

Ready for the Birthday Party



The little beauty of the family, having attained the responsibilities that begin with her fifth or sixth year, finds plenty of opportunity for wearing finery. What with Easter and June weddings that require her services as flower girl, and birthday and other parties that are always happening among her friends, her social training is well begun.

A frock that will grace any occasion that requires fine dress is made of sheer batiste and fine val lace. The addition of a little very fine hand embroidery will enrich it to the highest degree of elegance in the dress of the small girl. Several silk slips to be worn under it make a variety of colors possible, for the diaphanous batiste and the val lace veil all colors beautifully.

Other sheer cotton fabrics may be used for dresses of this kind, and the various flouncings, with narrow and daintily embroidered edgings, are very effective in little dresses with full skirts joined to short-waisted bodies. These bodies are finished at the high waist line with one or two narrow frills, made of the embroidered edge from the flouncing, and the short sleeves are merely underfrills of it.

Little overbodies of taffeta or other light silk are worn with them. They are cut without sleeves, having bands over the shoulders, and just to reach the top of the frills on the underbody. Their edges are pinked or finished with hemstitching. They may be made of wide ribbon, and several overbodies in various colors made to be worn with one frock. Slips of silk or mull to match them will bring the frock into harmony with any color scheme, but they are prettiest when worn over white with color confined to the overbody and hair ribbons.

Very handsome and showy party dresses for the small girl are made by joining fine val or other lingerie lace insertion to embroidered organdie insertion in alternating rows, by means of hemstitching. Although the lace, embroidery and hemstitching are all machine made the effect of these in combination is fine. The insertions must be basted together at home and the hemstitching done by someone who has the proper machine for it.

There is a fad for having a hat or little bonnet made to match the lingerie party frock, and a pretty example is shown in the picture given here.

Latest Fashionable Coiffure



Two views of a very fashionable coiffure are given in the picture shown above. This is one of several variations of the same style in which the hair is drawn back from the forehead and brought forward over the ears. Those who are young enough, or look young enough, and have the face for it, may attempt it as it is pictured.

The style is not generally becoming but nevertheless has many devotees. It makes up in neatness and "finish" what it lacks in softness, and it imparts the charm that lies in looking well-groomed to those who wear it. To dress it, the hair may be waved or marcelled and parted at a point on the forehead above each temple. The hair at the top of the forehead is then combed straight back and even when waved lies flat to the head with no hint of fluffiness about it. At the sides it is brought forward and curved over the ears and the ends concealed under coils across the back of the head. One or two small ringlets are allowed over the temple, and a recent version of this style has three short curls at the nape of the neck.

The same arrangement of the front hair appears with the back hair brought to the top of the head and coiled into a long puff extending to the middle of the crown at the back. In another variation of the style all the hair is combed back from the face and brought to the top of the crown, where it forms a loop of hair tied to

place with narrow ribbon. This is a coiffure for evening dress.

A pretty style recently introduced shows the hair with an almost imperceptible wave parted at the left side and combed across the head to the right side. It is brought a little way down in a curve at the middle of the forehead and arranged in four soft coils across the back of the head, against the nape of the neck. A jeweled comb is thrust in the hair above the coils and at the right of the crown.

The most becoming of recent styles has a small pompadour across the forehead and stands out at the sides, suggesting the bobbed hair of children. In this style the back hair is coiled low across the head. In the latest coiffures short curls are appearing sometimes at each side of the face and sometimes in the coils at the back of the head, and there is reason to believe that the popularity of the uncovered forehead is waning.

*Julia B. Tomlin*

Made With Ruffles.

There are plain silk petticoats to wear with walking frocks that are plain petticoats, no more, no less. They are made with ruffles to give the required fullness at the bottom, and some of them are stiffened with crinoline or a reed.

In the PUBLIC EYE

DOING HOSTLER SERVICE



Miss Iris Ford, one of the reigning favorites in London society and frequently referred to as a "Diana of the Buckinghamshire hunts," is among the women of the empire who have undertaken menial tasks as their contribution to the defense of the country against the Teutonic allies. Miss Ford is a helper in one of the remount depots established by the war department for the care and training of horses destined for service at the front.

Miss Ford, along with her companions, reports at the stable at 7 a. m., and works until six o'clock in the evening. They have not only to "break" the animals with vicious tendencies and hostility to mounts, but also to clean them of mud and dirt and preserve the sanitary conditions of the stables. There is at the depot where Miss Ford is enlisted, near Maidenhead, as well as all other remount establishments, what is termed a "head lad," who in every instance is a woman, for at none of the remount stations is there a man to do any part of the work.

"LITTLE GEORGE" OLIVER

Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania was left an orphan when a mere lad and was reared by an older brother and his wife. The latter was only about eight years older than George, but she came to regard him as a son. She always referred to him as "Little George," and this continued long after "Little George" had reached manhood. Even after he was married she felt as if she ought to see that his face and hands were clean.

In 1900, after the congressional re-appointment, Oliver was prominently mentioned for congressman-at-large. His brother went home one day in high spirits over the prospects of a really, truly congressman in the family.

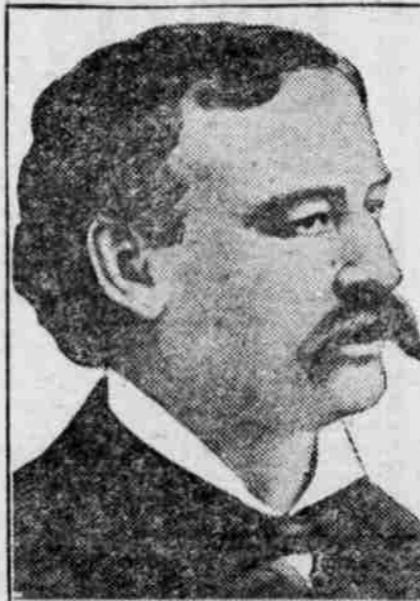
"Looks as if they're going to send George to congress," he told his wife. She seemed strangely lacking in enthusiasm.

"Aren't you glad to hear of George's good luck?" her husband asked. "Ye-es," she murmured, reflectively. "But do you think George is old enough to go to congress?"

"Little George" was then a sturdy and promising little chap of fifty-two years.



QUITS LIFE-SAVING SERVICE



After fifty-four years of service to the government of the United States, Sumner I. Kimball has retired at the age of eighty-one.

For thirty years he was at the head of the United States coast guard and life-saving service.

In accepting his application for retirement, President Wilson paid him a beautiful tribute, holding him up to the admiration of his fellows for the development of the wonderful humanitarian system of life-saving from its infancy. The president said: "I desire to extend to you my felicitations upon the closing of your active career in the public service for more than half a century, and to avail myself of this opportunity to express the interest I feel in writing into effect the mandate of congress which carries for you so signal an honor in recognition of your distinguished service at the head of the life-saving service of the United States."

There is no more modest man in Washington than Superintendent Kimball, and when he was asked to comment upon his record he said: "I may have earned some credit, but I certainly do not deserve all of the encomiums that have been heaped upon me."

THE NEW WAR MINISTER

Those who attended the Baltimore convention four years ago will never forget that slim, studious figure which, with remarkable oratorical and disputative ability, led the fight for Wilson in the Ohio delegation. He broke the unit rule and prevented the warring of the men from the northern part of the state on Judson Harmon, the favorite son.

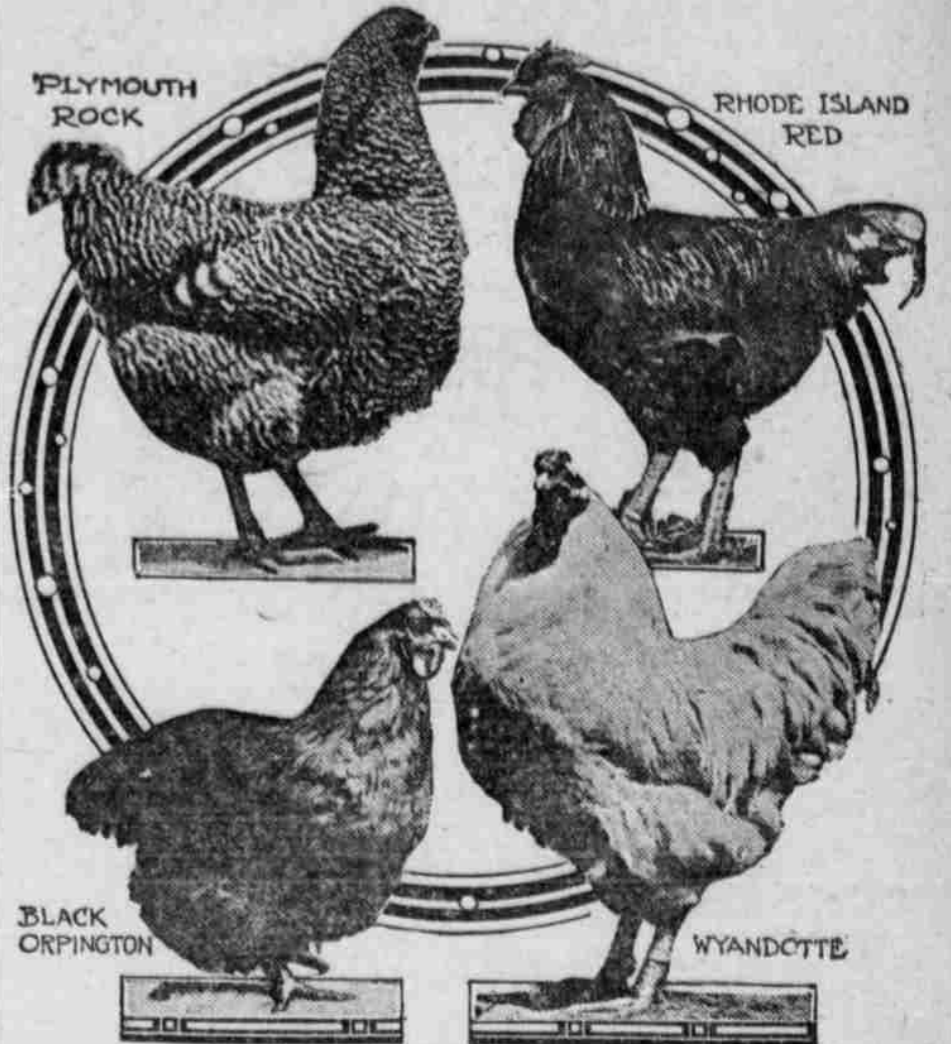
It is not too much to say that Woodrow Wilson might never have been president of the United States had it not been for this plucky battle of Newton D. Baker. The Cleveland leader had been the original Wilson man in Ohio and many years before a student under Wilson in Johns Hopkins university, in the very city where the convention was held.

Added to personal affection, Mr. Wilson thus four years ago incurred a political debt. This debt he now repays by giving Mr. Baker a post, if not of great ease or financial emolument, certainly of immense responsibility and opportunity to display creative and administrative talent of the highest order.

Mr. Wilson's second war secretary, like his first, is a lawyer of the highest caliber. Unlike Mr. Garrison, however, Mr. Baker is a politician of well-earned repute. He is studious by inclination, but by occupation a rough-and-tumble fighter. Into Mr. Baker's hands will be put the execution of the preparedness plan for the army which congress is quite certain to enact this session. Whether he will have sympathy with army aims and army feelings is more in doubt. For several months he has supported the president's preparedness stand, as he has all the other prominent Wilson policies. He was originally an avowed little navy and little army man and is believed to have been convinced of the justice of the opposite side's position about the same time as the president. Mr. Baker still is a member of several peace societies.



PRODUCTION OF BROILERS AS A BUSINESS



Four Excellent Specimens of General-Purpose Breeds.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

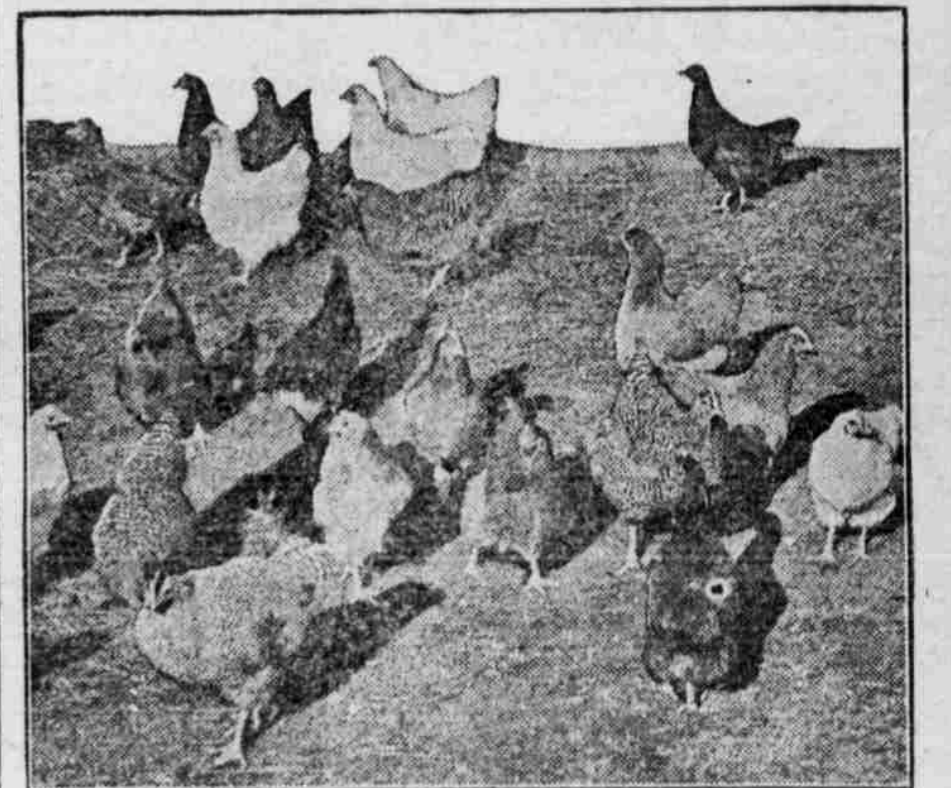
Broilers are young chickens weighing from three-fourths to two pounds, the latter weight being the most common size. The production of broilers as a special business has been tried without success on many poultry farms in the northeastern part of this country. Broilers, however, are raised successfully and at a good profit both on poultry farms and also where only a few fowls are kept, the broilers being the cockerels which are a by-product in the raising of pullets for egg production.

The general-purpose breeds of fowls, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Orpingtons, produce chickens making the best broilers. These chickens weigh from two to two and one-half pounds (live weight) at eleven to thirteen weeks of age. The Leghorns are not so well adapted for broilers, as their chickens are smaller, but they make fair broilers, weighing from one to two pounds. All Leghorn cockerels, except those saved for breeding stock, should be sold as broilers, as they are not well adapted for market after passing beyond this size. White chickens make the most attractive and easily dressed broilers, as their pin feathers are not so apparent when the chickens are prepared for market. Chickens of the general-purpose breeds make good market poultry after they pass the broiler size, but many of these, especially those hatched early, are marketed to best advantage as broilers, both on account of the high price paid for broilers, and because by selling the cockerels at this age the pullets

are usually given a better chance to develop.

The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as the sex can be readily distinguished, the most promising chickens being saved for breeding stock. The sex is usually told by the development of the head points, tail, and general male characteristics in the cockerels, and this requires some skill and practice. The chickens selected as broilers may be forced more rapidly than those saved for breeding stock. Quick growth can be produced by dividing them into flocks of 50 or less and confining them to small pens for 14 to 18 days before they are marketed. Feed in the morning and at noon a wet mash of six pounds cornmeal, four pounds low-grade wheat flour, and two pounds bran or middlings, mixed with skim milk or buttermilk to the consistency of oatmeal porridge. If no milk is available, add one pound of beef scrap to the mash, and give some green feed daily using only enough water to make a crumbly mash. In addition to either of these mash feeds, give all the cracked corn which the chickens will eat, for the evening feed.

Higher prices are paid for the early broilers, those hatched in March and April, than for those hatched in the late spring and early summer. Pullets hatched early also make the best fall and winter layers and are the most profitable to raise. Broilers are marketed both alive and dressed. Considerable care should be used in both dressing and shipping broilers so that they will reach the market in a neat, attractive condition.



A Mixed Flock of Chickens.

DRY MASH FOR LAYING HENS GREEN FEEDS ARE ESSENTIAL

Composition of Ration Recommended by Professor Stoneburn of the Connecticut Station.

One of the leading authorities in the country on subjects relating to poultry is Prof. F. H. Stoneburn of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment station. He has a ration which he calls a dry mash. The tendency more and more is towards dry feeding, even when ground feed is given.

The dry mash recommended by Professor Stoneburn for laying hens is as follows: 200 pounds coarse bran, 100 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds gluten meal, 100 pounds ground oats, 75 pounds wheat middlings, 25 pounds feeding flour, 30 pounds fine beef scraps; feed in hoppers, open at all times.

Using First Duck Eggs.

The first three or four eggs that a duck lays in the early spring are seldom good for hatching and usually are sold or used for cooking.

Yellow Corn With Clipped Alfalfa or Sprouted Oats Puts Desired Color in the Yolks.

Eggs with a rich-colored golden yolk are, from a market standpoint, more desirable than a pale-yolked egg. Due to lack of green range feed in the winter, such eggs are not normally laid during the winter.

The secret is as follows: Yellow corn with clipped alfalfa or sprouted oats are winter feeds that put the color in the yolk. Stemmy alfalfa and clover will not do. Alfalfa and clover sweepings from the haymow make an excellent poultry feed.

Little Salt is Good.

Although salt will sometimes kill fowls and chicks if placed where they can get at it, a little salt in the mash is an advantage.

To Obtain Eggs.

In order to obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock properly fed.