

## Cutting High Cost of Hats

By the U. S. Department of Agriculture



A Class in Sewing in a Rural School.

Cutting millinery bills by making their own hats is becoming a widespread economy among women members of the clubs. Many who had deemed the making of a hat beyond them have discovered in themselves latent millinery talent. This talent, under the skillful tutelage of the home-demonstration agent, results in hats which even the critical would hesitate to identify as "home-made."

In Washington state the many millinery classes organized this year have been so popular that it was found necessary to limit the number who could attend. Three-day classes in King county, Washington, are popular, the result of the three club meetings being a pretty hat for each club member at a nominal expense.

Material for the hats was a difficult problem. Trips to the city were expensive in time and money for most of the women in the club, and when in the city many did not know where to buy to advantage. The best solution found was for the home-demonstration agent to purchase staple supplies, such as braids, silks, trimmings, and shapes, and the club members were better satisfied with the selection they made away from the confusion of the shops. The advice of the home-demonstration agent and the other club members also helps to make a wise choice of frame, color, and trimming.

When additional material is needed for the next lesson and a woman cannot conveniently purchase it for herself, the agent includes it in her shopping list. Often larger pieces of material cut to better advantage, and by the class method what is left can be used in another class.

The amount of millinery material purchased wholesale in King county in one month footed up \$150. Nearly all was made into hats before the end of the month. On flowers, feathers, and shapes bought wholesale about one-half of retail price was saved. By watching for bargains and buying in large amounts the agent has saved also on the material bought at retail.

## Farmer of Today

His Opinion Is Sought and Respected

Urban sophistication in the cities poked fun, before the war, at the farmer. He was supposed to be uncouth and glib—a child of nature. He chewed a straw and pulled his beard and greased his boots and rose by lamplight, and was a man with a hoe among the herds and orchards, a man to whom the great round world was a blank page or a distant myth.

Now that is changed, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger. The farmer is an applied scientist, whose opinion is sought and respected, with whose hand, as it is busy or idle, is the feeding or starving of the nations. For millions during the war life has been a grim, unmitigated quest of food. The farm has had to yield to intensive cultivation many times its former produce, and marketing in haphazard ways has had to yield to methodical and speedy transportation. Farm work and farm life today utilize every last development of engineering. The machinery has revolutionized farm labor, and electricity and gasoline are the greatest of all hired hands. The motorcar, the tractor, the dairy machinery, the telephone are commonplaces where once they were unknown.

The demobilized fighter no longer regards indifferently or scornfully the chance the farm holds out to him. The fields are clamoring for him—fields where the battle is for life and not for destruction.

## Antipathy Shown to Kings and Queens on Early Cards

Early American playing cards, according to an article in the American Printer, showed the national antipathy to kings and queens by presenting, instead of the conventional figures with which playing cards are now adorned, the following pictures: "President of hearts, George Washington; of diamonds, John Adams; of clubs, Benjamin Franklin; of spades, Lafayette. The "queens" were Venus, Fortune, Ceres and Minerva. The knaves were represented, appropriately reflecting the general feeling among the whites, by pictures of Indian chiefs.

## WORTH MENTIONING

Grovelling isn't humility. Your Creator expects you to stand just as high as he has given you power to stretch.

The tendency of the times may be all right, but even the dollars are more slippery than they used to be.

So many fellows feel bolder when notching the log than when they get hold of the saw. Ordinarily a task is not divisible by time.

## TO PROTECT LOCUST TREES FROM BORERS

Plant in Thick Stands to Produce Shaded Condition.

With Underbrush About Trunks of Trees Injury by Insects is Less—Protection is Needed for Very Short Period.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Plantations of the locust tree can be successfully protected from the borer and grown profitably on a commercial scale if the trees are planted in thick stands or mixed with other trees, so as to produce a densely shaded condition during the first ten to fifteen years. Investigations of the United States department of agriculture showed that more trees were destroyed by borers in tracts which had been pruned occasionally or closely grazed, or in which fire had killed out the underbrush, thus destroying the natural shade produced by weeds and shrubbery.

The denser the underbrush about the trunks of the trees, the less the damage done by borers. Trees growing from two to three feet apart were seldom injured, while nearby isolated trees were riddled by borers.

All trees and all parts of the tree are not subject in the same degree to attack by the borer. Rough bark provides crevices in which the borers deposit their eggs. Young trees, less than one and one-half to two inches at the base, are not attacked unless the bark is rough. On younger trees the borers are found at the base and near rough crotches. Trees with trunks more than five or six inches in diameter rarely contain the insects. On such trees the larger branches frequently are infested; but such injury is seldom common enough to do much harm. Protection from borers is necessary for only a comparatively short period during the tree's growth. Under good growing conditions this time should not exceed ten years.

The locust is widely planted for ornamental and shade purposes. It is highly desirable because it grows readily in a variety of soils and situations. It grows rapidly and forms a shapely crown when planted in the open. But it is frequently attacked by borers. This is because shade trees are planted singly and in the open, thus furnishing favorable conditions for attack.

Young borers can be killed readily by the use of an arsenical spray. Spraying will be necessary only every two or three years unless badly infested trees nearby are not treated. As a rule, spraying will not be needed after trees reach six inches in diameter. Trees of that size are usually immune from attack, but should be watched.

Locusts make such desirable shade trees that they should not be neglected and allowed to become injured or destroyed by borers. The increasing value of black or yellow locust for many purposes makes it a profitable tree to grow commercially and emphasizes the importance of protecting it from the borer.

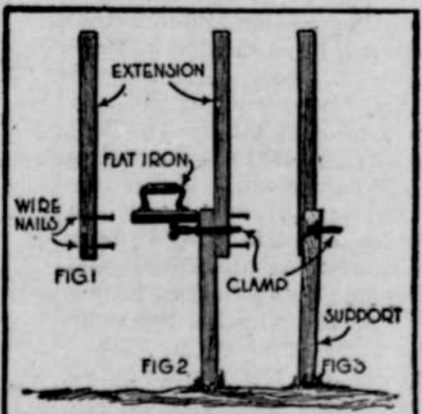
## FOR INCREASED TOMATO CROP

Illustrations Show How Supports Can Be Constructed to Hold Plants in Position.

It is usually necessary to attach a vertical extension to a large number of stakes in the tomato patch at certain stages of growth.

The extensions are first prepared by driving wire nails into them, so that the points of the nails are flush with the surface of the opposite side, as in Fig. 1.

Each piece is then fitted into position and held by an ordinary iron



Helping the Tomato Plants to Get Up in the World by Means of Lengthened Supports.

clamp, as in Fig. 2. Holding the edge of a flatiron against the bottom stake will steady the support while the nails are driven through and clinched.

This device will help in getting every top stick "plumb."—James M. Kane, in Popular Science Monthly.

## USE EFFECTIVE LICE POWDER

Always in Order in Ridding Fowls of Insects—Kerosene Will Exterminate Mites.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order. A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice. Whitewashing is effective against vermin. Use kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks to exterminate mites.

## SUITABLE HOUSE FOR FARM POULTRY FLOCK

Ventilation Is Essential to Health of Fowls.

Shutter Should Be So Constructed That There Will Be No Draft in Cold Weather—Glass Front Is Quite Helpful.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The back and sides of the poultry house should be absolutely tight in order to prevent drafts which may cause colds in the flock. This leaves only the front of the house of muslin construction or entirely open. An opening which can be closed by a shutter may be used to advantage in the rear wall of a poultry house in the South, or in growing houses in all parts of this country, but this should



An Open-Front Poultry House Keeps Hens Healthy.

be constructed so that there will be no draft in cold weather. The front of the house should be so high that the windows or openings will allow the sun to shine well back into the interior during the winter. Burlap, unbleached muslin, or light-weight duck cloth may be used for curtains in the front. This cloth should be thin enough to allow a slow circulation of air without a draft. This is impossible if too heavy a grade of duck cloth is used or if the cloth is oiled or painted.

A large amount of glass in the front of the house makes it warm during the day but cold at night, as glass radiates heat very rapidly. Some glass, however, is helpful in providing light when the curtains are closed. Some ventilation should be given in a poultry house even in the coldest night. It is usually best secured by leaving a small window open or having muslin curtains in the front of the house. If the house is shut up tightly without any muslin curtains in the front there is a tendency for moisture to collect in the house and condense on the rafters and other woodwork on frosty mornings. It is not necessary to close the muslin curtains in the front of the house except in very cold or stormy weather. Hens are protected by nature with warm feathers and a high body temperature so that they are better able to withstand dry, cold air than warmer air which is damp.

## MONEY MADE WITH CHICKENS

Poultry Clubs Organized by Department of Agriculture Are Popular in North and South.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Old Madam Hen is proving a veritable fairy godmother to many girls in supplying them with money for comforts and luxuries. Poultry clubs organized by the department of agriculture and the state colleges are popular with the girls in both the North and the South. Even small girls who carefully follow directions find poultry a source of profit. Grace Butler is a fourteen-year-old club girl in Logan county, Okla. Last year she sold 150 birds for \$147.25. During the year \$125 worth of eggs were sold and she still has 200 chickens—worth as many dollars. A flock of pure-bred Plymouth Rocks of her own raising provided the eggs and two incubators hatched them.

## OLD MEMBERS REJOIN CLUBS

Boys in Florida Buying Good Stock and Willing to Borrow Money to Pay for It.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Good work accomplished by the boys' clubs of De Soto county, Fla., last year encouraged practically all of the old members and many other boys to join the clubs this year. There are now in the county 54 members in the pig club, 24 in the corn club and six in the cane club. In Marion county the county agent recently placed 53 pigs with club members. The boys are buying good stock, he reports, and are willing to borrow the money to pay for it if necessary. In Walton county both the corn and pig club work are growing, there being 50 new members in them.

## PRODUCT OF SMALL FLOCKS

Annual Average Is Commonly Estimated at Ten Dozen Eggs Per Hen if Given Care.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ordinary average annual production of small flocks of hens given good care is commonly estimated at ten dozen eggs per hen. Two ordinary hens for each member of the family will supply about 20 per cent more eggs than the average city family now consumes.

## RICH AND HEAVY SATIN GOWN



This is a heavy, yet soft satin with a quaint piping of plaited satin hemmed in. The white dots are lawn and little French dots secure it.

## TRIMMING FOR GIRLS' FROCKS

Crochet Buttons and Loops Among the Embellishments Added to Youthful Clothes.

All manner of dainty trimmings are used on frocks for the small girl. For instance, a charming model of white batiste had a narrow plaited frill of flesh-tinted organdie edging the narrow turn-down collar and turn-back cuffs. The short bodice was made with box plait effect at the front, each side being edged with a frill. Pale pink crochet buttons and loops added a further touch of embellishment.

Many play frocks take on the lines of a slip-on, the gown fastening being at the side or both sides or at the front at the upper part. A smart little frock was made of plain and flowered material. The lower part of plain material was set on to the upper part, the joining line being cut in tab form, each tab ornamented by three pearl buttons and cord loops. The neck was square and the fastening was at either side of the blouse front—the closing being effected by buttons and loops. The upper part of the frock was of the plain material.

## FOULARD HAS FIRST PLACE

Fabric Is Prime Favorite Among Silk Materials for Wear During Warm Weather.

Among the silk materials for the warm-weather frock the foulard has first place. The designs this season are exceedingly varied. The polka dot ranges in size from a pin-head to a half dollar. One very good pattern recently noted had several different-sized circles of white clustered together and plentifully scattered over the surface of a navy blue ground. A very good-looking costume of this design was combined with plain one-tone silk. The plain material formed the body of the blouse and simulated peplum, while the short sleeves and scalloped flounces were of the polka dot foulard. Completing the costume was a leg-horn hat trimmed with scarlet flowers.

To wear with many of the charming little organdie frocks wide-brimmed hats of the same material have been especially fashioned. These are trimmed with taffeta ribbon, and sometimes faced with taffeta. Jersey cloth, both in silk and wool, is one of the most-favored silk materials.

## IN NEW UMBRELLA HANDLES

Bakelite Is Latest Material, Finished With Loop of Same Material or of Leather.

To be quite in accord with the prevailing mode, one should see that the new umbrella boasts of a bakelite handle, finishing with a loop of the same material, or of leather, which will help one to retain this accessory in her possession for a reasonable length of time. The new substance comes in a variety of colors and can be obtained both transparent and opaque, to suit the individual taste. The white bakelite closely resembles ivory or a very fine celluloid; when yellow, it is clear like amber, and in delicate green it is slightly figured and almost like jade. The round handle is movable to suit the convenience of the person carrying it, and the leather loops are attached at the lower part of the straight handle. When one has learned the value of these protective loops, they are found almost necessary thereafter.

## MAXIMUM SEED CROP IS URGED

Seeding of 1918 Was Lost in Many Sections of Country on Account of Drought.

## CONTROL OF CLOVER FLOWER

Best Method Is to Destroy Larvae of First Brood—Adults Do Not Live Very Long—Watch Horses Pasturing on Alsike.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

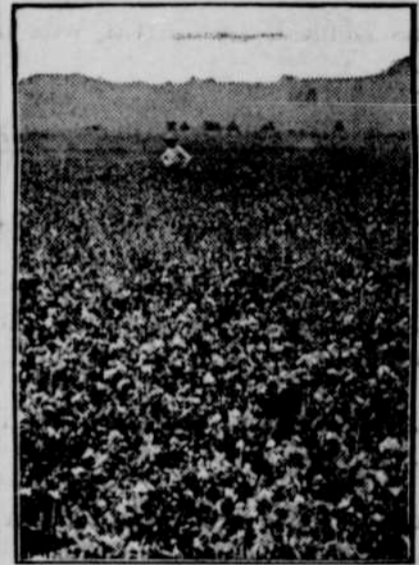
Even if there should be a good season for clover, the crop of seed cannot be as large as the country needs, because the seeding of 1918 was lost in a great many sections through drought. It is desirable, therefore, that a maximum seed crop be produced if possible. The method of controlling this clover flower midge is to destroy the larvae of the first brood. The adults that have lived over winter will lay their eggs in the flowers of the first crop of red clover. These adults do not live very long, and if the first crop can be kept from producing bloom when the adults are flying, or if the blooms can be cut before the larvae mature, there will be very few, if any, adults to attack the second or seed crop of red clover. Details in regard to this matter can be found in Farmers' Bulletin 971.

## Seed From June Clover.

It is sometimes desired to get seed from the first crop of June clover, and this may be done by pasturing the clover heavily enough to keep down the bloom until the latter part of May. At this time the stock may be taken off; and, in that case, the June clover will seed at about the same time as the mammoth usually does. However, the common practice is to take a crop of hay and allow the second crop to make seed. When this plan is followed, care will have to be taken to control the clover-flower midge in accordance with the instructions found in Farmers' Bulletin 971.

## Danger in Alsike.

During this month, also, farmers pasturing their horses on alsike clover should keep watch of their animals,



A Good Field of Timothy and Clover Hay, With a Large Part of Clover.

especially those having white faces and white feet. A number of instances have been reported where horses have been poisoned by eating alsike clover. These instances have been numerous enough to show that alsike clover has a detrimental effect at certain stages of its development. Unfortunately, nothing is known yet as to the reason of this effect, but the fact that it does occur is sufficiently well established to warrant a warning on the part of the department. When horses feeding on alsike clover are observed to have sores around the face and mouth, they should be immediately taken off the alsike clover and put upon hay or a grass pasture. This will cure the difficulty.

## RIDDING CHICKS OF VERMIN

Little Piece of Lard Rubbed on Back of Head and Neck Is Quite Efficient Remedy.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Head lice on chicks is one of the drawbacks from now on. No let up in fighting these pests should be allowed. There are many remedies on the market, but a little lard about the size of a pea rubbed thoroughly on the back of the head and neck is sufficient to rid the chick of these pests. This should be done after dark on a dry, warm night. Previous to this the coop, hen or brooder should be thoroughly attended to.

## FEED AND CARE OF CHICKENS

Department of Agriculture Has Issued Circular Which Will Be Found Important.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Now that hatching is over in many sections and will be over very shortly everywhere, the real important factor is feeding and care of the youngsters. The department of agriculture at Washington issues a circular on "First Care of Baby Chicks," G-30, which is very helpful.