

Handling of Striped Materials



It seems that everything is woven in stripes this year, and the frock of gingham for the half-grown schoolgirl may show them as well managed as they are in the visiting gown made for her mother. The handling of striped fabrics is not a particularly simple matter, but when well done the results are something to be proud of.

A good model for a dress of striped material is shown in the picture. It is in every way commendable for the girl of from nine to fourteen years and merits the attention of those who must provide clothes that shall be attractive for girls of the awkward age. One of the strongest points in favor of striped fabrics for children's wear lies in the fact that they allow simplicity and variety at the same time. By the simple expedient of changing the direction of the stripes the trimming is provided of the same material as the frock.

The model shown is so good that it should be followed exactly as it is, by the copyists who use it. The bodice is cut with long shoulders and large arm-holes, and the simplest of neck openings. In it the stripes run up and down and the slight fullness gathered in at the waist line gives them

the right direction. They slant toward the middle of the belt at the back and front. At each side a band of the material, having the stripes running horizontally, makes a neat decorative feature and adds to the shapeliness of the waist. In the elbow-length sleeves the stripes run lengthwise.

The neck and sleeves are finished with an embroidered edging in a simple, well-made design. Pearl buttons, two at each side, and simulated buttonholes of narrow braid, are effective little touches on the front of the waist.

The skirt is moderately full with panel at the front and plait at the sides and back. Above the three-inch hem a band of the material, with the stripes running horizontally, gives the skirt a neat finish and a desirable flare at the same time.

The belt may be of patent leather or suede or of some heavy fabric. Altogether, this dress follows many good points in the modes of spring for grownups and at the same time contrives to be prettily childish and very practical. It is meant to be developed in wash fabrics and is easy to launder.

New Combination Garment



A new combination has appeared among undermuslins and has proved a great success in the spring displays. It has appealed to the senses of utility, economy and daintiness which women exercise when outfitting themselves with summer underwear. This garment is called the "envelope chemise" and is engagingly pretty as well as practical.

To cut the new combination, one has only to vary the lower part of a chemise pattern by sloping the side seams outward to provide for a flare at the bottom. Also the back breadth is cut longer than the front breadth and with a tab at the center of the lower edge. This tab is more or less narrow and is provided with buttonholes which fasten over small, flat pearl buttons sewed to the bottom edge of the front breadth.

This arrangement divides the skirt of the chemise, making it as easy to walk in as muslin or silk pants and giving the appearance of a short under petticoat.

The envelope chemise is developed in nainsook or other thin cotton fabrics and in wash silk or crepe de chine. It is trimmed with the usual lingerie laces. The corset cover, pants and short skirt may be dispensed with when this chemise is adopted, since it takes the place of each of them.

In the picture two developments of this new garment are shown, one with lace sleeves and lace trimmings and the other made with small hand-run tucks at the front, a narrow handmade edging about the bottom and top and finishing the arm's-eye. Any needle-woman can make this chemise and it is a very simple matter to launder it. It is cool for summer wear, for it dispenses with at least one piece of underwear.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Smart Outing Costumes.

For smart country club costumes in Norfolk style there is a new silk material called khaki-kool, which comes in various crisp weaves resembling shantung and rajah pongees and in smart shades of sand, putty, dreaught gray and in pearl and oyster white. These costumes are very simple and very smartly tailored with belted coats above wide circular skirts. The natural shade of the khaki-kool is sometimes matched by natural silk stockings; stockings to match the dark and light gray shades are also carefully selected for wear with black pumps or boots. This khaki-kool has a virtue of springing up, however it is crushed, and will without doubt, be fancied also for summer motor coats.

Colored Blouses.

Colored handkerchief linen blouses are shown again this year. You remember last year they were introduced for country wear. They are still on tailored linens, frequently with pockets. They have long sleeves and sometimes the fronts are scalloped.

Red Hair and Light Eyebrows.

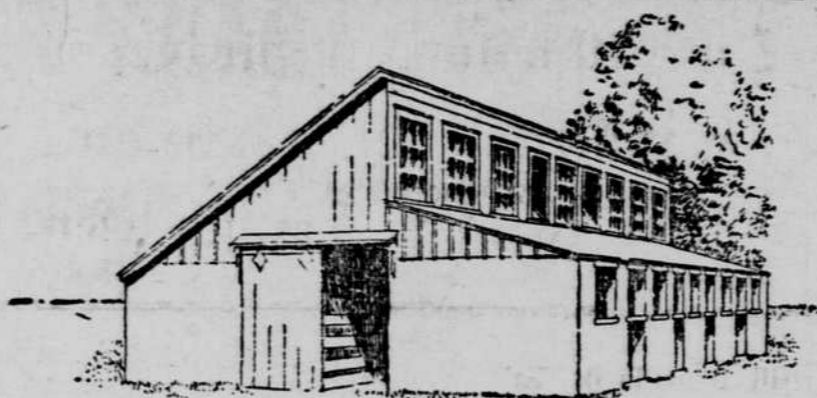
A word of warning to the red-haired woman with light brows and lashes. Don't make them black; the effect

you achieve by so doing will be weird in the extreme, artificialness being its predominant note.

In such a case light brown water cosmetic, well diluted and carefully applied, gives the very best results, for it imparts to the brows and lashes a ruddy brown tint which has at least the appearance of being natural, which coal-black brows with red hair are decidedly not.

If resolutions could not be broken few would be made.

PORTABLE SWINE HOUSES ARE ECONOMICAL



Farmer's Type of Sunlight Hog House.

(By J. G. FULLER.)

The proper housing of swine is best accomplished by using a central hog house with a number of colony pens. The large central house is well suited for winter shelter and spring farrowing. The portable houses are especially useful for housing different classes and sizes of hogs in separate fields, particularly during summer or after farrowing.

Portable hog houses have been used satisfactorily for a good many years. They are quite generally in use by breeders of pure-bred swine where they often find it more satisfactory to quarter but a few animals together. The farmer who produces swine for the market and depends on a large central hog house will also find a few portable pens very useful in separate housing odd lots of swine.

Some farmers prefer a shed roof hog house to the A-shaped cot. Six feet four inches wide and eight feet long makes a good size house. In the rear it is provided with a door two feet wide and two and one-half feet long, the same size as a lower front door which is placed diagonally opposite so that by opening all the doors it makes a cool house in summer. On the other hand, by closing both lower doors and opening an upper door which is put in above the lower door in front, so that ample ventilation is provided, it makes a warm house for cold winter weather. It is very important to have a door at the top in front for it is a serious mistake to build these houses with but one opening, as is sometimes done. There is no ventilation whatever, and in warm weather the house becomes suffocating. The upper front door is arranged with a wooden ratchet on the back side, by means of which it may be held in any desired position. By having hinges on the top, the storms and hot sun cannot enter, and yet air can circulate freely without causing a draft on the animals.

To build the shed roof house, construct the frame eight feet long by

One piece 1 in. by 12 in. by 16 ft. for sides and ends.

One piece 1 in. by 6 in. by 12 ft. for braces and cross pieces for doors.

Thirty-six pieces O. G. battens 10 ft. long for sides.

Thirteen pieces 1 in. by 12 in. by 10 ft. for roof.

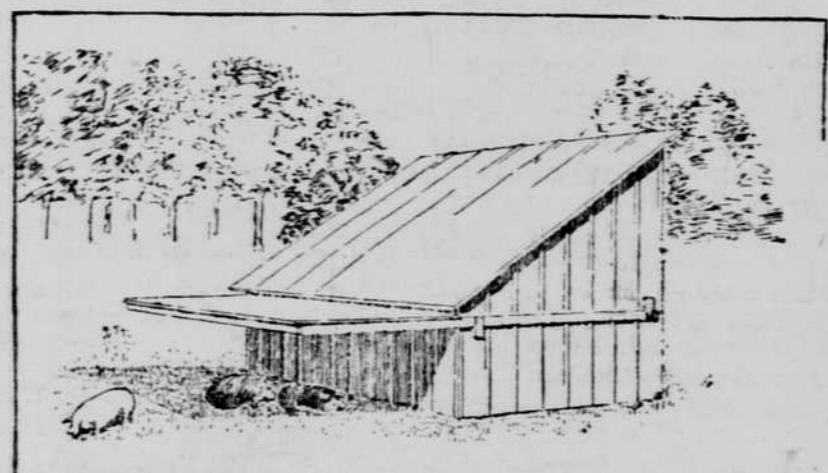
For a shingled roof it will require 130 feet of rough lumber 14 feet long and six bunches of shingles laid four and one-half inches to the weather. A single roof is preferable.

A practical farmer's sunlight hog house may be constructed 24 feet by 50 feet with a four-foot alley. The building should face the south. A most substantial building may be built with ends and sides, six feet in height, of solid concrete, eight to twelve inches thick. Nine windows are placed in the first elevation, four of which are continued to the floor to form door openings. The top of the low roof is eight feet and the top of the high roof 14 feet from the ground. Movable partitions are provided and stored above to give separate pens for 20 sows at farrowing time. The floor is of solid concrete, and concrete feeding floors are laid outside on both sides of the building. The dimensions and height of this building are arranged to secure the maximum amount of sunlight, for early spring farrowing.

AVOID EGG EATING BY PROPER FEEDING

Hens Seldom Indulge in Habit While on Free Range—Grit Is Quite Essential.

Wrong feeding is the commonest cause of hens eating their eggs. They seldom do it in the summer when they are on free range. Then, the fowls get everything that their system craves. It is the craving for some-



Large Portable Hog House With Temporary Shade Roof Attached—A Most Excellent Arrangement for Summer.

six feet four inches wide on seven two-inch by four-inch joists six feet long, and two pieces of two-inch by four-inch nailed across the ends of the joists. This will make the foundation for the floor six feet four inches wide and eight feet long. Beneath the frame are nailed three two-inch by four-inch pieces which serve as runners for moving the building. The house is built six feet two inches high in front and three feet high in the rear. Seven 12-foot boards cut in two can be used for boarding the front of the house. The small space left at the top may be closed by a batten or frieze board. Two eye-bolts should be securely inserted in one end of the joist, for attachment when the house is to be moved. A shingled roof is necessary to insure the best results, and that, of course, is what should be desired.

A large portable hog house eight by twelve feet may be constructed on the same plan as the small shed roof house just described. It will accommodate from eight to ten mature hogs or twenty or more growing pigs. By constructing a partition in the middle the house can be used for two different lots of pigs or for two sows at farrowing time. Being provided with four doors in front and one in the rear, it is well ventilated and may be adjusted to suit many conditions. A shade may be attached to the house during the summer.

This house has proved very satisfactory where it has been found desirable to keep more animals in a lot than can be accommodated by the smaller houses. However, it is more difficult to move and does not differ greatly from a small stationary house in that respect. The bill of lumber for this house is as follows:

Eight pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 12 ft.
Three pieces 2 in. by 6 in. by 12 ft.
Two pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 18 ft.
Six pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 16 ft.
Three pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 14 ft.
Eight pieces 1 in. by 12 in. by 12 ft. (rough for floor).
Eight pieces 1 in. by 12 in. by 14 ft.
Six pieces 1 in. by 12 in. by 12 ft.

Value of Chief Crops in 1914.

The value of the principal farm crops was:
Corn, \$1,702,599,000; wheat, \$779,069,000; cotton, \$519,616,000; oats, \$198,431,000; potatoes, \$198,609,000; barley, \$105,903,000; sweet potatoes, \$41,234,000; tobacco, \$101,411,000; rye, \$37,018,000; sugar beets, \$27,050,000; rice, \$21,849,000; flaxseed, \$10,540,000; buckwheat, \$12,892,000.

Charcoal for the Chickens.

Charcoal is a health promoter for the fowls. If you will put some ears of corn in a hot oven and let them burn quite black and feed when the grain gets cold enough you will perhaps be astonished to see how greedily the poultry will partake of the charred corn. Give such a feed every two weeks. We do not mean that the fowls should have to depend on the charred grain for the meal, but an opportunity to eat what they wish from the cob.

Study Climatic Conditions.

One of the commonest mistakes which orchardists make is to try to follow the same system of pruning in all parts of the country. Climatic and other conditions make a big difference in the growing and bearing habits of trees, and in order to secure the best results it is necessary to adapt pruning methods to suit local conditions.

Alfalfa Pays.

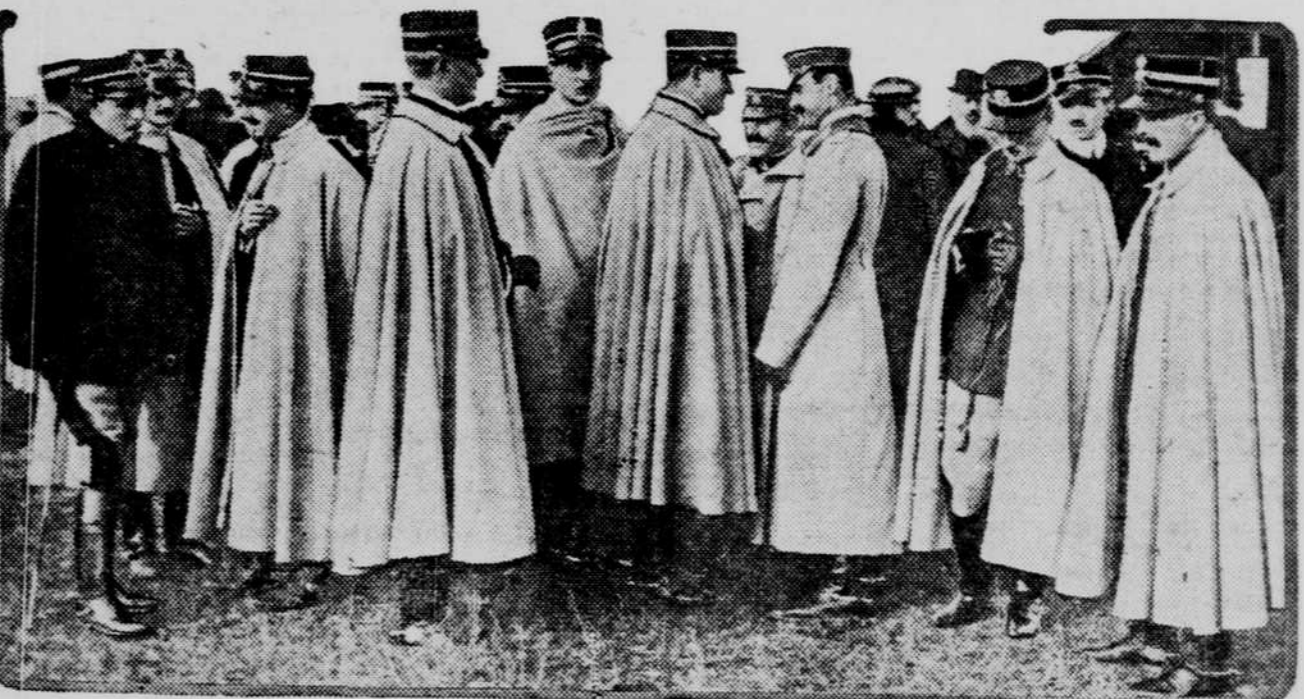
Alfalfa fills the hayrack and pays for the privilege.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY GOING INTO ACTION



The Russian artillery has won fame for its efficiency and mobility. A battery of the Black sea division is here shown wading through a stream on the way to the front.

ITALIAN OFFICERS AT MOBILIZATION CAMP



Should Italy enter the war these Italian officers, who are shown at one of Italy's mobilization camps, will lead their men against the Austrians now concentrating in the Trentino.

SUPREME COURT OF BUSINESS IN SESSION



Left to right in the reproduced photograph are: George Rublee of New Hampshire, William J. Harris of Georgia, Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, and William H. Parry of Seattle, Wash. These men are the members of the new federal interstate trade commission, the "supreme court of business," which has just been organized. The picture shows the commission holding its first meeting in the department of commerce at Washington. Mr. Davies was made chairman at this meeting.

FLOWER NAMED FOR MRS. WILSON



Among the rare and beautiful flowers exhibited at the third annual international flower show in New York was this ever-blooming Nymphaea, which is named in honor of the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

A Brief Spender.

Maude Fulton, the clever actress, has a fund of anecdotes, and here's one of the best of them:
"She had stopped, panting, by the road to rest. It was the shell road in Pass Christian, and she was black. Beside her was a heavy market basket filled to overflowing. A passer-by

smiled and she responded with a full and free confidence: 'Yas'n, I is some tiaded. An' lame. All painful wid miseries. Yas'n I coulda done sen' someone else to mahket for me. Mah grandson he coulda gone. But I dasn't trus' him. He spends mah money 'too briefly.'—Young's Magazine.

TASTING SOLDIERS' FOOD



A colonel of the Russian medical corps tasting the food prepared for the soldiers fighting in Galicia.

"Ghost" Easily Laid.

A colored man stood shivering with fright because of a "ghost" which he saw and which he had "seed ev'ry night foh a week" in a cemetery at Pottstown, Pa., when a white man came along. The white man ridiculed the idea of a ghost and persuaded the colored man to accompany him into the graveyard. When they reached the "ghost" they found it to be a highly polished granite monument which appeared white because of the reflection of a nearby arc light.

WAR AND FUTURE STATURE

No Doubt That the Next Generation of Europe Will Be Smaller Than Present One.

War will make the next generation of Europeans smaller than the present one. Men and women will be of shorter stature by from half an inch to an inch, and they will weigh perhaps four or five pounds less. Apparently much more trifling things than sending 12,000,000 of the

strongest and most vigorous young men to war to kill each other affect the size of a human being. Dr. W. C. Hollopeter has made an extended study of the effects of food.

"Ten years of an excessive starch diet," he tells us, "took half an inch off the English race and two pounds off their weight."
The doctor spent a great deal of time in London looking into this question of human diet, and that is one of the things he discovered. Measurements made at Smith col-

lege show that the girls are larger than their mothers. The parents were of the Civil War generation, and who knows the effect produced upon the size of people during the 36 years following Appomattox?

An Oversight.

"I'm surprised at Mrs. Newcomer's actions," said the editor's wife. "She hasn't returned my call yet."
"Perhaps," rejoined the weary blue pencil manipulator, "you neglected to inclose a stamp."