

SMART TAILORED MILLINERY; OUTFITTING LITTLE FOLKS

PARIS sends us, in terms of these five fascinating, new street hats, the latest word of five world-famous modistes as to tailored millinery. They are gossamer messages, all of them emphasizing the disappearance of the mannish note in headwear and the return of dignified types in street clothes.

One glance at this little galaxy of stars in the millinery sky, reveals that the combination of straw braids and millinery fabrics makes a strong appeal to French designers. Every one of these models is an example of fabrics used in the body of the hat, and

quick and economical production, high-speed power machines and expert operators. Mothers cannot compete with this quantity production of little garments that are well made and of sturdy materials. The fields of hand-made clothes and tailored things are different and thereby have another story.

There are few style changes in little tots' clothes from season to season. Designers vary the patterns in materials used and the decorations, or promote certain colors and fabrics, but the same dependable cottons, linens and silks reappear every season. In



GROUP OF TAILORED HATS

In three out of five, fabric and straw are combined to make the shape.

The group pictured, leads off with a black satin hat faced with milan straw. The shape is in line with the big majority of others intended for street wear and turns up at the back. Rose foliage is arranged about the crown and a few leaves extend to the crown on the right side, where a single rose is posed on the brim. Rose foliage is used in flat collars also, with the leaves regular in arrangement (the tip of one overlapping the base of another) and finished with two small, flat roses. Velvet ribbons with silk accounts for the hat with draped crown at the left and satin, in three shades, makes the interesting model at the right. The upturned brim with wings at the side, is covered with fine folds of satin, shading

cottons this year there are new patterns in the English prints, in velvets and crepes. Plain broadcloth, chambray, poplin, linens and gingham appear in popular colors; batiste and dimity are woven in dainty stripes and cross-bars and percales are shown in quiet colors and inconspicuous stripes or figures. The keynote of the styles in this season's children's clothes is daintiness and neatness. The simplest needlework is used for decorative touches, as feather stitching, scallops, tiny embroidered flowers and outline stitch for sketching amusing figures on pockets. Little



FOR THE SUMMER PASTIMES

from light to darker tone and small blossoms almost cover the side pieces.

The most original and spirited hat in the group has a high crown of milan straw and an eccentric taffeta-covered brim that makes the most of the fashionable upward turn at the back. Crisp taffeta ribbon is used in the buoyant bow and drapery. The plainest hat in the group is similar in shape. It is a milan with a brim that folds in a plait at the back and has a collar and facing of satin.

Outfitting little folks has become a simple matter, thanks to the manufacturers of clothes for children. Ready-made things for little tots are so excellent and so low-priced that there is no economy in making their ordinary everyday garments at home. This is accounted for by the stupendous quantities turned out by the factories and by their methods of

Coat Achieves Distinction
Navy and red are combined effectively in a frock with suggested yolk line at the hips. Plaits on the sides give width to the skirt and the little flare cuffs lend a pliant air.

Smart Overblouse
Field taffeta in green and blue makes a very smart blouse to wear with a blue suit. The fabric is fringed to form the finish on the edge of the puffed and at the collar.

Japanese figures are popular—lan terns, parasols and people—and so are birds, bunnies, chickens and puppies—done in outline or cross-stitch. For wear on the beach there are coats and capes of cotton toweling or cotton chenille; cut-out flowers or figures in the same fabrics but contrasting colors make amusing decorations for them or pictures representing beach sports are sketched on them with gay-colored cotton floss. Some little beach coats are entirely covered with cut-out applique figures. Bathing suits are knitted in one piece and made usually in bright colors. Sweaters are important items in little folks' outfits, and are shown in all colors, but peach, tan and yellow tones are featured, and overalls are never omitted from the equipment of happy youngsters.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
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The Crown's the Thing
The newest hats from Paris show a tendency to do away with the brim entirely and focus all the attention on the crown, which is folded and draped and in some cases forms a wide halo about the face.

It's Effective
The embroidery of this season has much color but small, conservative designs. Beading follows the same theory of composition.

The DAIRY

TUBERCULAR HERD SERIOUS MENACE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Showing that milk production in a herd began to decline almost simultaneously with the development of tuberculosis among the cows, a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture discusses a topic of unusual interest in practical dairying. The insidious nature of tuberculosis makes the time of first infection difficult to establish and other variable factors make the study of this question very complex. But in the case reported the evidence indicates that in two years the spread of bovine tuberculosis caused a reduction in the milk of the herd, which averaged about 10 cows, from an annual production of 111,179 pounds to \$2,173 pounds. The decrease in income from the sale of milk amounted to approximately \$870.

Officials of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, point out that the indemnity paid for tuberculous cattle detected by official testing is well known to be a means of hastening tuberculosis eradication. However, in the light of the foregoing figures the reduced income from a tuberculous herd may equal or even exceed the amount of indemnity ordinarily paid. This loss, the officials conclude, should be as great an inducement as the expected indemnity for having the test applied promptly so as to check the ravages of the disease, economic losses, and danger to mankind.

Plan to Maintain Dairy Herd by Raising Calves

An excellent method of maintaining the herd is by raising calves to supply the place of old cows that are no longer profitable. Such a herd will always contain a considerable number of young animals that have not yet reached full development, and, therefore, such a herd will seldom equal in average production per animal a herd that is maintained wholly by purchase. At the same time, a greater degree of uniformity of type may be maintained where the animals are raised. If land is abundant and cheap, the cost of raising a calf, up to the time that she becomes a fully developed cow, will be less than that of purchasing a similar animal outright. Through force of circumstances by far the greater number of dairymen must rely on raising the calves necessary to maintain the herd. This being the case, the ordinary dairymen will need to provide himself with the services of a bull suitable to produce useful dairy cows. In most cases he will need to own this bull, as the question of the selection and care of the breeding bull has an important bearing upon the maintenance of the dairy herd.

On a small house the side walls do not need to be over two and one-half feet high, which will make it somewhat higher in the center. Low roofs should be provided so the chicks may be comfortable and be off of the ground. After the warm weather comes the protection which the chickens need is from storms and rodents and other pests which bother mostly at night.

Bacteria Chief Factor in Changing Milk Odor

The chief factor in changing the taste and odor of milk is the bacteria which are introduced from many sources and which grow the more rapidly as the temperature at which the milk is handled rises. In order to limit the change in the milk to the minimum it is necessary to limit both the number of bacteria introduced and the growth thereof. In seeking to accomplish the former, the milk producer is faced with the question as to the relative importance of the various sources of bacteria, for upon the answer to this will depend the place where improvement should begin. Importance is measured not only by the number of bacteria a particular source may supply but by the kinds as well. Some kinds grow well in milk as usually handled, others very slowly or not at all. Since bacteria produce results only as they grow, it is evident that the latter will be far less important in their effects, although as far as original numbers introduced, one might be led to regard them as more important.

Dairy Facts

Alfalfa and silage form the basis of the best ration for bred heifers.
Well cured hay or green food is necessary in the ration of dairy cattle to cause the annual shedding of hair.
Cows tramping over the pastures in wet weather means less grass in summer, and we plead guilty, for it does not seem right to keep cows in the stable on warm spring days when they enjoy the sunshine so.
If the cream is too warm, it will make soft, white butter. If it is too cold, it will be slow in coming to the butter stage.
Cows giving milk rich in butterfat will yield a larger quantity of butter, and the job of churning will require less exertion.
Cows need regular attention. You cannot expect much from animals which have good care one day and neglect the next. Be regular, also, with the milking.
Silage fed to cows an hour before milking leaves an odor in the milk. Better feed it after milking, experienced dairymen agree.
Heifers would be a lot less trying at their first freshening if they were more often got used to having their udders handled before the calves came.
Good cream is clean cream, cooled. Place the freshly skimmed cream in the cooling tank, at once and see that the tank is filled with fresh cool water.

All Milk Is Good

Recent trials at the University of Illinois on various forms of milk for poultry indicate that fresh milk, sour milk, buttermilk, condensed buttermilk, and powdered buttermilk are all valuable and all help to make excellent growth. The question of which of these to use depends largely on the cost and availability. The addition of some form of milk to the ration is found one of the best things to induce rapid growth and keep the birds in vigorous condition.

Poultry

GROWING CHICKS NEED CLEAN PEN

Costs of poultry production can be lowered by raising big batches just as the cost of pork production can be reduced by the raising of big litters. Heavy mortality among chicks can often be prevented by timely observation and care.

By the time they are a week old the chicks should be allowed, in the ordinary season, to run out doors. Confine them in small yards at first or until they learn where the best is to be found and they will go in and out of the brooder house freely. In the early spring the yard should be enclosed in muslin-covered frames which later can be supplanted by poultry netting or lath. As the chick grow, the yard should be enlarged sufficiently to keep them on green grass. Once put on free range, there is likely to be difficulty in feeding the chicks unless they are kept apart from the hens. The same difficulty arises when chicks of different ages are being raised close together. To avoid interference by the older chicks or hens, the younger ones should be fed in small movable pens, says N. E. Chapman, poultry specialist at University farm at St. Paul. The sides of the pens may be made of lath placed so that the lower strip is high enough to permit the entrance of the smaller chicks, but low enough to keep out the larger ones.

Pullets will grow more rapidly if separated from the cockerels when about eight weeks old. Cockerels that are to be sold as broilers should have the run of a small green yard while being prepared for market.

Open Type of Equipment Useful for the Chicks

There are two good reasons why some open type equipment is useful in raising young chickens. They are: Need for more room than is supplied by the regular equipment and need for a house that can be thoroughly ventilated in hot weather.

A house can be cheaply constructed that will be of material help in successfully growing out young chickens. For a small flock this can be made six feet square and a board roof extending from six inches to a foot over the enclosure. The framework of the house may be made of 2 by 2-inch pieces if they are well braced. Two-inch wire mesh is satisfactory for the walls. No floor is necessary, as the house can easily be moved.

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Transmit Tuberculosis From Poultry to Stock

Some thought should be given by poultry raisers, particularly in the dairy districts of northern Illinois, to the probability of finding tuberculosis in their poultry flock. It has been definitely proved, as described in the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, that tuberculosis may be transmitted from poultry to other live stock or from other live stock to poultry.

If chickens show distinct white spots on the liver it is not to be very suspicious that they have tuberculosis. In case of any question on matters of this kind it is possible to send specimens to the state universities and arrange to have technical examination made.

Mash Brings Forth Eggs

It's the mash that is going to influence the egg yield, yet if hens have their choice of grain or mash, they may slight the mash. By giving them a light feed of grain in the morning, their hunger will drive them to the mash hopper and hence to the nests. One hundred hens should consume 12 to 15 pounds of scratch grain daily, the two-thirds of which should be given them at the night feeding. Let the fowls go to roost with a full crop.

Feed for Ducklings

Equal measures of rolled oats and bread crumbs, with a sprinkling of about 3 per cent sand, will make a good starting feed for incubator-hatched ducklings. This can be fed three times per day until the fourth day, when a mash composed of equal parts of rolled oats, bread crumbs, bran and corn meal will produce good results. A mash recommended after the first week consists of three parts bran, one part low-grade flour, and one part corn meal.

How to Handle Roup

Roup in chicks is successfully handled as follows: Remove all sifting birds from the rest, to check the spread of the disease. If over-crowded in houses, relieve the condition, giving the light varieties like the Leg-horns three and a half square feet of floor space per bird and the heavier varieties four square feet. Provide good ventilation without direct drafts. Wash the eyes and nostrils with 3 per cent borax solution, afterwards greasing the head.

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ROAD BUILDING

WIDE ROAD DRIVE PLEDGED SUPPORT

Advocates of the popular but slow-moving wide-road campaign in the Chicago highway region have received unexpected support from two powerful road-building agencies, and cited Pennsylvania as a precedent in the proposal to use state bond issue funds in doubling the width of pavements on the existing main highways where heavy traffic warrants immediate improvement, writes J. L. Jenkins in the Chicago Tribune.

Following an official traffic survey and study of congestion on state roads corresponding to main arteries leading into Chicago, William H. Connell, engineering executive of the Pennsylvania highway department and former president of the American Road Builders' association, announced that the Lincoln highway pavement will be widened to a minimum of 40 feet entirely across that state as a departmental project.

Another champion of wide roads appeared in the person of Dr. L. I. Hawes, deputy chief engineer of the United States bureau of public roads. He declared that narrow pavements are a constant menace to transportation in the West and that motorists will not long tolerate the congestion on terminal gateway highways. Both authorities made their statements in connection with progress reports to the Lincoln Highway association.

"The present policy of the Pennsylvania department of highways," said Connell, "is to plan and build new work to suit the probable future traffic requirements in each instance. It would be absurd to say that all state roads require the same width of pavement as, for instance, does the Lincoln highway near Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1925 a considerable mileage of 40-foot pavement was laid on this main trunk line west of Philadelphia and 40 feet will be the minimum pavement width of the road entirely across the state."

Making Brick Pavements Noiseless With Filler

Engineering knowledge and experience have developed the modern brick pavement from a common clay brick laid on the natural soil to the vitrified brick with an asphalt filler laid on a concrete foundation with a sand bed between the foundation and brick surface.

This produces a pavement surface which can be made as near free from construction defects as is possible. Every step in the manufacture of the material and placing it into the pavement is subject to correction before the next step is taken and thus insures against defects.

Modern heavy truck traffic has introduced an increased demand on pavements due to the enormous shock which it carries under its wheels. The vitrified brick pavement, made up of small units which are cushioned by the asphalt filler in the joints, absorbs this shock in summer as well as in winter weather. Furthermore, a smooth surface lessens the amount of shock and here, again, the vitrified brick pavement stands in the foreground, as its method of construction assures a smooth surface. The asphalt filler in the joints and a slight film of it on the surface creates a pavement which is noiseless.

Save Tire Expense

"The concrete highways of the Salt River valley cost close to \$10,000,000, but that amount has been about saved already by auto owners," according to a local tire dealer. "The good roads have about doubled tire life, records of even 20,000 miles not being uncommon," he said, with addition that the tire man's salvation is the individual who will insist on starting and stopping with a jerk.

Good Roads Notes

A movement has been organized in Fort Wayne, Ind., to build a model highway from Lumberlost cabin, on Sylva lake, to Lubert cabin, near Lake Geneva, as a memorial to Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter.
Rough roads cause considerable damage to the working parts of an automobile. Uneven roads are often unnoticed while driving as the body of the car does not shake with the axles and differential.
All roads are well signposted in France. Each bears a distinctive number preceded by a letter indicating its class—N for the main roads, D and GC for the secondary roads, and IC for the bypaths.
Secretary of Agriculture Jardine announces the apportionment of \$73,125,000 to the various states for use in the construction of federal aid roads.
A total of \$50,000,000 will be expended on highways in Florida in 1926 and the state will soon rank among the first of the Union in good roads.
A federal road to the top of Mount Haleakala, Hawaii, will enable tourists to drive cars to 10,000 feet above sea level to view the famous crater.

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The Pyramids.
The "Pyramid Field" lies in the eastern desert near Cairo, Egypt. There are altogether about seventy pyramids, nineteen of which have been identified. The best known are the three pyramids of Giza (Gizeh), that of Unas, the brick pyramid of Dabshur, and that of Seneferu at Medium. They are said to be the tomb of royal and august personages.

Tidal Wave's Movements.
In general it may be said that the rate at which a tide wave proceeds depends on the depth, the formula being: Rate of the advance of the tide equals the square root of the acceleration of gravity, multiplied by the depth of the water. Therefore, in a deep channel the tide progresses at a more rapid rate than in a shallow channel.

Old Villa Found.
Remains of an ancient Roman villa, uncovered at a depth of 15 feet in London, England, showed brick walls intact, covered with two layers of plaster finished with a further layer of white cement of paperlike thickness on which had been painted some very artistic designs. It is something more than 1,500 years old.

Immortality Condemned.
"The man who writes an immortal but immortal book may be tracked into eternity by a procession of lost souls from every generation, everyone to be a witness against him at the judgment, to show to him and to the universe the immorality of his iniquity."—G. H. Cheever.

Nothing Doing.
"Why don't you get married?" "Because we can't get any house or flat!" "But can't you live with your parents-in-law?" "No, because they are still living with their parents-in-law."—Munch Magendorfer Blaetter.

This is Salesmanship.
A good example of tact is a salesgirl holding up a size 44 and calling it a sweet little thing.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Painter Used No Brushes.
Adolphe Monticelli, a French painter of Italian descent, used no brushes in painting his pictures. He applied the paint direct to the canvas with a palette knife on which he squeezed his colors from the tubes.

Through a Glass, Darkly.
Age brings discretion. A man is like a window, not so easily seen through after the frost comes upon him.—Boston Transcript.

Signs of Progress.
Time flies, and barbers are chiropractors, undertakers and morticians, wiremen are electrologists and trust men are mergers.—Detroit News.

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