

IN THE LIMELIGHT

MRS. WHITNEY'S DESIGN ACCEPTED



Plans for the Titanic memorial submitted by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of New York have been accepted by the Washington (D. C.) Fine Arts commission. The memorial is to be erected here to commemorate the heroism of the men who sacrificed their lives that the women passengers of the vessel might be saved.

The announcement was made by Mrs. John Hays Hammond, secretary of the Titanic Memorial association, which has raised \$43,000 for the erection of the memorial. She is also chairman of the committee that finally passed upon the designs.

Mrs. Robert Chew, chairman of the District of Columbia association, received a letter from Mrs. Hammond communicating to her the fact that the commission had approved the design submitted by Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. John Hay, president of the Titanic Memorial association, also announced that Mrs. Whitney's design had been accepted. Seven designs were submitted to the commission which, with Mrs. Hammond, made the selection. Some of the most prominent sculptors of the country were among the competitors.

Mrs. Whitney's design, it was learned, is a figure of a man, symbolic of heroism. The figure, in white marble, stands with arms outstretched and head thrown back, giving the impression from a distance of the Crucifixion.

AIMS BLOW AT LOBBYISTS

Senator Lee Overman of North Carolina, chairman of the senate lobby investigating committee, will introduce a bill soon so drastic that it may be questioned whether under its provisions a headquarters or office can be maintained in Washington by any business organization interested in legislation. Not only will Senator Overman include features of the Massachusetts law requiring the registration of legislative counsel and agents, but he will incorporate the resolution of Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts providing for the publication of a bulletin of committee hearings. This is a reform for which the press gallery and many members of house and senate have been working, but action has been delayed partly through the recent refusal of congress to transact general business.



"The point is this," said the senator. "The public has a right to know when hearings will be held, that it may be properly represented. It has a right to know what class of men are trying to influence legislation in congress and why. It is not improper for any person to appear before a congressional committee in favor of or in opposition to a measure, but it is improper for lobbyists to come here in disguise, deceive the committees, if they can, and get work on the outside which often wears all the aspects of impropriety. The business of congress is public, not private. It should be open and above board. It should be advertised properly in advance and should be conducted by men who are wearing the label of what they are so there can be no misunderstanding."

IN LINE WITH TRADITION



When Hamilton Fish, Progressive, took seat in the New York assembly January 7, as representative from Putnam county, he was entering the legislature at twenty-four, the same age at which his father entered the assembly just 40 years ago from the same constituency.

In addition he is probably, by a considerable margin, the youngest member of the state lawmaking body, just as was his father when he entered the lower house.

And the comparison and coincidence do not end there, for each has been a chairman of a political county committee in Putnam. The father for many years captained the Republican committee, and the son is now the head of the Progressives. The father is now a Progressive.

When Mr. Fish took up his lawmaking duties he was the third of the same name in direct line, and the latest in a long family history to serve state or Nation in one important capacity or another. That service, indeed, began 250 years ago. For Jonathan Fish, first of the family to settle in the United States, became a distinguished magistrate soon after removing from Massachusetts to Newtown Village in 1659.

Hence, in the minds of those who make a specialty of political history, and who believe in heredity, this youngest political figure in the annals of an old family may well be watched for future development.

FAVORED FOR HIGH POST

According to those high in the confidence of church circles in Rome, William Cardinal O'Connell, archbishop of Boston, was at one time seriously considered as the successor of the late Cardinal Rampolla, who was archbishop of St. Peter's. An official bulletin a few days ago, however, announced the appointment of Cardinal Merry del Val to that high office.

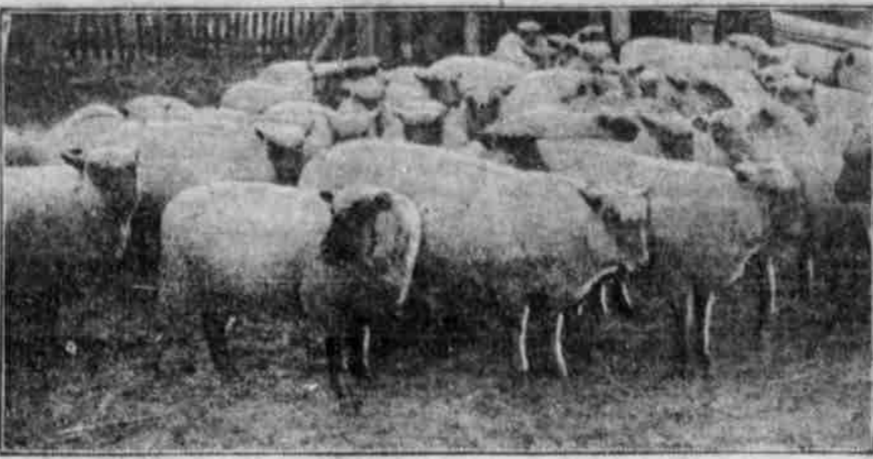
Incidentally, the rumor of the possible appointment of the noted American prelate was received in Rome with the expression of warmest approval.

Regarding the then possible call to St. Peter's, the impression prevailed in the Eternal City Catholic circles that the Boston cardinal could have had the post if he had so desired. Notwithstanding Cardinal Merry del Val's appointment, these same circles are inclined to believe that the future holds great honors for his eminence.

According to time-honored tradition, the office of archpriest of the greatest temple in Christendom is always reserved for the papal secretary of state. On the day following the election of a new pope he leaves the state chancery and takes his place among the administration cardinals, and according to this theory the office would eventually go to Cardinal Merry del Val.



MANAGEMENT OF EWES AT LAMBING TIME



Hampshire Down Sheep.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

No other stock require more care in winter than in-lamb ewes. Too many roots, frosty grass, hustled about by dogs through muddy gateways, etc., are all apt to bring disaster when lambing time comes.

A few roots, a good run on dry pasture or down, and plenty of good sound hay in racks nights and morning, are what is required for breeding ewes. Too many roots are certain to bring many dead lambs into the lambing yards. Very serious losses have been traced to this cause, but a few roots given with discretion every day will greatly benefit the ewes.

The ewes should be kept in a regular steady thriving state; on no account keep ewes short one day and stuff the next. They must not be turned out on a frosty morning until they have had a little hay in racks.

Rock salt should always be kept handy, being one of the chief items of a ewe's diet. Bad management with in-lamb ewes is the root of most of the trouble and losses at lambing time.

The lambing yards should be made on a level piece of old ley, if possible, and sheltered from north or northeast, and in an open dry position near hay and straw racks. Two square yards should be made with hurdles adjoining each other, with each pen made of four hurdles thatched at top. The number of pens and size of the yards must be according to number of ewes to lamb. To use the same yard year by year is the way to cause disaster.

When the ewes begin to drop their lambs, the shepherd must be constantly with them, keeping an eye on any ewe likely to lamb, and not losing sight of her until she is over her trouble, and lamb and mother seen safely into pen. If neglected one of twins very often stray off and be found dead amongst the other ewes.

It is much safer to let ewes lamb (when fine) out in the open by day, where she has made up her mind to lamb, then drive her back to lambing yards. After all is well the lamb should be carried back to lambing pens, when the mother will follow quite contentedly.

On no account should a ewe be interfered with if it is possible for her

to lamb by herself. While she can get up and down do not help her in any way; directly she has done trying, and cannot get up, then help her over her trouble by getting the lamb away gently.

Sometimes the lamb comes the wrong way, others with a leg back, and in a case of this kind it is sometimes impossible for the mother to lamb without help.

The trouble of heaving is often brought about through the shepherd being in too much of a hurry. Directly all is over get the mother on her legs, and put the lamb up to her to clean.

The mother being all right and the lamb trying to suck, the next thing to do is to examine her udder and see that both nipples are free from any obstruction.

Sometimes a ewe is found to have a chill in the udder, which must be well rubbed with a good udder mixture of camphorated oil, and if well attended to, she will soon get all right. Many a ewe loses a quarter in this way through neglect.

Any loose wool around the udder should be gently pulled off, as there is danger of lambs getting some in their stomachs, which would perhaps end in stoppage. A very good plan while the ewe is in the pen with her lamb is to examine her feet, and in the case of a lamb ewe, the hoof to be pared back and a dressing applied if necessary.

The ewe and lamb cannot be kept too dry while in the pen. See that they get a good dry bed, and that the ewe is supplied with water and good sweet hay, with a dish of oats.

Bran and a sprinkling of cotton and linseed cake twice a day, with a few swedes and green tops, if mangels are used feed very sparingly, but there is nothing so good as good sound swedes.

The quicker the lambs and ewes are got out of the pens the better. Lambs are likely to get crooked legs and bad feet if kept in too long. A strong lamb can be safely turned out with the mother after the first day, weather permitting. On no account should the sheep dog be allowed to eat any of the carcasses at the yards; all dead lambs and ewes should be buried right away, and all placentas buried or burned.

EVERYONE NOW WEARING THE BREAKFAST CAP

CAPS of many kinds may come and go in the fashion parade, but the breakfast cap is destined to stay on forever. At least that is the promise which its present condition of growing popularity warrants one in making.

The breakfast cap has won the hearts of beauty-loving women for several very good reasons. No one really wants to take time to dress the hair for all day, the first thing in the morning. And no one wants to look unkempt at the breakfast table. The gay and cheerful little cap covers and conceals, or else veils the hair. Its frills about the face are becoming, and it lends variety, which is the spice of life, to the appearance of its wearer.

A study of the caps worn by women, their significance and appearance, would prove more than interesting. They form a prominent feature in the national costumes of many people.

Caps are so popular at present that even the wedding veil is arranged about the head as a cap. For evening wear caps of gold or silver net are seen everywhere. These fashions will perhaps change, but it is unlikely that the breakfast cap will do anything but develop new designs and be made in greater number.

They are made now to be worn with lovely negligee about the house. Chiffon or very thin silks are liked for them, and hand embroidery on lace or embroidery or net falling all around it.

Ribbons and little made flowers of chiffon and ribbon, very small, fine millinery blossoms, are the favorite trimmings. Chiffon roses play a conspicuous part in the decoration of all the belongings of the present season.



and are to blossom more freely than ever on garments made for spring.

Several caps are needed by the wearer of caps. Two or three for breakfast and wear about the house. One or two for evening, and perhaps a small variation for afternoon wear. They are good for the hair, protecting it from dust.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Care of the Complexion.

Many people find that their complexions suffer considerably from the exposure that motoring entails, but the application of a good face cream and a little fine powder before setting out will be found to be a great protection.

It is fatal to wash the face in either warm or cold water after a long run; cream should again be used to remove all dust and a soothing lotion applied after the former has been carefully wiped away.

Some women have a great objection to goggles, on the plea that they are so extremely unbecoming, but the wise woman will realize that the strain on the eyes produces lines and "crowfeet," and that it is far better to submit to a temporary less beautiful appearance than to risk any permanent harm.

To Dry Lace.

The most satisfactory way to dry lace is to press it smoothly upon a pane of glass or piece of marble, says the Philadelphia North American. Place every point and scallop as it was intended to lie and leave it until dry. Do not iron, as the ironing takes away the fresh effect.



these and other thin fabrics, such as batiste and mull, are featured in the latest models.

Sometimes the frill about the face is omitted altogether, sometimes it is left off at the front. Oftener it is turned back at the front and tacked down to the cap. But the favorite cap is that one having the frill of

GENERAL CAMPAIGN ON HOG CHOLERA

State and Federal Governments Must Have Hearty Co-Operation of All Farmers.

Hog cholera has existed in the United States for 75 years, and it is safe to say that in each of the last 25 years the farmers of this country have lost millions of hogs from this disease.

The United States department of agriculture believes that success in any attempt to eradicate hog cholera will depend upon the establishment of efficient organizations by the state and federal governments which will work together. They must, however, have the full co-operation and support of the farmers. With the organizations perfected the idea is that when hog cholera breaks out on the farm it will be the duty of those organizations then and there to restrict the disease to the one farm where it already exists by instituting suitable measures of quarantine and also by the administration of the protective serum to the droves on adjoining farms. As is already known, the department is now testing out in a few sections this method of combating hog cholera. In the meantime, while the necessary information preliminary to a general campaign against hog cholera is being secured, farmers may do much to protect themselves and help to restrict the disease by a careful observance of a few simple rules, such as the following:

(1) Do not locate hog lots near a public highway, a railroad or a stream. The germ of hog cholera may be carried along any one of these avenues.

(2) Do not allow strangers or neighbors to enter your hog lots and do not go into your neighbors' lots. The germ of hog cholera may be readily carried in a small amount of dirt on your shoes.

(3) Do not put new stock, either hogs or cattle, in lots with the herd already on the farm. Newly purchased hogs should be put in separate inclosures well separated from the herd on the farm, and kept under observation for three weeks, because practically all stock cars, unloading chutes and pens are infected with hog cholera and hogs shipped by rail are therefore apt to contract hog cholera.

(4) Hogs sent to fairs should be quarantined for at least three weeks after they return to the farm.

If after the observance of all

possible precautions hog cholera appears on your farm, notify the state veterinarian, or state agricultural college, and secure serum for the treatment of those not affected. The early application of the serum is essential.

The department of agriculture does not distribute this hog cholera serum direct to farmers. The department produces only such serum as is required for its own experimental work. Farmers, therefore, should appeal to their own state officials.

VALUE OF ALFALFA AS HORSE FEED

Considerable Experiment Work Done by Utah and Illinois Stations With Crop.

The Utah experiment station has been doing considerable work to prove the value of alfalfa as a feed for horses and makes the following statement regarding it:

"In comparing alfalfa and timothy as roughages for horses, the result of six tests under varying conditions of work show that it is not as difficult to maintain weights of horses when fed alfalfa as when fed timothy. The cost of maintenance was greater in every case, except one, on timothy than on alfalfa. The appearance of the horses in every comparison of alfalfa and timothy was in favor of the alfalfa fed horses."

The Illinois experiment station has made this statement in reference to alfalfa:

"When alfalfa hay is fed as the roughage part of a ration for farm horses at hard work, less grain is necessary to prevent them from losing weight than when timothy hay is fed. In this test there was a saving of about twenty-two per cent. of grain."

We may add that in most instances where men have failed to get the desired results in the feeding of alfalfa hay to horses or mules, that too much has been given them, says Hoard's Dairyman. The government has conducted quite a number of tests with alfalfa, but they could not get some of the men to follow instructions as to the proper amount of alfalfa to feed and had to put them in the guard house. It is reported they fed a week's supply of alfalfa in three days. We do not know that it is necessary to infer that guard houses should be established in the country in order to get farmers to see the importance of not feeding too much alfalfa hay to horses or mules.

Fur and Fur-Cloths Reign in Millinery



BY way of variety two hats are shown here having pressed crowns that are not covered to look soft.

The pretty sailor shape of velvet has a round crown and graceful, slightly rolling brim, all very smooth and finished looking.

Shapes of this character are blocked and covered in factories, where by machinery and steam velvet is adjusted to the frame without a wrinkle, or at least without any that attract attention. These hats are really marvels of skill in workmanship.

The trimming is of the simplest character—a collar of fur with brush of fur standing at the front, and having an ear of velvet as its background. The velvet is supported by a loop of bonnet wire inserted in it with its base sewed to the body of the hat.

This is one of the few hats which the home milliner may undertake to trim for herself. Such hats are not plentiful at present, for this is a season of workroom millinery, that is, millinery made in millinery shops. But when a shape is bought ready covered and sometimes ready lined one needs only to follow the picture in placing such simple trimming as

this hat calls for. It will not be found hard to do.

A plush (or, as it is called now, a fur-cloth) hat is shown also, and although it is a pressed shape covered with plush by hand, it is not beyond the possibilities of the home milliner. There is no attempt to cover the crown with exact smoothness, but a circle of plush is cut out and laid over the shape and the fullness at the base of the crown laid in plaits at intervals about it.

The brim is covered separately with plush cut to fit it in shape, and is lined on the side next the crown with silk. A clever little touch of style is achieved by the extension of the brim at the left front over the right side in the effect of a strap. The end is rounded and brought up above the top of the brim at the right front. It is apparently held in place by a silk cord through which it is thrust.

At the side an embroidered ornament serves to mount a cluster of peacock feathers (not the "eyes") to the brim. They spring out toward the back and complete a very novel and very pretty bit of headwear.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.