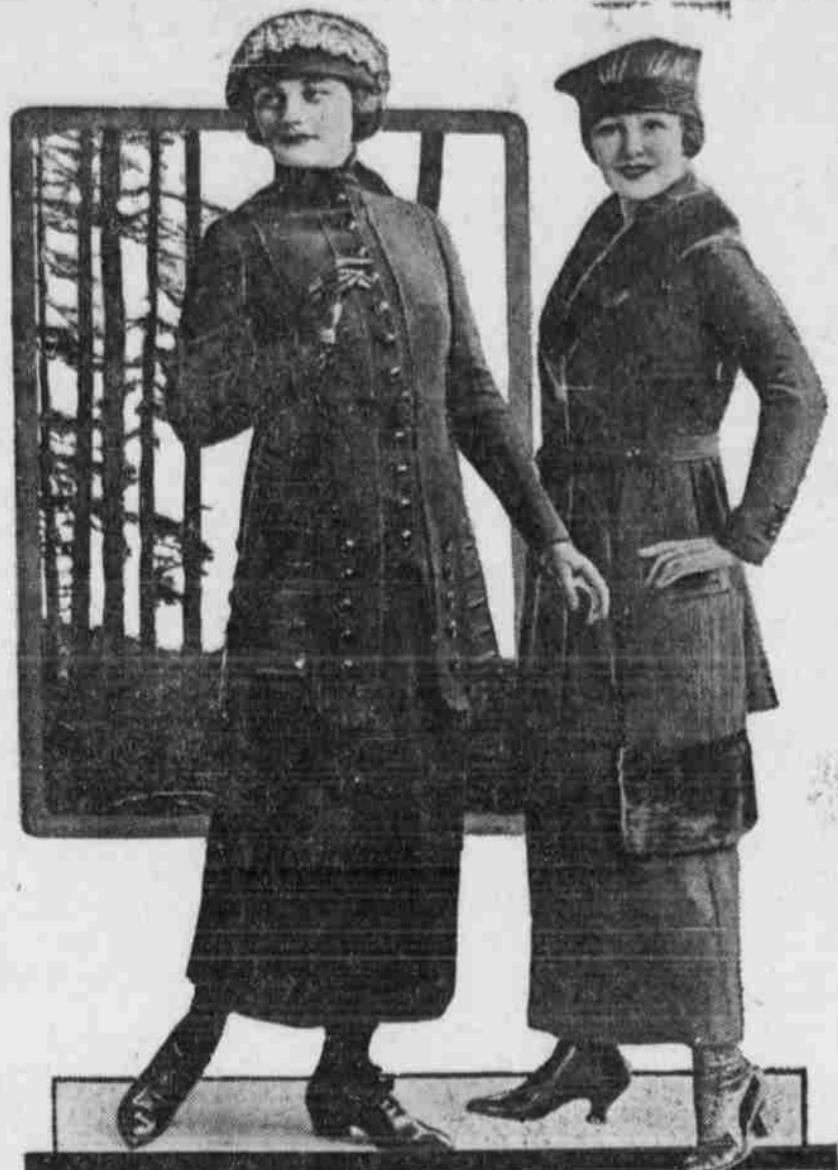


SUITS REVEAL A CHOICE IN SILHOUETTES



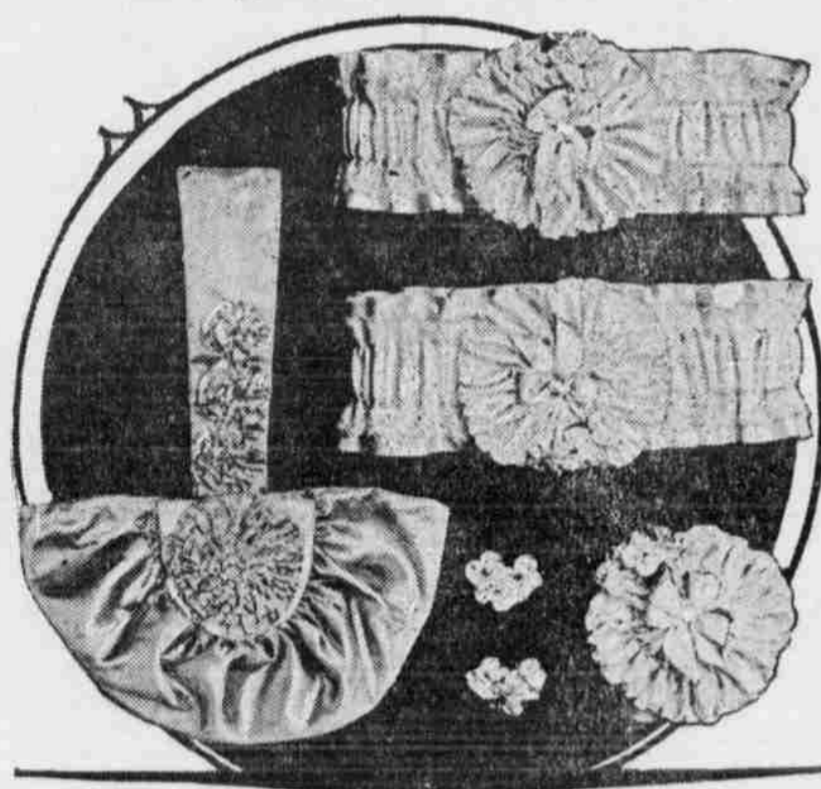
It is a little difficult to sum up the styles in suits when they are in the experimental stage. Some of the new features in them may prove short-lived and therefore not develop into fashions, but it is evident now that we are to have a choice of two silhouettes this fall. The matter of cloths is also settled and these range through several weaves, beginning with homespun and serviceable tweeds and progressing to velours, duvetyne and zibeline cloths. Besides many similar weaves with a suede or velvet finish, of the same character as duvetyne, are dominant in the handsomer suits.

Skirts have not been shortened in the face of the precedent set by Paris. For street wear they remain ankle length and are generally plain. The coat's the thing. Designers have developed it, with many clever variations, along the straight lines with which we are familiar, and along Godet lines with full rippled basque worn over either a full skirt or a plain, fitted one. These straight-line coats are longer than those of last season, and are belted. On the formal suits fur and silk embroidery provide rich decorations.

The outstanding features in the new styles appear in two suits shown here. One of them is a utility model depending upon wide tucks and conspicuous buttons for garnishing. The three-quarter length coat, with narrow front panel, buttons straight up the front. This panel is flanked by wide bands of cloth at each side and extending below it. These bands appear at each side of the back also, and five buttons on each band mark the termination of five wide tucks in the side panels, that disappear under the bands. The narrow belt slips under straps of cloth and fastens with a small buckle at the front.

A dressier suit of velours shows a repetition of set-in panels at each side of the coat, but these panels are made of narrow vertical plaits set on under the arms. They extend eight inches below the bottom of the coat and are finished with a band of fur. There is a long shawl collar of fur, and the narrow belt of cloth fastens with a button at each side. Soft furs, like seal-skin, squirrel, mole, and raccoon and other pelts which are not so easy to recognize, are chosen for suits, but the limits of our choice are much wider than these.

Among Ribbon Novelties



New and gorgeous ribbons have made their entry into a world that apparently is willing to pay almost any price for silks. The prices of the most splendid of these are enough to take one's breath away, but they will sell at holiday time for making handsome shopping bags. They look royal, with brocaded figures in gold and silver or raised velvet flowers in wonderful colors. Bags are smaller than they have been, so that only short lengths of these costly luxuries are needed to make them, but even so, prices just now are beyond those of other years.

But these very gorgeous ribbons are not adaptable to so many articles as plain satin ribbons are. These satins and printed patterns are destined to make most of the pretty belongings that women love. In the picture above a pair of garters, made of plain pink satin ribbon and narrow val lace, a rosette for lingerie, and a bag, are shown, in which wide and narrow ribbons are used.

Flat elastic is used for the foundation of the garters. Ribbon twice the width of the elastic is shirred over it, forming frills along each edge. Val lace, narrower than these frills, is gathered over them. Each garter is decorated with a rosette made of the same ribbon and having a small bow of narrow satin ribbon set at the center. The narrow ribbon is used to form the small flowers set on each

rosette. The picture shows these flowers separately. They are easily made and usually have artificial centers. The rosette to match the garters is sewed to a tiny safety pin so that it may be pinned on the chemise or night-dress.

Wide and very narrow satin ribbon is used to make the bag, which will serve for any one of several purposes that bags are made for. The photograph shows its construction so plainly that it is not necessary to describe it.

Julie Bottanly

Leather Hats for Street Wear.
Leather hats for women for motor wear have been shown by the milliners for some time, but now models are seen that are specially adapted to street wear. One natty hat of this type is made of dull, black leather, trimmed with a black leather quill, faced with bright orange.

Wash Pink Goods.
When washing pink cotton goods the color may be made fast by using "red" instead of bluing. Boil a piece of turkey red in a pint of water. Bottle this and use it like liquid blue, experimenting with a little at a time until the right tint is secured.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE
By Mary Graham Donner

THE WHITE LEGHORN.

"I can lay as many as one hundred and eighty eggs, and so I shall boast," said the White Leghorn of the barn-yard.

"I keep roosters away from eating up all the food," said the dog. "I am going to boast."

"I can make believe this stick is a bear," said the small boy. "and when I want to pretend my bear is angry, I throw my stick about. It's a make-believe bear. I can boast, because it is very nice of me to have a good time with such a poor sort of make-believe bear as a stick."

"I can boast," said Mr. Rooster, "for I call the Mrs. Hens to eat very, very often; that is generous of me."

"I can boast," said Red Top, the Rooster, "because I often give the other creatures a part of a worm I dig from the ground."

"I can boast," said a bantam hen, "because I stole five chickens and had them as my own."

"That is nothing to boast about," said another bantam, "for I took care of some chickens whose mother had left them. That is something to really boast of."

"Still you enjoyed taking care of us, didn't you, Mother Bantam?" asked the chickens.

"Cluck, cluck, I did," said Mother Bantam.

"And we can boast, for we were good children," said the chickens.

"Mrs. Bantam must want to sit on some eggs," said Mrs. Duck, "and that is why she is clucking. At other times she would cackle. I shall boast of being so smart as to know that."

"We have been hatched up and driven," said two of the pigs from the pig pen. "That shows we're smart."

"And I have seen that the whole family got up," said the rooster, sitting on the fence.

"Without me they couldn't get the good well water," said the pump. "I also can do my boasting."

"We're a handsome pair; we're Miss and Master Calf, good-looking and gentle. We are both of those things," they said.

"We help the farm and are very healthy," said the toads.

"The same can be said of us," agreed the frogs.

"Well, we are really healthy," said the toads.

"And we're really healthy, too," said the frogs.

"I suppose that is so," said one of the toads.

"Of course it is true, goog-a-ram, goog-a-ram, of course, it is true," said the frogs.

"We grow up quickly," said the Pig Weed; "that shows we're generous."

"And we're nice enough to thoroughly enjoy you," said the pigs, grunting and squealing excitedly.

"We do the same," said the Silver Weed. "We grow so quickly."

"Ah, but you do harm to the farmer's plants, just as the pig weed does," said the rooster.

"No matter," said the pigs; "it is far more important that they do good to us."

"Well, if you think so," said the rooster.

"Of course we think so, and our thoughts are right and correct, to ourselves, at any rate," said the pigs.

"Well, you are fed by both those plants, that's true," said the White Leghorn, who had been trying to speak for some time. "But still, those two weeds most certainly do harm to the farmer's plants. There is no mistake about that."

"We're helping the tins of milk to cool," said the buckets of water.

"We're going to cool off the farmer's children after the heat of the day."

"Couldn't have done it if you hadn't us to cool," said the tins of milk.

"That is, you couldn't have done the same good, kind act for the children. We, the milk tins, and the milk inside the tins, are doing the best part."

"Not a bit of it," said Mrs. Cow. "When you're speaking of milk, never forget Mrs. Cow."

"I hatched in the summer, as I always do," said Mrs. Hen. "I wouldn't make my little ones have to stand the cold of the winter. The spring or the summer is the time I choose."

"Oh, quiet, quiet," shouted the White Leghorn. "Here I started in to boast, and all of you had to do the same thing, and such absurd boastings, too. But, anyway, it has shown me one thing—to hear all the boastings—that none of you come up to me and my one hundred and eighty eggs."

Temporary Expedient.
"What shall we do to remedy the high cost of living?"
"I'll see if I can't get a job to assist in investigating it. Maybe the salary will be enough to help tide us over."

Drew Around Her Think.
"That's a splendid looking cow you drew on that paper," I said to my little niece. "How did you ever come to make it so real?"
"Well," she answered, "I just think and thought about a cow and then drew around my think."

Used to it.
"Now, children," said the teacher, "what do you call the meal that you eat in the morning?"
"Oatmeal!" promptly replied a member of the class.

ON THE FUNNY SIDE



OF COURSE NOT.

"I noticed your father and mother crying during the wedding ceremony," said the groom.

"Yes, dear, they were," said the bride sweetly.

"What were they crying about?"
"Oh, some one reminded them that we were to live home with them."

"Well, I like that! You didn't see me doing any weeping, did you?"

Gillie's Complaint.
Willis—We folks at home should do our work without complaining. You know peace hath her victories the same as war.

Gillie—I know, but nobody pins medals on you for washing the dishes, and there's never a brass band out to meet you in the morning after you've walked the floor all night with the baby.—Judge.

APPROACHING SHADOW.



Bacon—How's the world treating you?
Egbert—Can't complain.
"No klick coming, then?"
"I can't say that. I'm expecting my wife home from her mother's tomorrow."

Selfishness.
I wonder why my woes should be so serious to me.
While such as other people bear seem mostly trifles, light as air.

Setting Was the Word.
"Those women have been setting there for an hour or more."
"You shouldn't say 'setting,' my dear. It is 'sitting.'"
"No, 'setting' is what I meant. I think they're hatching out trouble for somebody."

Honesty the Best Policy.
"Did you ever buy votes?"
"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "I always thought that an effort to buy a man's vote was as good a reason as you could possibly put into his mind for voting against you."

The Growler.
He kicks about his many woes,
He is a constant fretter,
I wonder if the grumbler knows
A world that's any better.

MEAN DISPOSITION.



"You actually got a pleasant word out of Mr. Grampus?"
"Yes."
"How did you contrive to do it?"
"I told him a neighbor of his had broken an arm while cranking a diver."

Tied to Type.
"Nobody wants me except as a villain. I represent a type, but I'm tired of villain parts."
"You're benevolent alongside of me," said the movie actress. "Nobody wants me except as the cruel superintendent of orphan asylums."

Needs Cleaning.
"Here's that politician wants to get a writer to defend his reputation."
"Why doesn't he get a scrub writer?"

FIRST SYSTEMATIC EFFORT EVER MADE TO IMPROVE ALL CLASSES OF FARM ANIMALS



Notice How Much More Closely This Calf Resembles Its Pure-Bred Sire Than Its Scrub Dam.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The scrub sire has done more than drought or flood, more than insect pest, more than rodent and beast of prey, to reduce the agricultural wealth of the United States, to cut down the money return of the individual farmer from his operations.
But the day of the scrub sire is drawing to its dusk.
Preached against for generations, he is now to be actively crusaded against in every state, in every county, in every community of the United States.
It is the first attempt ever made in any large country to improve simultaneously all classes of farm animals by the use of pure-bred sires of good quality.
It is a movement that affects every man, woman and child in the United States because it means more food and a better quality of food. Everybody takes a profit—the farmer and stock raiser because he gets more pounds of hog or cow or chicken out of the same quantity of grass and feed, the consumer because there are more pounds of a good meat on the market than under scrub sire conditions.
It is a crusade in which practically anyone may join as an active participant. To be officially enrolled, one must be a live stock owner—but not on a large scale. The owning of one animal of breeding age is sufficient. If a male, it must be pure-bred. If a female, it need not be pure-bred but must be bred to a good pure-bred male. Therefore, the person who owns just one mongrel hen mated with a quality cock representing a definite breed is entitled to official enrollment as a crusader for "Better Sires—Better Stock."
Opening of Drive October 1.
The crusade is to begin on the first day of October this year. A great many organizations, led by the United States department of agriculture, will co-operate in it. Prominent among the co-operating organizations are the state agricultural colleges and many associations of live stock growers and breeders.

BETTER SIRE MEAN STOCK IMPROVEMENT

Outstanding Features of the National Crusade Given.
Government's Chief Interest Will Be to Re-enforce Work of States and Counties—Plan Eliminates All Scrubs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The following are the outstanding features of the national crusade for the improvement of all classes of live stock by use of better sires:
Plan simple enough to be easily followed.
Federal department's chief interest will be to re-enforce work of states and counties—not to concern itself with local details.
Department's energies mainly along educational lines, although many suggestions of legislation against scrub sires have been made.
Plan includes everyone who keeps any kind of domestic live stock, from the boy or girl with a few chickens to the extensive ranchman or breeder of live stock.
Scrub purebred sires as well as common scrubs should be eliminated.
Feeding and care fully as important as good breeding.
Local agricultural leaders in every community to decide whether campaign shall be intensive or conducted slowly.
Department to keep records of progress by counties and announce results periodically. States to be furnished with records, which they may keep as they desire.
Emblems to be furnished keepers of purebred sires of good quality in all their classes of live stock; an official recognition of meritorious effort, but not a guarantee of the quality of live stock.
Emphasis on the use of good purebred sires rather than on ownership.
Individual benefits and more efficient production to be stressed, rather than increased number of animals.
Each county to follow its own ideas as to the kind of stock its farmers should keep.
Farmers who do not care to take part will be asked to let their children do so.
The plan of campaign interferes in no way with any work in live stock improvement now being conducted, but makes all the work more definite and effective by providing official recognition for progressive breeders.

LIVE STOCK NOTES
Rest is very essential to the well keeping of the horse.
Every farmer should have enough pigs to make his own meat.
Clean water is one of the prime requisites in raising healthy live stock.
The man who tries to make money by skimping the stock is not a farmer, he's an embezzler.
When neglected, diarrhoea in foals is highly dangerous, and prompt measures are called for.