RS OF THANKS

nior Call—Dear sir: I re-
paints and thank you for
pectfully,
LIA ALICE HOFFMANN.
uz.

tor: Eddie received his box
He is pleased with them and
very much. He is sending
ture. He likes that kind of
let him color them every
draws them off in a book
them. Yours respectfully,
uz. CARRIE AMADOR.

tor: I wish to thank you
for the book you sent me.
qua Boy in '61, and After-
fine biography of David P.
e. Yours sincerely,
HARVEY LAWRENCE.
cisco.

or: I wish to thank you for
paints which you sent me.
are very nice indeed. I can
them next term. Thanking
yours truly,
LILLY DE MARTIN.

the Junior Call—Dear sir:
very much for the box of
are splendid. Yours truly,
LOUISE FLOYD.
g.

thank you for the nice
CARLYLE REDFIELD.

nior Call: I received the
I think it is a fine book.
with many thanks. Yours
, PERCY MOORE.

tor: I thank you for the
m so glad that I won a
from HELEN SULLY.

or: I wish to thank you for
ok I received for guessing
I enjoy reading it very
erely yours,
EMILE HUNT.

OLDFISH TALE

DONALD PLUMB.

o little goldfish which are
tame. They will pick up
nd when they get enough
ths they throw them away
get them again. When
go near the bowl they
front to greet us. One of
not seem to care for the
others will follow him and
the top to eat the food.
know that he needs it. I
lluloid frogs in the bowl.
is perforated and goes to
The fish have great sport
e, pushing it around in the
ibbling at it. I hope that
erest the little readers.

What to Expect

f the servant girl question
w to me was sprung when
an employment agency to
said the nervous woman.
essing looking girl was
ward for an interview. Her
was: 'Have you any pic-
r kitchen?'
had none.
ways best to bring them,'
irl loftily. 'It saves time
for with them to look at
ee at a glance the position
the tubs, the range and the
nd can tell if the place will

was adjusting my mind to
of the proposition another
a wider experience than
up that she had brought
kitchen. From that min-
t of it so far as that par-
was concerned. The pic-
ith her approval and the
hired her on the spot. I
anager if it was the custom
pers to produce views of
when hiring servants.
tom is not yet universal,'
t it is growing. In one
irl is right—it does save
uble.'"

most Cannibal

walking along the shaded
eastern Pennsylvania vil-
a girl came to the door
house and called to a
aying on the walk:
usty, come and eat your-
ia's on der table now and
et already.—The House-

ird Travelers

cks, traveling at their best,
le winds, have been known
ile and a half in a minute,
s have been made of can-
t have reched 120 miles an
ucks make from 80 to 110
r with ease. The longest
top flight of a migrating
miles.—Indianapolis Jour-

Not Hers

nce (mournfully)—Please,
t some of the snow in yer

tfully)—I'm not sure; we
upper flat.

CROCHETED COSTUMES FOR THE FASHIONABLE DOLL

The Crochet Girl.

An Elaborate Costume.

The Crochet Boy.

FASHIONABLE dolls are this season wearing pretty clothes crocheted of wool. These are warm and serviceable for everyday wear and can easily be made by girls who know simple crochet stitches. The flare picture hat worn by the girl doll and the Tam o' Shanter which is a part of the boy doll's outfit are both examples of simple crochet stitches carefully shaped by widening or narrowing, as the shape requires. The girl's hat is begun on a tiny ring made of two or three chain stitches and widened gradually until the last two or three rows are reached, when these are made much fuller to give a ruffled effect. On the edge of the wool shape there is a trimming of silk floss crocheted with a smaller hook.

The skirt to this doll's costume is begun on a chain made to fit around the waist, and each row of double crochet is wider than the preceding one, so that the skirt becomes fuller as it begins to take form and has a graceful flare at the bottom. This is finished on the edge with a row of crocheting in silk.

Another pretty model is a princess dress which has a yoke crocheted in a simple stitch and widened in rows of double crochet. At the belt it is narrowed slightly, and here a ribbon may be run in and out to give the frock more shape. The skirt widens each row, and just above the edge there is another ribbon band for trimming.

Sleeves are the most difficult part of crochet dressmaking. Sometimes they can be made in one piece with the yoke or waist of the dress and sewed up afterward under the arms. Then a fancy stitch can be added to finish the wrist, and if the sleeves are too wide a ribbon run through will hold them in close to the wrist to keep Miss Dolly warm and comfortable when she is skating or being taken out for her afternoon walk.

The little bonnet which goes with the princess frock is made like a flat disk until a sufficiently large top is crocheted, after which the shape is drawn in by skipping stitches, perhaps every other one or every second one, as the next row is added. When the bonnet has been shaped to the head it can be widened again by putting two stitches in every loop, or if that makes it too full by putting two in every other stitch. The pompon, which is placed jauntily in front, is made by winding the wool over a bit of cardboard about an inch wide. Wind it over several times, then fasten all the loops together at one end, slip the pompon off the cardboard, pull it out so that it looks fluffy, and then fasten it to the crocheted bonnet.

Boys' sweater and legging suits are more difficult to make on account of the shaping, and unless one has had some experience in this part of crocheting it would be wiser to try the simple girl's dresses first. Leggings are begun at the foot part and widened gradually. Sweaters are sometimes made by beginning at the back and crocheting up to the neck, then separating the stitches and adding a side front at a time. It is easier to crochet the sleeves with the back and fronts if possible and then with a small darning needle and some of the wool draw the two sections together. A rolling collar adds greatly to the appearance of such a garment, and one can be made quite easily after the sweater is finished by fastening the wool to the front edge just below the armhole, crocheting around to the same point on the other front, then turning and going over the same part, each time making the stitches wider in the back than in the front.

MICE PREDICT WEATHER

By GRACE DEACON.

PETE and Grace, my two white mice, are both cute and interesting. Their home is in a small sized grape basket lined with cotton and soft material. They generally sleep after eating, but are always awake just in time to receive their next meal. Their food consists of little dainties, together with the meals of the family. They drink milk from little china butter dishes in the same manner as a cat.

When any persons strange to them come into the house they run all about them and then come back to me, as if to tell me they are strangers in the house.

The mice are very particular. Each one has to have a dish for itself, because they will not eat or drink from the same one. After each meal they wash their faces with their paws from a dish of water.

My pets are also great weather predictors. If it is going to be cold the following day they store all the cotton and cloth they can pick up into their basket. When it is to be very cold they even take newspapers when not successful in securing anything else. Then if it is to be warmer they take most of their bedding out of the basket. On a very warm night (in summer, for instance) they sleep outside of their home, one snuggled up close to the other.

Even mice, especially tamed ones, must have their play days. During some days they have a regular game of tag, wrestling matches and all kinds of sport among themselves. They jump over my finger, kiss me, shake hands and do many other interesting things.

The Mongrel Dog

If you are really fond of dogs, you will be fond of every kind of dog, big and little, good and bad—the mongrel and the cur, as well as the high bred animal, asserts the Evansville, Ind., Review.

They all have the same affectionate nature and, it may be added, the same capacity for suffering. Anybody who professes to take an interest in one dog only, or in one kind of dog only, or in well bred dogs only, may be sure that his feeling is not genuine and disinterested. It is qualified by vanity or selfishness, or the ignoble desire to be in the fashion.

Strange, is it not, that even in selecting a pet, mankind should be governed by fashion? And yet that is largely the case. Years ago people bought pug dogs, then fox terriers, and later Boston terriers—not, in most cases, because they preferred that kind of dog, but because it was the correct thing to own that kind.

A mongrel is simply a dog whose father and mother were of different breeds; and as the mongrel has little or no pecuniary value, he is liable to be knocked about from pillar to post; to have no home, or a very bad one, and to be treated with scorn and cruelty. Often, indeed, he is set adrift and abandoned by a hard hearted or thoughtless owner, too indifferent to give him the boon of a humane death.

Not only is the mongrel quite the peer of the well bred dog in affection, in loyalty, in obedience; he is often superior to the well bred dog in intelligence. But, alas! his outward appearance is against him. Like many human beings, he is the innocent victim of fate.

It is among the boys that the mongrel finds his warmest friends. Boys are more natural and, therefore, more democratic than men. If a dog is good natured, intelligent and affectionate, they care little what his pedigree is. They love him for himself, and he returns their devotion a thousandfold.

Mark the sorrowful, piteous look in the eye of the homeless mongrel, and you will be slow, indeed, to add to his miseries. In the last great accounting we may be sure that we shall receive no credit for the fine dogs or horses that we fed and cared for; the motive there was mainly pride of ownership. But whoever has bestowed shelter and affection on an animal that nobody owned, or wanted to own, may have procured an intercessor that he never dreamed of. It is a Russian legend that the man who befriends a friendless animal will find that animal waiting to help him across the deep, dark river that, according to the old mythology, separates this world from the next.

A Junior Traveler

Dear Editor: I wish to tell you how much I like the Junior Call. It seems as if I can not like enough. I am always in a hurry for the Junior Call to come. It seems as if the week can not go around fast enough. I am rather sorry that I will not be here next Saturday, for my parents have been kind enough to get a place for me in a party of people who are going to Europe on July 30. Of course, I am very glad to go, but I am rather sorry to leave home and the Junior Call. I hope to gain a lot by this trip. I will be gone three months. Very sincerely yours, SIDNEY W. HAWKINS,

2850 Nineteenth avenue and Sloat boulevard, San Francisco.

P. S.—I am a girl though I have a boy's name.

Plant Raising by Electricity a New Industry

Probably the most interesting of the many wonders which scientific men are learning to perform by aid of electricity is the artificial growth of plants, technically known as electroculture. Interesting experiments in this line are now being carried on at several of the experiment stations of the department of agriculture.

One of these is the direct application of electricity, furnished by a dynamo, to the plant itself and to the soil in which it grows. Another is the distribution of atmospheric electricity among plants by a similar method. Still other tests are being made with both arc and incandescent electric lights for supplying sunlight, so to speak, at night.

To compare plants grown by electric aid with those raised acording to the natural method, one of the experimental gardens is furnished with electricity and the other is without it. The soil is of a rich loam, and that of the electric garden is surrounded with a timber frame, on which are arranged numerous porcelain insulators, a few inches apart, holding a continuous uncovered copper wire. This copper wire crosses the garden as many times as there are insulators on either side. The whole framework thus fitted looks like the string frame of a large piano.

The wires are covered with earth to the depth of two inches, and in both gardens various vegetables have been planted from time to time. These plants were so arranged that the rows in the electric garden were continuations of those of the non-electric, in order that the contrast of development might be more easily noted.

The wires are all fed from a small building containing the necessary machinery. After applying currents of varying strengths, it was found that a certain flow of electricity through the electric garden produced strange results. Many varieties of the seeds sprouted much more rapidly and many plants blossomed much earlier than in the other. Roots of certain vegetables and the tops of others were found to be greatly enlarged under this process. In fact, all plants were found to be stimulated by a current of a certain strength.

The physiological effect of electricity upon plants, although not yet definitely understood, is probably similar to that experienced by the human anatomy or by the animal tissues.

Sunlight, as well as atmosphere and water, is necessary for a plant's development. The electric light resembles sunlight in its composition more than does any other artificial light.

It is a common theory that plants grow most at night, making use of the air, water, sunlight and other materials which they have received during the day, when the sun is shining. It is generally believed, therefore, that they need rest, just as animals need rest for the building up of the tissues worn out during the day.

The experimenters scout the general belief, and say that the plants have simply acquired the habit of gathering nourishment and using it at different times, because Nature has divided the day into light and darkness, and because it is better to "make hay while the sun shines," and to use it at night when there is nothing else to do.

There appears to be no reason why plants can grow only in full light. In the arctic regions, where the year is divided into one long day and one long night, plants grow continuously, as conditions require.

Now, if electric light enables plants to acquire stimulation during the night and does not interfere with growth, it will cause them to grow to a greater size.

Artificial lights are found to produce much the same effect upon plants as does sunlight, only in a smaller degree. If a ray from an electric arc light be thrown through a prism, it will separate into various colors, as will a ray of sunlight

The arc light contains more violet rays than sunlight, but has less orange rays, which latter are very valuable to plants. By using an amber globe over the arc lights, therefore, its rays become more like sunlight

Experiments have been made with arc lights of varying candle power, and in every instance the stronger the candle power the more marked was the increase of growth.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.