means of careful selection and mating of brother and sister rats from the same litters, which is "the closest form of inbreeding possible," there is being developed a race bigger, heavier and better in every way than the ordinary rat.

"And," says Doctor King, "theoretically what can be done with rats can be done with other animals. Give me ten years longer and I may have found out something." By following out her experiments it "might be possible to revolutionize the whole system of stock raising" and thereby increase the supply of meat and reduce the cost of living.

Doctor King is the only woman in America who holds a professorship in research work, the only other woman in the world who has that honor being Mme. Curie of Paris.



"SUB" FOR KING VICTOR



The duke of Genoa, who "subs" as king at the Quirinal while his nephew Victor Emmanuel, is at the front, is fast proving himself a formidable rival of the latter for the affections of the Italian people.

King Victor has ever been known as the most democratic sovereign in Europe. His "sub" has gone him one better for democracy and won for him self the sobriquet of the civilian king.

The nearest the duke of Genoa comes to accepting any of the kingly perquisites that go with his job is at four o'clock each day, when he goes for his drive in the country. Four cavalymen surround his carriage and a corps of bicycle guards follow. The police won't let him drive unless he accepts this escort.

In the evening he makes up for it by walking about the streets of Rome in civilian clothes, accompanied only by his chief aid de camp. It was while amusing himself this way one evening that the duke saw a street car collide with a fat woman. Of all the men who leaped to her assistance, the duke got there first. She was quite uninjured, but the duke bundled her off to a hospital before she knew who had helped her.

Half an hour later, when the duke returned to the Quirinal he sent his aid to the hospital to make certain she really was not injured.

NEW CHIEF OF YARDS AND DOCKS

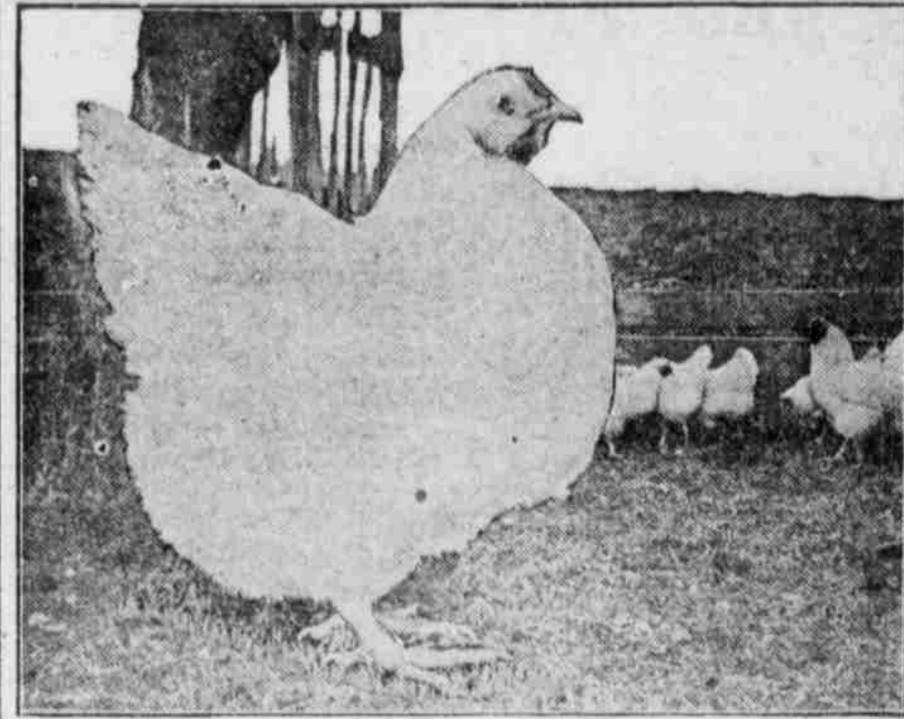
Civil Engineer Frederic R. Harris of the navy, recently appointed chief of the bureau of yards and docks, navy department, to succeed Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford, has made an enviable record in connection with a number of important projects on which he was engaged since appointment to the navy corps of civil engineers.

Among his achievements was the solving of the problem that long had attached to the dry dock at the New York navy yard, the contract for which was awarded in 1905. Five years later, after several contractors had failed on the job, Civil Engineer Harris took charge. He employed an entirely new method of construction, he was instrumental in having the dimensions of the dock increased, and he successfully completed the work in 1912.

In addition to many other achievements, Civil Engineer Harris devised a new method of construction to be used in the completion of the dry dock at Pearl harbor, Hawaii, the system involving the building and sinking of a series of floating caissons or sections. He has been concerned as an assistant in the construction of the state dry dock at Boston and the project of the contemplated municipal dry dock at New York. He has been a valuable technical assistant to the department of justice, and he has been a lecturer at the University of the City of New York, the New York college, and the Stevens Institute of Technology, as well as being the author of numerous technical papers.



MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING WORK



An Excellent "String" of White Wyandottes.

Perhaps you have been raising poultry for many years but with indifferent success—just fooling along with a few hens, of many different breeds, feeding any old thing, in old, tumble-down houses, alive with mites and lice, and unclean.

Maybe you have wondered why you have not had the success that some of your neighbors had and perhaps are discouraged and ready to say there is nothing in the poultry business.

This is true if you continue in the same old way, but if you will follow a few simple rules, which every successful poultry raiser must follow, you cannot help being successful in just the degree of painstaking care with which you carry on the work.

In the first place you must have clean, well ventilated poultry houses. These do not cost much and on the average farm they can be constructed of old boards and by the labor of a handy man, in one or two days.

The houses must be provided with clean nests. Build the houses whenever possible, facing the south, leaving the front open except the covering of small mesh wire to keep out predatory animals.

If you intend to use incubators and brooders provide a comfortable brooder house which can be closed up to shut out the cold, damp drafts of early spring. Set your incubator in a warm place—in the attic, the cellar, or in some room well protected.

Next, we want to impress you with the fact that you cannot raise good chickens from poor eggs. If you are satisfied with the mixed breeds, good, bad and indifferent, there is little advice to give you as to their management.

If you propose to raise good chickens, fowls that will lay the greatest number of eggs, or produce the greatest number of pounds of meat, select your breed, and then buy purebred eggs. You can only get these by buying from breeders whose integrity is unquestioned, and who are ready to guarantee that their eggs will produce birds true to type.

Insist upon having eggs from hens and not from young pullets. Eggs from a hen that is fully grown and

matured will naturally produce more birds and stronger birds than eggs from pullets who are still in a state of growth.

Sometimes it is true that pullet eggs hatch out well, but they do not produce birds with the vigor and stamina that come from mature eggs. And you will find that the chicks from pullet eggs will be more subject to disease and more will die.

If you have a good breed and raise your own eggs, separate the best hens of your flock and select the best eggs from these. Never set an egg from a hen that is puny, or that has had a touch of disease at any time, or that is any way deformed, no matter how slightly.

If you use an incubator, you must watch it day and night, and after you have learned all that the manufacturer tells you in the directions on the machine, you must use your own common sense and comply with the varying conditions of climate.

When the youngsters come out of their shell they, too, must be watched every day, and be cared for in every detail all the time. Young chickens cannot be raised by any person who is frequently away from home for long intervals. One must be on the job all the time.

The most important thing in starting young chicks is to refrain from feeding them a single atom for at least 36 hours. Nature has filled their little stomachs before they left the shell and if they are stuffed as soon as they appear, many will die.

Give them plenty of water and after thirty-six hours feed them lightly on fine rolled oats or coarse cornmeal. Then, just as soon as they show strength and vigor, let them run on the tender, short grass for a little while every day.

Watch for lice from the start, and if any are found on the heads or under the wings, touch the spots lightly with lard or vasoline.

Having started right by following the above directions, your success depends upon the fidelity with which you manage the flock until they become fledged or are ready to be sent to the market.

PRINCIPAL RATION FOR EGGS

Cracked Corn, Wheat and Heavy White Oats Are Three Chief Ingredients of Mixture.

One of the principal rations used in one of the most successful laying contests of the year consists of:

	Pounds
Cracked corn	60
Wheat	60
Heavy white oats	40
Barley	20
Kafir corn	20
Coarse beef scraps	10

We believe that plump oats, wheat, barley, cracked corn and beef scraps would give about the same results, writes M. F. Groeley in Dakota Farmer.

Six thousand eggs to the farm, is the way our statisticians have it, or about 70 eggs to the hen. And this with a goodly number of trap-nested birds producing over 200 eggs, not a few over 250 to 260. Too many roosters, old hens, late, good-for-nothing chickens and culs generally are largely the cause of this low average. Let's all try to raise it.

Since utility, and not quite so much foolery, governs the selection of prize fowls now much more than it did, the so-called moss-back farmers are taking more interest in poultry shows; and not only that but they are taking more birds home with them when they go than when birds were judged wholly by stripe, comb and feathers. Sensible farmers, refusing to be fooled, have brought much of this change about.

Test Hatching Eggs.

In selling eggs for hatching, it is a wise and a safe rule, no matter how healthy your birds seem, not to assume the eggs produced are fertile, or that they will hatch. The safe plan is to test them at home. If a setting from any given mating hatches reasonably well with you—then go ahead.

Keep Front Open.

Don't, because of freezing weather, close up the chicken house front! Cold weather is just the time to keep the front open. But stop the cracks at the back, sides and in the roof. Drafts and leaks are the trouble breeders.

HENS PRODUCING MOST EGGS

Comparison Made of Hen-Hatched Chickens and Artificially Hatched—Incubator is Favored.

Experiments conducted by the New York State College of Agriculture, extending over a period of three years, disproved the theory that hen hatched chickens are of higher vitality than those hatched in incubators. The first year the hen hatched pullets laid more eggs than the incubator hatched ones. The second year the incubator pullets succeeded, both in number and in profits, as they laid more regularly during the season when eggs were high priced. During the third year the balance was still more in favor of the artificially hatched hen. Also, she was in better condition.

The chicks were hatched from eggs of the same quality, and fed and housed in the same manner. The experiment will be continued for many years, so that more accurate conclusions can be arrived at. So far, the chicks, hatched by incubator from eggs laid by hens hatched from incubators, have proved more steady and valuable egg producers.

WHY CHICKENS CATCH COLDS

Too Close House Has Same Effect as Drafts and Exposure—Fowl Does Not Sweat.

Drafts and exposure are causes for chickens taking cold, but a too tight house will bring about same results.

The fowls come out—not sweating, for a fowl does not sweat—but fairly steaming from the heat of their own close bodies.

The cold air strikes them and they take a quick chill.

Sometimes it is their heads and eyes that first show the effects of that chill, sometimes it is the throat or lungs.

Eggs Absorb Odors.

A fresh egg will absorb odors as readily as fresh milk. Mustiness or moldy growth in egg cases or filers will taint the egg and lower its quality.