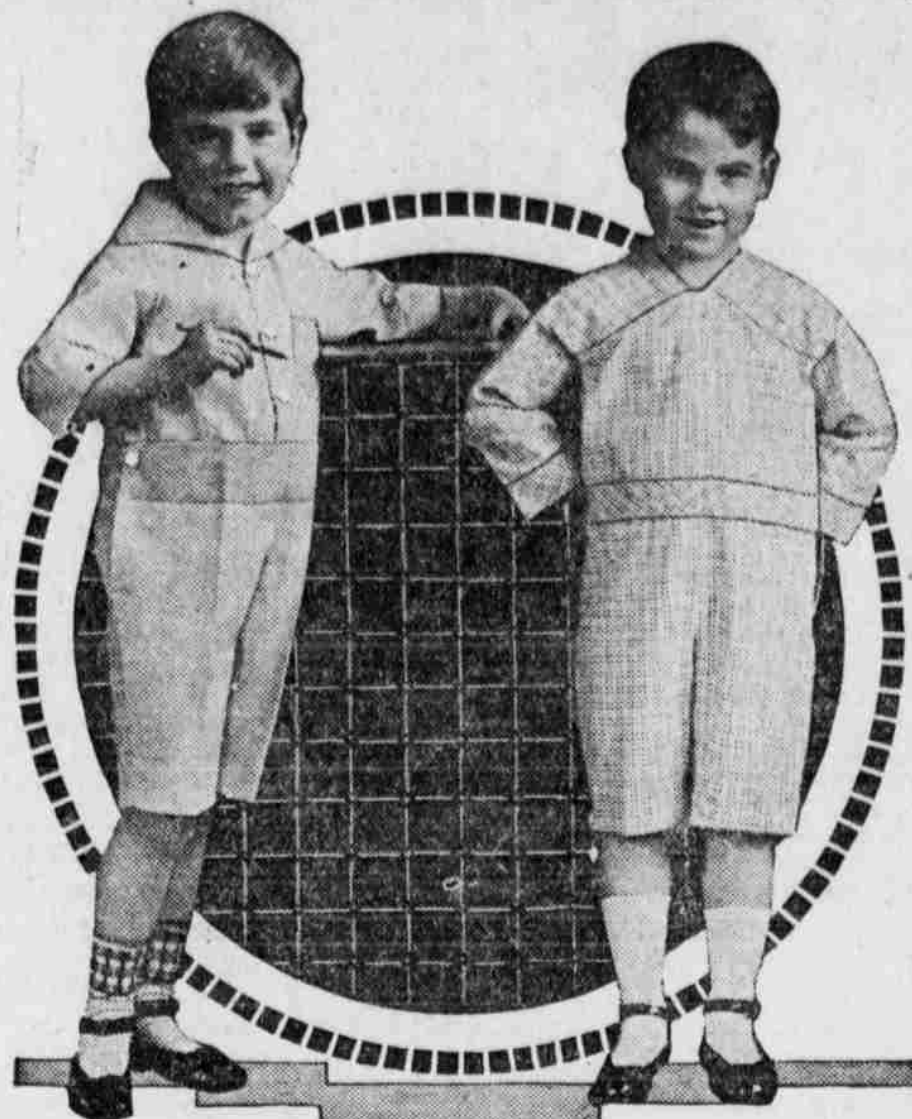


Wash Suits of Two Sorts



One of these suits, for the little chap of five or so, says "come on out and play," and the other, "come in and be dressed for dinner," or supper, or something. They are examples of the clothing which is manufactured in such variety, of washable stuffs, for the everyday wear of the small boy, and nothing that will contribute to his pleasure or freedom has been overlooked. The tax and strain of his romping and the exactions of the tub have been considered, along with careful regard for neat appearance and smart lines.

Nowadays the little boy's summer clothing is no problem for the busy mother, because manufacturers are making it for them. With specialists to design it, machines to make it, and a limitless variety of goods to choose from, the advantage is all with the manufacturers. They have turned out clothes better designed and as well made as the home production and at such low prices that there is no economy in undertaking the work at home.

Crossbar gingham piped with a plain color in chambray furnishes the time-honored and proved material for the blouse. The back of the blouse is extended over the shoulders to form a yoke. The yoke is piped with cham-

bray where it is sewed to the blouse. The straight sleeves are finished with bias bands of gingham piped with chambray, and the belt is made of a similar band. The blouse and bloomers are joined at the front by the belt. At the back they button together under the belt, which is provided with button and buttonhole at its ends. The bloomers are adjusted above the knees with elastic cord run in a casing.

Pique serves for the white suit banded with plain blue chambray, at the left. It boasts a sailor collar and pocket of the chambray on the blouse and a stitched-on belt of it about the straight pants. The pants button to the blouse with a fly set under the belt. Pearl buttons on the blouse and belt contribute something to the finish of this little suit, which is good enough for any wear.

Many Russian blouse suits are displayed by the shops, made of colored lines banded with white. Delft blue, green and warm brown are the colors used in them. Patent leather belts appear on a few, but fabric belts seem to hold first place.

There is nothing clumsy about even the simplest of rompers. In clothes for little boys, as for grown people, cutters are doing the cleverest sort of work and shaping garments in many ways unfamiliar to consumers.

The Mode in Tailored Hats



Even tailored hats are no longer simple or severe. The proof of the pudding is in the tasting, and those that women of fashion have approved and spent their money for boast intricate and beautifully made ornaments. These are made of wide or narrow ribbons and braids. Inlays of silk on brim or crown, or both, proclaim the work of proficient makers. Wings and wing effects of ribbon, quills in profusion and unusual mountings, fruits and braid ornaments in unending variety, contribute, among other things, to their decoration.

A group, in which three excellent models are shown, gives a good idea of the work lavished upon millinery for this season. It is this requirement of fine workmanship that accounts for the higher prices, in part. Then the amount of trimming has been increased and the prices for materials have advanced. Millinery, considering everything, is not unreasonably high.

At the left of the picture a familiar shape, in hemp or chip, is trimmed with a sash and standing frills of plaited ribbon, finished with a cluster of cherries at the front and back. The drooping brim is faced with taffeta silk.

The side crown of braid, machine stitched, row on row, into a band. The handsome ornament of braid is a big cabochon on which the braid is so placed that it stands on edge, forming a huge daisy motif. It is sewed against the crown along the edge, at its underside.

A sailor with somewhat narrower brim is trimmed with ribbon in contrasting colors. Or a light tint and dark shade of the same color might be used. A flange of silk, like the lighter ribbon in color, is applied to the underbrim. It is edged with narrow casings that inclose lace or shirring wire that produce a very workmanlike finish.

The crown is encircled by two bands of ribbon, with the darker shade at the top. Two winglike ends of the darker ribbon are wired along one edge and mounted at the front. Two plaited frills, one of light and one of dark ribbon, and a handmade ornament of braided ribbon attest to the demand for intricate ornamentation, which the model meets tastefully.

*Julia Bottomley*

Light Gray is Good. Light gray, if one can wear it becomingly, is one of the best selections in the way of color for spring

IN THE LIMELIGHT

COMMANDER OF THE MOEWE



Commander Count Nikolaus zu Dohna-Schlodien of the famous German sea raider Moewe won the hearts of all his countrymen and the admiration of the world through his exploits with the little Sea Gull, whose romantic career ended, temporarily, at least, on March 4 last, when she arrived safely in the German seaport of Wilhelmshaven after what the German admiralty called "a successful cruise of several months."

On her way out the Moewe eluded the legion of British cruisers and patrol boats and slipped through the English channel, where she sowed mines, one of which caused the destruction of the British dreadnaught Edward VII. Then she made her way to the mid-Atlantic and there established a "raiding zone all her own," capturing or sinking fifteen allied vessels, all British with the exception of one French and one Belgian. When she arrived at Wilhelmshaven she had on board 199 prisoners from these vessels and 1,000,000 marks (\$250,000) in gold bars, taken from the British liner Appam, now a German prize in Newport News. Count zu Dohna-Schlodien and the whole crew were decorated by the kaiser.

WHEN DOREMUS WAS AN EDITOR

Representative Frank E. Doremus, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, used to run a little weekly newspaper in Michigan. His specialty was writing about the tariff. He was seventeen years of age and had once written an essay on the tariff for a high school literary society. He therefore agreed to be the local authority on tariff matters. When his paper had been going for about a week, Doremus burst forth in a column editorial. It was about the tariff. The next day the probate judge of the county came in, threw a copy of the paper on the counter, and ordered his subscription stopped.

"And I was the happiest man in town," says Doremus, "for I had found another person besides myself who took me seriously."

One day a husky tramp printer, working on Doremus' paper, got drunk and came to the office in an ugly mood. "Get out of here," ordered Doremus. "I'll give you just one minute to get out."

The man did not move. "If you don't go out I'll throw you out," declared Doremus, though the man was twice as big as he. "You've got a minute to get out and thirty seconds of your time is already up."

For some strange reason the man got up and moved out. "What if he hadn't gone?" Doremus was asked. "Well," he answered, "I suppose I would simply have had to give him an extension of time."



MAROONED IN THE ANTARCTIC



Lieut. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, head of the British Antarctic expedition, will be compelled to remain another year near the south end of the earth, according to word brought to New Zealand by the Aurora, one of his vessels, which was driven back by storms.

The adventure of Lieutenant Shackleton had a three-fold purpose—to navigate the Antarctic on a meridian; to secure for the British flag the honor of being the first national emblem thus to be taken from sea to sea across the South pole realm, and to conduct scientific work relating, among other phases, to meteorology, geography, geology and geodetic survey.

The expedition left England in two sections about six weeks after the European war began, but it was not until early in January, 1915, after delay due to unfavorable ice conditions, that the party, headed by Sir Ernest himself, set off on a 1,700-mile voyage from South Georgia, an uninhabited island in the South Atlantic ocean about 800 miles due east of Cape Horn, for Ross sea on the other side of the South pole.

Sir Ernest sailed in the Endurance, a three-master, with auxiliary engines which gave her a ten-knot speed. This vessel, of 300 tons, was built with "wooden walls" two feet thick of almost solid oak. Oak and plant pitch pine were the only woods employed.

KERN'S CALF CASE

When Senator John W. Kern was a young lawyer at Kokomo, Ind., he represented one side of a case in which the whole controversy hinged on the identity and ownership of a certain calf.

The chief witness on the side against Kern was a colored man. He contended that the calf belonged to his friend, Mr. Jones. When Kern examined him the conversation ran something like this:

"How do you know this was Mr. Jones' calf?"

"Well, sah, I had seen it around his place so much that I jes' nat'ally got acquainted with it. I seen it there with the 'cow—its maw—and I noticed it p'tic'ly because it had funny marks on it. When you see a calf ev'ry day you simply become familyah with it."

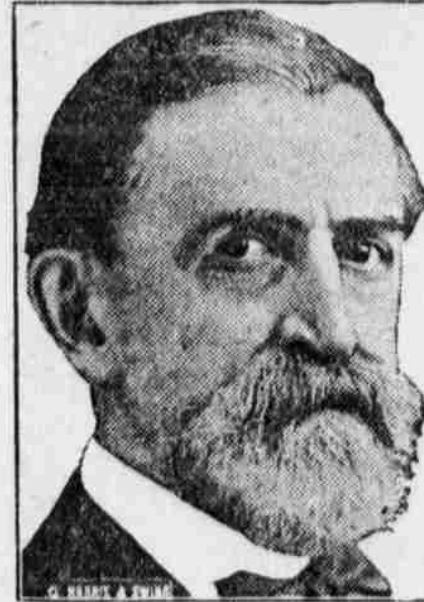
"What kind of a looking calf was it?"

"It was a red calf, sah, with white ears and a white nose."

"And it belonged to Mr. Jones?"

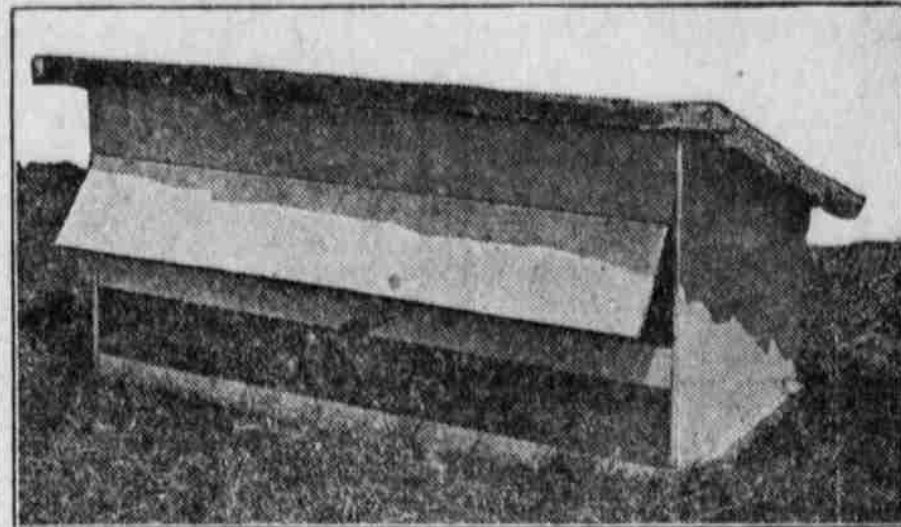
"Yessah."

"Now, suppose that all the testimony here should show that the calf in this case was a white calf with red ears and a red nose. What would you say about that?"



"Well, sah, I reckon I'd say it belonged to Mistah Jones."

COMBINED HATCHING AND BROODING HOUSE



Front View of Combination Hatching and Brooding House.

(By PROF. H. L. KEMPSTER, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture.)

In selecting a location for a poultry house the farmer usually chooses the one which is nearest to his home in order that the housewife may conveniently care for the poultry flock. This accounts for the usual location of the poultry house half way between the house and the barn where it is convenient for the hens to overrun not only the farm buildings, but also the kitchen porch. This habit is also encouraged by the indiscriminate scattering of feed, often closer to the farm buildings than to the poultry house. If the farm poultry house is located so as to make it natural for the hens not to run in the yards, there will be very little trouble with them overrunning the farm buildings.

In the care of poultry one should aim as far as possible to feed all the feed in and around the poultry house. Frequently poultry can be encouraged to run into the orchard by a simple arrangement of the fences. Grain crops can often be grown upon the same ground upon which the poultry flock is running with very little injury to the crop. Corn is especially adapted to such a practice. This practice furnishes an abundance of shade during the summer when it is most needed. The yards are plowed occasionally, exposing the soil to the sun, destroying many disease germs and intestinal parasites, and the droppings which are generally wasted are utilized. In addition to making conditions more healthful, this growing of crops on the poultry runs also reduces the feed cost. Under Missouri conditions it is more desirable for chickens to be kept upon cultivated soil than it is to attempt to have a permanent sod run. Often the garden can be alternated with the poultry pasture. Under farm conditions this kind of yarding can be easily arranged with practically no fencing. While the location of the farm poultry house is generally determined by the convenience with which it can be reached from the house, a little forethought will enable the poultry keeper to make the above arrangements without sacrificing convenience.

**Hatching and Brooding House.** The combined hatching, brooding and housing coop shown below is large enough to accommodate four hens and is as good as a 50-egg incubator. Farmers who have used this coop have pronounced it a success. This coop does away with the little "A" shaped coops which are commonly given to hens after they have hatched their broods and which are soon outgrown by what chicks remain.

after the spring rains and rats have taken their toll.

This coop is three feet wide, six feet long, two feet high in the rear and three feet high in front. A door eight inches wide runs the entire length of the back so as to permit easy access to the hen. In the front are four openings which are covered with slats. It is possible to close the openings by placing an eight-inch door along the entire front. This makes the coop rat-proof at night and by hinging it at the bottom the door provides a runway for the chicks to enter. Just beneath the eaves along the front is a door a foot wide. The opening made by this door is covered with wire screen. When open this door lights the coop and protects it from rains.

The coop can be used for hatching and brooding. It is divided by burlap frames into four compartments. The aim is to set four hens in the back part of the coop and keep food and water in the runways in front. After hatching, the chicks from two hens are given to one for brooding. Later when the hen weans her chicks the remaining partition can be removed and the coop can be used to house the young stock for the remainder of the season. It makes hen hatching easier, and more efficient brooding possible. It can be made rat-proof very easily and can be moved from place to place with little trouble.

**Hints on House Construction.** Four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each hen.

Have from eight to fifteen inches of roosting space for each hen. Allow one nest to every four or five hens.

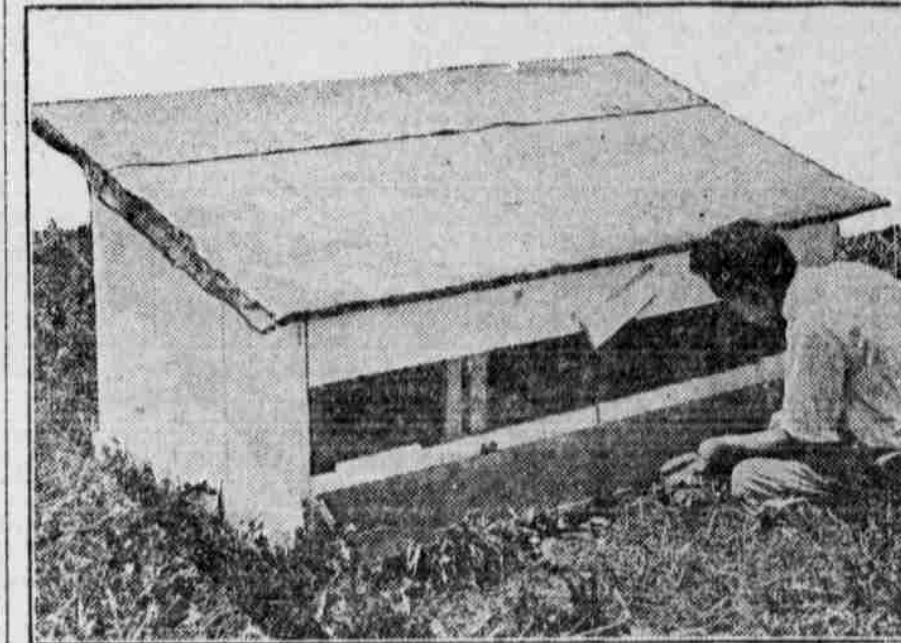
When muslin is used for ventilation purposes, one square foot of muslin should be placed on the south side for every 15 square feet of floor space, if the house is 15 feet wide. If the house is ten feet wide, on the south side use one square foot of muslin to every 20 square feet of floor space, and if the house is 20 feet wide, on the south side use one square foot of muslin to every ten square feet of floor space.

The foregoing rules will also apply in the use of the shutter-front method of ventilation.

The height of the tops of the windows if placed on the south side, should be a little less than one-half as high as the house is wide.

Glass should be placed in the house at the rate of one square foot to every 15 square feet of floor space.

If the chickens are yarded, 150 square feet of yard space should be allowed for each bird.



Rear View of Combination House.

LAYING HENS RELISH SILAGE COOLING EGGS IN INCUBATOR

Found to Be One of the Most Satisfactory Sources of Green Feed—Keep Up Egg Yield.

Laying hens must have green feed and plenty of it. When growing green feed is not available, vegetables of some kind must be supplied, or there will be a shortage in the egg basket.

When it has been tried, good silage has proved one of the best sources of green-feed supply, and especially where legumes form part of the silage.

**Cheapest Green Food.**

The cheapest form of green food is sprouted oats. To provide these, have a number of shallow boxes. Soak the oats 24 hours and spread them in the boxes, which have been provided with drainage holes. Sprinkle night and morning and feed when the sprouts are two or three inches long. A block six inches square is enough for ten fowls.

Best Result Secured in Test by Turning Five, Ten, Fifteen and Twenty Minute Periods.

In an experiment to determine the best method of cooling eggs in an incubator, the eggs in an incubator containing eight trays were cooled for a mere turning, five, ten, fifteen and twenty-minute periods.

The trays that gave the best results were cooled as follows: First week, five minutes in the afternoon; second week, ten minutes in the afternoon; third week, fifteen minutes in the afternoon.

Cooling one tray for several hours proved detrimental.

**Easiest Roof to Build.**

The single-pitch roof is the easiest to build and the best for poultry-houses. The single-pitch roof gives the highest front for the entrance of the sun's rays and throws all the rain-water one way.