

# Woman's World

Labor Union Leader Appointed to Commission.



MISS AGNES NESTOR.

Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, president of the International Glove Workers' union, was one of the two women named by President Wilson as members of the new national commission on vocational education.

Miss Nestor is well equipped for the task, as she has practical knowledge of the conditions in the industrial world. She is said to have secured the passage of the original ten hour law for working women in the state of Illinois. She has given much time to work of this sort and is an able and courageous advocate of legislation in favor of women workers. Her knowledge of conditions, her keen and discriminating judgment and her interest in improving industrial conditions make her a particularly valuable member of this commission, whose object is to obtain such information as will be of definite use in establishing the value of vocational schools.

## COLLARS AND CUFFS.

A Set Decorated With a Combination of Lace and Crochet.

Collar and cuff sets are popular for accessories and dress garniture. One of the newest sets, which gives a decidedly chic touch, either as a coat set or dress ornamentation, is made after the manner of Irish crochet, but instead of the motifs being made of Irish crochet, they are of embroidered linen. The motifs, which are either conventional medallions or flower forms, are embroidered in satin stitch and eyelets on handkerchief linen. These motifs are basted on the pattern and the background is filled in with an Irish crochet ground stitch the motifs crocheted and fastened just as though they were crocheted medallions. The finished work is very smart looking and offers something unusual for a collar and cuff set.

## A Trouseau Hint.

The bride to be up to date should have a cupboard full of shelves as well as a bureau full of drawers to accommodate her lingerie. And these shelves must be fitted with an edging of ribbon and lace and chiffon, put on in the manner of pantry shelf paper.

This edging costs according to the elaborateness of its pattern and the fineness of its material. It can be made less expensively.

It consists of a strip of satin ribbon or a hemmed strip of satin about three inches wide. Over this lace is plaited, and the two are fastened together with chiffon roses or little satin flowers. The edging is tacked on the edge of the shelves under the little flowers. Thumb tacks can be used for the tacking.

Dust collecting? Of course it is. And foolish and frivolous to boot. But it is dainty and a fit finish for the piles of filmy flange which are stowed away on the bride's shelves.

## Butterflies For the Hair.

The vogue for butterflies as a dress ornamentation is most apparent at the present time in hair ornaments. The butterflies are attached to bone hairpins, by means of which they are readily placed at any angle to the coiffure.

Diversity characterizes the materials employed in the construction of these ornaments, the newest being made of chenille in natural colorings. Elaborate butterflies made of combinations of pearl beads and rhinestones combined with a white aigret are employed for more formal wear. Effective black and white combinations are likewise shown. In this case the butterfly is made of black net and is studded with jet and pearl beads and rhinestones.

## A Broth For Invalids.

Invalids who dislike the flavor of meat extract will be able to take it if a teaspoonful or so is added to a cupful of boiling milk. The milk disguises the taste of the meat extract. A small quantity of this mixture taken when there is a feeling of exhaustion will prove an admirable restorative.

## MARY'S SECRET.

"Mary, Mary, lovely Mary,  
What makes your poultry grow?  
You have a dandy secret  
That I should like to know.  
They grow just twice as fast as mine,  
And, my, they do look sleek!  
Come now and tell a fellow  
Your dandy feeding trick."

"Mary, Mary, darling Mary,  
What makes your hens lay so?  
You have a card up your short sleeve.  
Come, let a fellow know.  
You're making money by the ton;  
My chickens do not pay.  
Come, let me have the secret.  
Do tell me right away."

"You'll tell me on our wedding day  
And not a day before?  
You'll tell me when the knot is tied  
That binds us evermore?  
All right, old girl, get ready, then.  
We'll get spiced double quick.  
I'm anxious to make you my bride  
And learn your poultry trick."

I married Mary right away.  
I then asked her to tell  
How she grew chickens double quick  
And made hens lay so well.  
She giggled and she giggled  
As I kissed her rosy cheek  
And said, "My dear, I always read  
The 'Poultry Notes' each week."  
C. M. BARNITZ.

## WHAT'S BACK OF THEM?

Whenever we see a bunch of chicks that question arises, What's back of them? For ancestry with them is a matter of strength or weakness, profit or loss, life or death, and it settles whether they fulfill the purpose for which they were brought into the world.

If parent stock has vigor, "Like begets like." If pure bred, progeny comes the same. If ancestry is fine for market meat or prolific in eggs, we expect these qualities in the young. If chickens are hatched for broilers, roasters or layers and healthy breeds proven bountiful for such are used, we expect the chicks to be in line with their ancestry.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."  
"Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

This is old doctrine, but it applies to modern poultry culture as it did to the hen and her product over 3,000 years ago.

This raises the question, What kind of breeders will back our chicks this season? On their quality depends our success or failure.

We have frequently been called on as state expert to give a reason for failures in the poultry business here and there in Pennsylvania. An investigation has in almost every case shown poor foundation stock.

Yes, a poor foundation spells ruin in every department of life.

## FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Fowls that roost high not only are apt to get bumble foot from jumping down, but the hot, bad air that rises to the roof. Roosts should be low, all on a level and slats should fit the foot. This makes place for dropping boards, which are easily cleaned and save the valuable droppings.

There was a time when a fancier seldom could get an adjustment from an express company for fowls lost, killed or injured during shipment. That day is over. The United States supreme court recently ruled that such companies are liable for birds in shipment to the amount specified as their value by shipper at points of shipment.

The whites of eggs are not only an antidote for certain poisons, but often save persons from choking to death. The slippery albumen poured down the victim's throat makes the obstacle slip quickly into the stomach. For horses and cattle the whites should be placed in a wide mouthed bottle, the head thrown back and contents emitted into throat or nostril.

The law now demands that crates for live poultry must be thirteen inches high and covered on the top by mesh not to exceed one inch in size. Fowls with crushed heads and legs are nearly always found in shipments by the old style slat crate method and crates with large mesh, but the express companies in this vicinity now refuse birds crated in such slipshod style.

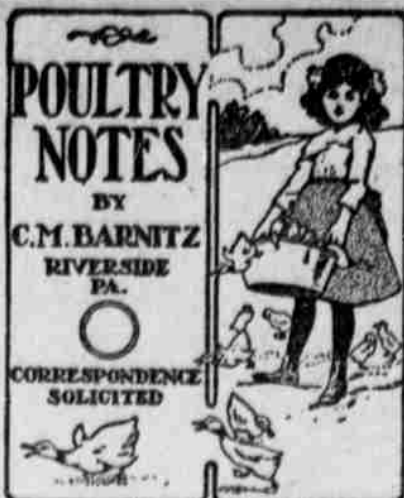
Ten years ago government experts declared the American hen's average was forty-one eggs per year. The egg crop then was 1,293,662,433 dozen. They have now revised their figures, making the average sixty-one eggs per year, the crop now being 1,591,311,371 dozen. As no census has yet been made that included all the poultry in this country and no special enumeration of hens has yet been made, how do these experts get their conclusion? It's a safe bet that they counted in the roosters.

The Ohio State university is raising pure bred roosters and selling them to farmers at 50 cents apiece. This is certainly a practical way to build up the flocks, and many a farmer outside Ohio would be glad to see his own state experiment farm follow the same plan.

Hens must have a certain amount of roughage to balance up their grain ration, and if it isn't supplied they will fill up with straw or hay to supply the deficiency. Clover and alfalfa cut in short lengths, cabbage, sprouted oats, mangel beets fill the bill.

Twenty-five thousand pounds of turkeys in a bunch, worth \$7,500, were condemned by Philadelphia meat inspectors and were sent to a fertilizer plant and destroyed. These dressed birds were spoiled in transit by the warm weather at Thanksgiving time. The weather is certainly a factor and must be taken into account by the shipper of perishable goods.

*C. M. Barnitz*



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## THOROUGHBREDS BEST FOR MEAT AND NEST.

A mongrel flock of hens looks as much out of date these thoroughbred days as a hoopskirted female does among the hobbled. Thoroughbreds are not only more ornamental, but more practical, and here are the reasons: Thoroughbreds lay more and always larger eggs, and these are uniform in color and to a great extent in shape and size. Their eggs hatch chicks that are uniform in color, shape and size. Their carcasses are more attractive and uniform in color and shape and size, according to age. Their carcasses and eggs command a higher price, as do



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

## THOROUGHBRED DOTTES.

their feathers, which are uniform in color. Their flesh is of finer quality, they are tamer and more hardy.

Thoroughbred breeds are of such variety that one may choose from them to breed expert layers, dual purpose fowls, broilers or roasters, but mongrels, like coons, are all alike, unfit for anything special, uncertain as to the character of their progeny and mostly bughouse.

The breeder of thoroughbreds can breed the size and color of carcass and color of egg to fit his market and choose a nonsitting or broody breed; the breeder of mongrels has no choice in these particulars, but must take what comes, and that's never much. The breeder of thoroughbreds may sell



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

## THOROUGHBRED EGGS.

his surplus for stock and eggs for hatching at a fancy price in the cheap season; the mongrel breeder nit. Thoroughbreds are not harder to raise, cost no more to keep and bring more profit than mongrels.

It costs little to start in pure bred stock, and there is wonderful variety to select from. Any of the following will make you proud:

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques, Rhode Island Reds, Buckeyes, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusians, Anconas, Campines, Dorkings, Redcaps, Orpingtons, Polish, Hamburgs, Houdans, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Games, Cornish and Orientals.

## DON'TS.

Don't expect better treatment from the show authorities than the other fellow. All should be treated alike.

Don't consider a gas engine and grinding, sawing and churning machinery extravagance. Money in the bank can't pay on the investment as does good labor and time saving machinery put to a practical purpose.

Don't allow filth to accumulate anywhere and contaminate the air. Don't be balky. A balky mule may block the street, but a balky human has him beat.

Don't be a poor loser; be a good sport.

Don't fall to lend a hand when you get a chance. This kind of lending pays in many ways.

## THE SWINEHERD.

There is almost always a demand for good hogs weighing around 200 pounds.

The man who is raising more hogs than he can afford to handle is eating up his profits. If a man is going to succeed in the hog business or any other line of business he must give it some thought and some attention.

The feed for the brood sow before farrowing should be nutritious, but not concentrated.

Sows kept in close quarters with no exercise never make satisfactory breeders.

For the first few months see that your pigs have food that makes bone, muscle and size of body. Get the frame up, then fill in the fat.

## OPEN SHED FEEDING.

Experiments Show That Cattle Thrive Better When Not Confined.

There has been some difference of opinion among cattle feeders as to the relative merits of open shed feeding and feeding in inclosed quarters. Some of the leading experiment stations of the country have recently conducted experiments along this line. At the Missouri station steers fed in a barn made a daily gain of 1.7 pounds, while another lot of the same age and breed fed in an open shed made a daily gain of 1.9 pounds. The same lots of steers gained 5.2 pounds daily for each bushel of corn when fed in an open shed and only 4.9 pounds when fed in the barn. The steers fed in the open shed ate 10.3 pounds of digestible matter per pound of gain, while the barn fed steers ate 11.3 pounds of digestible matter per pound.

At the Pennsylvania station a comparison of barn and open shed feeding has been made. Both lots of steers were fed shelled corn and corn silage to the limit of their capacity. The barn fed lot made an average daily gain for five months of 2.13 pounds as compared with 2.36 pounds for the lot fed in an open shed. The cost of producing 100 pounds gain in the lot fed in an open shed was \$11.06. The cost of producing 100 pounds gain in the lot fed in an open shed was \$10.03.

We may conclude from these experiments, says Better Farming, that it is not necessary to feed cattle in inclosed quarters. There is sufficient heat generated in the animal's body in the processes of mastication, digestion and assimilation to maintain the proper body temperature. A reasonable amount of cold is a benefit to such animals rather than a detriment. All that fattening cattle need in the way of shelter is an open shed to protect them from rain and snow. If the skin and hair are wet, heat is radiated from the body very rapidly and often in excess of the amount produced by the digestion and assimilation of food.

## TRAINING THE HORSE.

Kindness Produces Better Results Than Harsh Treatment.

Many valuable animals are spoiled by improper or harsh treatment. A man who is incapable of understanding the disposition of the horse is certainly incapable of training him, for the horse is endowed by the Creator with rare intelligence, says Dr. W. E. Conner in the Farm Journal. Therefore, in his tender age, he should have good care and proper training by being used with kindness and good judgment; at the same time he must be given to understand that, although frightened or excited, he is to obey.

The horse being more nearly human than any other animal you can get along much better if you hold a consultation with him to a certain degree. For instance, if you were going to ask a favor of a crank would you go to him and say, "I need help, and you have got to help me or I shall force you to do it?" Would the man do it or not? Yet that is the way the so-called horse breaker does. In my experience of training colts and older horses two-thirds of those I have handled have been called vicious by other trainers.

It is bad policy to train a colt unless he is in the best of spirits. If you train a colt that is thin in flesh, in poor spirits and on light food, as some men do, he will not take notice of objects that he otherwise would. My idea is to have him in the best of spirits and keep him so. You can do so by giving more oats and less whip.

## Pure Breds Pay Best.

Many people are turning off their grade dairy cattle to make room for pure bred herds. This is one of the most encouraging features of dairying. The grade has a place in building up the farmer and the farm. Many cannot afford to begin with high priced pure bred, and many have not the courage to invest money in these, but if they will begin with the grades it will not be long before you see these particular farmers advertising their grades at public sale in order to make room for the pure bred. This is history and is continually repeating itself. —Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

## Hint For Hog Raisers.

If the coals are raked up and burned in the hog lot the hogs will eat the charcoal, and you will be doing two things—you will be getting rid of an inconvenience when it comes to cleaning out the hog yard and you will be giving the hogs a good feed that acts as sort of a tonic and helps to regulate digestion.

## Silver Lake Items (From the Leader)

A soaking old rain started falling last night and continued for about twelve hours. The farmers are all smiling.

Clarence Woodward came up from Summer Lake the first of the week, on his way to Klamath Marsh with the Kittredge cattle.

G. W. Duncan, candidate for the nomination of sheriff on the Democratic ticket was in town Wednesday looking after his fences as he explained it "letting the people know that he wanted the office."

The Silver Lake Commercial Club held a meeting yesterday morning at which time the questions of bringing the attention of homeseekers to the large body of land tributary to Silver Lake was taken up.

Quite a number of ladies have registered during the past week, but there are fully fifty per cent yet to register. Johnnie Martin has next Monday as "bargain day" at his office, and F. M. Chrisman is making every day a "special" so there is no reason why all the ladies should not register.

Excitement rolled high in Silver

Lake last Sunday when the first five ton auto of the Wenandy Auto Co., rolled into town at a fifteen mile gait, loaded with freight and two passengers. It was expected that the machine would make the trip from Bend every other day but for some reason it has failed to appear.

L. W. Duncan of Arrow was in town yesterday on business. Five years ago Mr. Duncan took up a homestead near that place and planted his first crop. He has planted a crop every year since and has not had a failure yet, and this on land similar in character to the land on which the Forest officials in Portland say "won't raise jack-rabbits." He now has 70 acres in crop.

Good Roads Day the energetic people of Warner Lake turned out and a busy day was spent. Many unsafe and unsightly places were mended. The roads were cleared of debris, and as a result many blisters were proudly exhibited. At noon the ladies served a bountiful luncheon at the old school house, and the workers, men, women and children had a thoroughly good time. So much for a "get-together day."

## HOTEL LAKEVIEW F. P. LIGHT MANAGER



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