

Tornado Destroys Little Town in Kansas



Thirty-five persons were injured seriously by a tornado that swept down on the little town of Leati, Kan., and completely demolished many buildings in the business and residential districts. The photograph shows damage done on one of the residence streets.

SUCCEEDS CHRISTIAN



To the surprise of nearly everyone, President Coolidge appointed Campbell Bascom Slomp, former congressman from Virginia, to be secretary to the President. He is well known in national politics as a southern Republican leader. He succeeds George B. Christian, Jr., who resigned.

Suggests Fine Harding Memorial



William Chester McDonald is seen, strapped to the board on which one of his twelve years have been spent, holding his most cherished possession—an autographed portrait photograph given him by President Harding when he visited the Children's Seashore Home at Atlantic City, N. J., last June. Now he has proposed to the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial committee that a fund be raised, from the pennies of the children of America and other voluntary subscriptions, to erect a children's building at the exposition and dedicate it to the "lover of children, Warren G. Harding." The proposal has been accepted and Mrs. Winifred Stoner, the author-lecturer, shown in the photograph with little Billy, started the ball rolling with a check for \$1,000.

TO WELCOME THE LEGION



Here is Miss Myrtle Miller, one of the San Francisco bathing girls who will swim in the aquatic competitions which will form part of the program of the American Legion national convention in San Francisco next October.

PERSISTENT STOWAWAY



Being determined to get into the United States, Oscar Bigall of Germany stowed away 14 times and each time was turned back by the authorities on his arrival. On the last occasion he was found in the coal bunkers of the S. S. President Fillmore. Unwilling to work his passage, he was placed in the brig and put on a diet of bread and water. He is to be deported again.

Somewhat Stale, but It's Bread

Bakers' strike or no bakers' strike, while the country wonders where its bread is coming from, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, director of the bureau of American ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, sits calmly at his desk and smiles at a good-sized piece of porous substance. The piece of bread is more than 500 years old and was dug out of Indian ruins in the Southwest by Dr. Fewkes.



Getting Their Anti-Typhus Shots



Maj. Jas. C. Davis of the army medical department giving recruits the anti-typhus inoculation at the field hospital of the Citizens' Military Training camp Plattsburg, N. Y.

TOP COATS OF DISTINCTION;

SCHOOL TOGS HERALD AUTUMN

THE straight-line silhouette that has been a feature of summer styles has been accepted by designers as the underlying mode in the new fall coats that are making their appearance in the various fashion centers. It is a fashion that permits many variations in length, in sleeves, in materials and in collars, so that the chances of its becoming commonplace are small. The sport idea in costumes, too, is reflected in new weaves in coatings that are particularly well designed for frosty days on the open road, or for any of the outdoor activities of the modern young woman. Shawl and muffler collars, wide sleeves, overlapping fronts with side fastenings, characterize the new mode. In more expensive models, rock-able, mink, and vlakta-dyed squirrel are

ers are occupying themselves with school clothes and all that pertains thereto—to headwear, footwear and many necessities.

Wash dresses, with matching bloomers of strong cotton cloths, and of other fabrics, form the mainstay of little girls' outerwear for school. As the days grow cool, scarfs, sweaters and short, lightweight coats provide sufficient warmth until the snow begins to fly. They are all sturdy and attractive and the vogue for matching them up with caps or hats increases.

Many half length, straight coats are made of heavy flannel, in plain bright colors, with red a favorite. Angora cloth and jersey cloth serve the same purpose and the caps, or turbans, to match are usually made with sectional crowns and upturned brims. Yarn

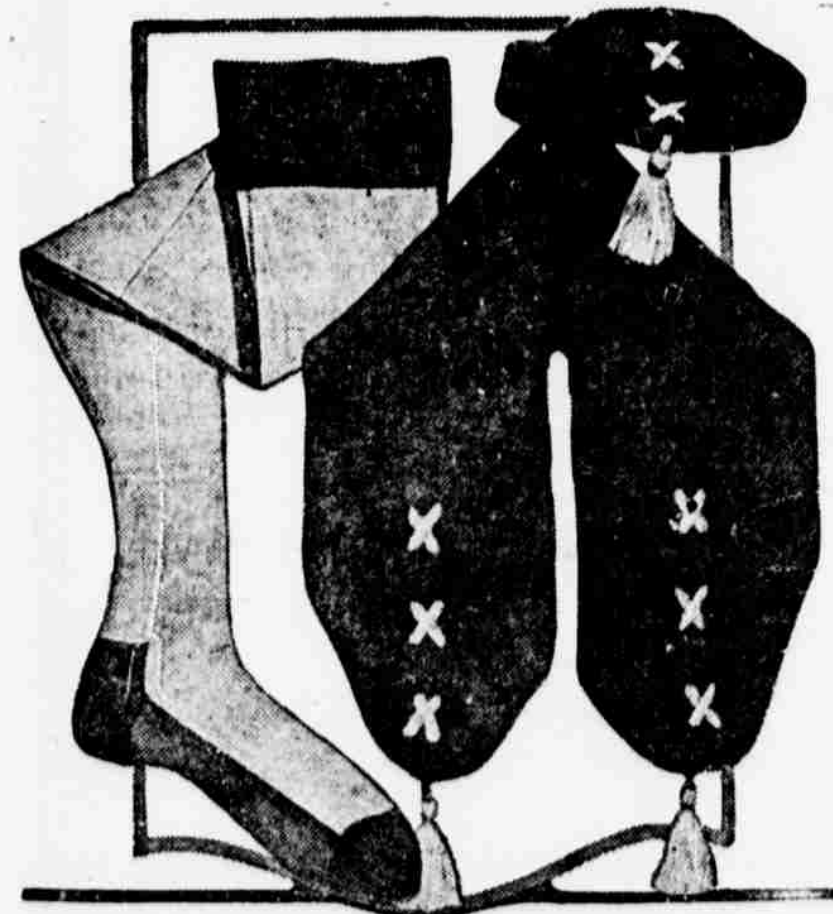


Suitable for Maid of From Sixteen to Twenty

used for the collars and in some cases in trimming the sleeves. Chinese embroidery, and needlework designs adapted from Persian sources are effectively used on all cloth coats that aspire to more formal and dressy wear. The coat here shown is suitable for the maid of sixteen to twenty. It is developed in a material much like camel's-hair, in a soft brown tone with a faint plaid. The wide sleeves are ornamented with tabs of the same material decorated with buttons of mother of pearl. The patch pocket at the right indulges in a wide box plait and a tab like the ones on the sleeves. The coat fastens with a tie at the left side.

The small hat with round crown and narrow upturned brim, worn with stitchery or embroidery seems the most fitting of decorations for the cozy matched sets. A scarf and turban of dark blue angora decorated with tan-colored yarn are shown in the illustration. Tassels that finish the scarf ends and the turban are made of the yarn also.

The matched sets appear in the displays of both machine and hand-knitted garments and include sweaters and coats as well as scarfs. Hand-crochet contributes some very handsome garments and matched sets of all kinds are not by any means confined to children's wear. Machine-knitted sweaters remain the most convenient and trustworthy of garments for school wear and are shown in endless variety of design and color.



Warm Things for Cool Days

the coat pictured, is typical of this fall's styles, which reveal numerous shapes similar to it. Velvet, duvetine, leather, both in the suede and bright finish, make the majority of these chic and becoming hats, and a single feather fancy or loops of ribbon or velvet trim them.

September brings school time, but some compensations also. In its company are the first cool, bright days of fall—regular playfellows of youth and even more enticing than late summer for all kinds of outdoorings. Moth-

In footwear it is evident that the vogue for woolen hosiery, which made rapid headway last fall, was not a passing fancy. It has the countenance of even the most opinionated flappers, since it is borrowed from sports styles—which is a great asset—but it also has good sense to recommend it to everyone.

Julius Bottomley
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Pays to Market Spring Cockerels at Two Pounds

With the present price of feeds, says the Ohio Agricultural college, farmers cannot afford to keep their spring-hatched cockerels until the holiday season to sell them. After a growing cockerel reaches 1½ to 2 pounds it is an inefficient consumer of feed for meat production.

The price of cockerels is always higher during the spring and summer months than in the fall when many farmers dispose of their surplus cockerels. The slump in price is due to two causes: (1) The large size cockerel is less desirable on the table, (2) The cockerel must compete on the market with the surplus hens, with a resulting slump in price.

In case the cockerels are kept until fall they should be crate fattened, as they will then bring a premium on the market. The birds should be confined in a small coop or fattening battery and fed twice a day on the following ration: 70 pounds of corn meal, 20 pounds high grade shorts or middlings, and 10 pounds of wheat bran. This should be mixed with sufficient sour skim milk or batter milk to make a mixture of the consistency of a thick cream.

The birds should be starved 12 hours after putting in the crate and then fed all they will clean up of the above feed in 10 minutes.

The amount of feed fed can be gradually increased until two full feeds a day have been supplied. No water should be given during the feeding period.

A gain of 25 to 40 per cent can be made in 12 to 14 days.

Geese Will Bring Very Good Margin of Profit

"One who has not had the pleasure to watch a little gosling pop out of the shell and see it grow to maturity would be surprised to know in how short a time it is done. At first it is a little downy fellow, weighing not over four ounces; a round, fluffy little ball of wool. The wing feathers and breast feathers start to grow first. They will continue to have a downy appearance until they become two or three months old and then the feathers will begin to replace the down. During their growth they will generally average an additional pound for each month. From a commercial standpoint the geese will bring a very good margin of profit, for the cost of feeding them is very small where they can range upon vegetation. The demand at the markets for these fowls during the holidays is much greater than the supply, and the prices at which this product sells at this period should be a good inducement to those who have the facilities to raise more geese.

Green Feed Is Valuable for Its Mineral Matter

Green feed is valuable, not only for its succulence, which makes it palatable to poultry, but also because it contains mineral matter, including nutritive constituents, necessary to sustain life, promote growth, and assure reproduction. Foremost among these constituents are the vitamins, the absence of which from any ration, whether for humans, animals or birds, will ultimately prove fatal.

Therefore it behooves every poultry keeper, whether backyarder, specialist, or farmer, to make provision for an ample supply of green feed in some form, and in view of the shortness of our growing season, and the late spring experienced this year, no time should be lost.

Poultry Notes

Ducks should be fed wet mashes, principally.

Wheat, oats and barley are the best of small grains for poultry.

If your hens do not produce more than ninety eggs each a year they are not making a profit.

The early chick is stronger, more able to overcome obstacles than his later-hatched brother. Bugs, worms and green feed supplement his diet.

Cleanliness is essential in raising chickens. See that all houses and coops are thoroughly disinfected before the chicks are placed in them.

Young ducks seldom thrive on whole grains of any kind, and leg weakness, the worst foe of successful duck raising, is sure to result from improperly balanced rations.

Minorca are not considered very good winter layers in cold climates but make good summer layers. They lay very large, white shelled eggs.

It is of extreme importance that poultry have access to plenty of coarse grit, as well as oyster shell and charcoal.

Turkeys must have freedom as much as possible and free range in summer if they are to do well. They will do well on the same rations as chickens.