



Economy Corner

Beauty doctoring has become a recognized profession, and the use of lotions, cleansing creams, and many other toilet preparations, is an established habit with thousands of women. There is no getting away from the fact that complexion and hair respond to the care and treatment that counteract the ravages of sun, wind, work and, to a great extent, time. Those who have most successfully combated these enemies of beauty say that it is the little time (say a quarter of an hour) that is given EVERY DAY to the complexion or the hair, the regular biyearly visit to the dentist, whether there is an apparent trouble with the teeth or not, and the ability to avoid worry, that has kept them looking young and fair for many more years than their negligent sisters.

Care of the Hands.

Hands get considerable rough treatment, but some women manage to keep them slightly notwithstanding the housework they must do. The homely and inexpensive oils, acids and powders that anyone has will answer as well as any others in the care of the hands.

First of all the hands must be thoroughly cleaned before treatment for any defect is applied to them.

A scouring brush should be used with a mild soap and lukewarm water

every night, and apply it vigorously, drying the hands thoroughly; use a teaspoonful of borax to a basin of water.

Any simple soap may be used, but strong kinds should be avoided. A nail brush is necessary, and an inexpensive one will be as cleansing as a costly one.

As soon as the hands are wet they must be lathered, and then the brush rubbed over the soap and the palms and backs scrubbed, brushing so the skin will not be irritated, yet sufficiently brisk to take out the dirt.

To Whiten Hands.

A very good bleaching paste can be used at night, avoiding the nails, with a pair of kid gloves worn over it.

Snowy hands are produced by dipping them in almond oil; let them absorb all the oil, and then dip them in French chalk and wear a pair of loose old gloves that night. Another plan is to wash the hands in peroxide of hydrogen, letting it dry on them, and then rub on cold cream and wear old kid gloves. In the morning wash off with lemon juice, vinegar or cider, hot water, and then a disappearing cream.

Stained Hands.

Cream of tartar will remove dye stains from the hands. Rub with soap and apply the powder thoroughly.

Frocks for Schoolgirls



By twos and threes, with arms entwined, schoolgirls are sauntering through the streets and gladdening our worldworn hearts. It seems that their slender, supple bodies were never so fittingly and becomingly clad as they are this fall. Since mothers have grown discriminating, and specialists have devoted their energies to providing clothes for the young person who goes to school and otherwise occupies her time, we have apparel for the young miss that is a thing of beauty and a joy till she outgrows it.

Any of the plain and substantial dress materials of wool are suited to the very pretty frock for a girl of sixteen (or somewhere near that age) which is so adequately shown in the photograph above. Tricotine or serge and gabardine rank together in point of serviceability.

The frock pictured is of serge, in dark blue, and is brightened up with a vest of tricotette in American Beauty shade that has three groups of three tucks each to embellish it. There is a great vogue for this color combination in schoolgirls' dresses this fall, the red usually showing in pinnings and in small insets. In this frock the bodice turns back at each side of the vest in straight revers bound with silk braid, like the frock in color, and there are three snappy little brass buttons set on each revers. The use of braid and buttons in addition to the introduction of a colored vest makes an unusual amount of trimming for a dress of this kind, but it is well-planned and not overdone, very youthful in character, and it is

more than likely to please its wearer.

The length of the skirt in a dress like this varies a little according to the age and figure of the girl it is made for. If she is under sixteen it will be about that of the frock pictured. A neat-looking box plait at the front, with wide plaits at each side and in the back, take care of the fullness about the waist, and a broad binding and three buttons finish off the opening at the side. The bodice and skirt are set together under a wide, plain belt of the goods that buttons at the left side.

Narrow silk braid is considerably used for finishing frocks for girls as well as suits for them and for grown-ups. It appears in neat rows and as a binding with better effects than ever, but it must be faultlessly placed and sewed.

Julia Bottomley

The Linen Frock.

Shown side by side with frocks of batiste, organdie, dotted swiss and chambray, there are the loveliest frocks of linen in white and delicate colors. Both the fine soft linen, almost like the French handkerchief linen, and the heavy coarse weave are liked. The heavier quality makes up beautifully into tailored dresses, suits or smocks.

Hats are also made of this coarse linen. One lovely model was in a delicate shade of pink and was trimmed with a heavy cotton fringe.

WHO IS WHO NOW

MELLEN FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP



Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, has come out in favor of government ownership of the railroads. He says, among other things: "I was 44 years a railroad man, beginning as a \$25 a month clerk."

"The best solution for the railroad problem from my viewpoint is government ownership. I believe the government should control the railroads as it does the postoffice—own them exclusively. It might mean a heavy deficit for awhile, but in the end it would work out all right."

"In addition to owning the railroads, I think the government should acquire all public utilities."

"I am sure there would be no more political conniving in operating these utilities than there was before."

"The civil service laws could operate in ruling the railroads, as they have done in having jurisdiction over other lines. And the cities could own and control their public utilities on the same principle."

"In many respects the old competition that existed between the railroads was a good thing."

"But what the patrons of the roads lose in this connection will be made up by the fact that they will consider the roads as belonging to them, and will put up with conditions which previously had put us in a bad light."

SWOPE IS THE PAST TENSE OF SWIPE

When King Swope, the twenty-eight-year-old discharged soldier, who has swept a strongly Democratic district into the Republican column for the first time in 23 years, took his seat in the house the other day as representative of the Eighth Kentucky district, he was the target of all eyes. The Republicans greeted him with cheers and the Democrats gazed at him with unconcealed interest.

Does his election mean anything out of the ordinary? And if so, what does it mean? The politicians of congress would like to know.

Anyway, King Swope's election was certainly out of the ordinary. He was a struggling young lawyer in Danville, who had seen honorable service overseas and comes of a well-known Kentucky family. He was a speaker at the Lincoln day banquet of the Kentucky Republicans in Louisville. He denounced the League of Nations, declaring Americans should be ashamed of it. The Louisville newspapers made much of it.

Representative Harvey Helm died and the Republicans nominated Swope. The Democrats placed a copy of his Lincoln day speech in every voter's hands and were confident he would not get even a complimentary vote.

Swope stood pat on his speech and made it the issue. He was elected by 1,700 majority in a district normally Democratic by 3,000.



THEIR NAME IS AMERICAN LEGION



In connection with the speaking tour of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose portrait is here presented, in 14 states in the interest of recruiting for the American Legion, it has become known that there is a movement to get together all the veterans of patriotic organizations. The attitude of the G. A. R. toward the proposition is shown by the following extracts from a letter from C. E. Adams of Omaha, commander in chief, to Henry D. Lindsey, chairman of the national executive council of the American Legion:

"In my opinion the time has now arrived for all army men and all patriotic societies to strengthen their position by a federation of organizations. This action cannot come too soon—the disorganization that is so rife today must be curbed. And it will take the united force of us all to make the proper American construction that is so urgently needed. I have visited 27 states in the last ten weeks and talked to more than half a million people. The entire demand of the country is for a settled American policy and the nation looks to the patriotic societies to take the lead."

Colonel Roosevelt's tour, under the direction of the Legion's national speakers' bureau, is to be one of the features of the national membership drive, which will be undertaken by state branches and local posts during September to bring the Legion's enrollment of veterans up to the million mark before the national convention opens in Minneapolis on November 10.

WILL SHE BE SENATOR ANN MARTIN?

Is the United States senate to have a woman member?

Anyway, Ann Martin, one of the prominent suffragists in the country, is preparing to run for senator in Nevada next year, either as a Republican or an Independent. She ran last year and was defeated, getting about half as many votes as the Republican candidate, and spending only \$15,000, compared to about \$100,000 spent by another candidate. But she is coming back for another whirl.

Being a wise politician, Miss Martin has advised Will Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, that she either will accept the Republican nomination and fight it out with the Democrats, or run as an Independent and make it a three-cornered race. All of which has given Will something to think about.

If Miss Martin should get into the senate, by the way, the historical knowledge of the place would have a great uplift. She used to be head of the history department of the Nevada State university.



DAIRY FARMER CAN MAKE PRODUCT GOOD AND PURE BY ORDINARY CLEANLINESS



Keep Cow Quarters Clean—It Helps Make Better Milk Sales.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In marketing milk or dairy products that meet the highest demand and bring the best prices, the first step is in its production. Only milk from healthy cows should be used for human food. It should be produced under clean surroundings and be handled in such a way that increase of bacteria, which cause the milk to sour, be held as low as possible.

It does not require expensive barns and elaborate equipment to produce milk of low bacteria count. The dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture have proved this in a practical experiment. The experiment was begun by placing four cows in an ordinary frame barn and employing an untrained worker to milk and care for the animals. No extra attention was devoted to cleaning the barn, and for six months the cows were kept under these conditions. Then, without any change in barn management, two cows were milked into small-top pails and the two others milked into ordinary open-top pails. The milk from the open-top pails averaged 497,653 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, and the milk from the small-top pails averaged 398,214—a difference of 129,439.

Steam Purifying Proved.

The next step in the experiment consisted of sterilizing the cans and pails with live steam, but other conditions remained as before. The milk from the sterilized small-top pails averaged only 17,027 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, a reduction of 351,187 in favor of sterilization. With the open pails sterilization reduced the bacteria to 22,677, a decrease of 474,976 compared with milk from the unsterilized open pails. Sterilization is not difficult nor expensive. The dairy specialists of the department have developed a simple steam sterilizer which can be made at home, or can be purchased complete for about \$10 to \$15. Complete directions for making it can be obtained by writing to the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture.

In the third stage of the experiment the manure was removed from the barn twice instead of only once a week, and the udders and teats of the cows were washed before each milking. These reasonable measures of cleanliness reduced the count in milk drawn into the sterilized small-top pails to 2,886 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, and in the sterilized open-top pails to 6,166. Ordinary cleanliness, it can be seen, caused a reduction of over 10,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

In the final stage of the experiment other measures to insure cleanliness were practiced. The manure was removed daily, clean bedding was supplied, and the cows were groomed regularly with a currycomb and brush. With these final precautions the bacteria count in the small-top pails averaged only 2,154 to the cubic centimeter, or 1,197,847 less than were found in a sample when the barn and cows were dirty and the utensils were not sterilized.

Put It Up to Consumer.

Milk is a highly perishable food and the length of time it will remain sweet and safe, especially for children, depends almost entirely upon the constant care it receives from the cow to the consumer. Milk passes through three agencies—the producer, the dealer, and the consumer. If the first two have done their part, clean, safe milk will be delivered, thoroughly chilled, to the consumer. The best way to deliver milk is in clean, well-capped bottles. If bottled milk can not be obtained, the housewife should arrange to have it received in a clean, scalded utensil, cover it instantly, and place it immediately in a refrigerator or the coolest available place.

From the time milk is produced until it is consumed it should be kept cool—at a temperature of 50 degrees F. or lower. At such temperatures bacteria develop very slowly and milk undergoes little change. A slight rise in temperature above this point, however, permits bacteria to multiply rapidly and brings about deterioration of the milk, which may render it unsafe for ordinary use and make it highly dangerous for babies and older children. In cooling milk dairymen should use facilities already existing, such as cold water in wells or springs. When milk is drawn from a cow it has a temperature of about 95 degrees F. In the North well and spring water

generally varies in temperature from 50 degrees to 60 degrees F. By the use of surface coolers and a tank of running water milk can quickly be cooled and held to within two to four degrees of the temperature of water.

During warm weather it may be necessary to ship or deliver milk twice a day. This would have a tendency to check spoilage, especially of evening milk, which is usually more than 12 hours old when shipped. Milk dealers can do much to prevent spoilage by pasteurizing the milk, which not only kills disease bacteria, but reduces the bacteria count and therefore delays spoilage.

FEED COW LIBERALLY DURING FALL MONTHS

It Pays to Begin Feeding Silage and Hay Early.

Affects Milk Flow for Whole Year by Putting Animal in Good Condition to Go Through the Cold Weather of Winter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The wise dairyman will feed liberally during the fall months. Cows which are not well fed at this time will go into the winter thin in flesh and with reduced milk flow. It will be expensive and largely in vain to attempt to bring them back to normal flow after they go on winter rations.

It will pay to begin feeding silage and hay early. The extra feed given at this time will not only bring good, immediate returns, but affect the milk flow for the whole year by putting the cow in good condition to go through the winter months. Cows which go into the winter in good vitality, and with undiminished milk flow, are the ones which will make most economical use of the high-priced feeds given them during the fall months by proper feeding. It will pay.

Cold, uncomfortable cows will not make economical use of feed. Their highly developed nervous systems are very susceptible to sudden changes in temperature. This should be borne in mind in the fall, when the first cold rains and cold winds come. Protection from these will prevent the reduction in milk flow which they always cause. Do not waste feed by letting cows stand out in cold winds and rain.

SACKS ARE NOT SUFFICIENT

Do Not Give New Potatoes Necessary Protection From Cuts and Bruising in Handling.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sacks do not sufficiently protect new potatoes from cuts and bruising. If they are used those holding from '90 to 120 pounds are the most desirable from the standpoint of careful handling and ventilation of the contents.

GUARD POTATOES FROM SUN

It is Advisable to Line Certain Open Parts of Stock Cars With Building Paper.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If potatoes are shipped in stock cars it is generally advisable to protect the potatoes from the sun and weather by lining certain of the open parts with strong building paper.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Young boars that are to be sold for breeding purposes should have extra care.

Try a few sheep on the farm; start with twenty ewes of the black-face type.

The young boars may well be given a little extra care as the show or sale season draws near.

The first thing a hog raiser should do when a litter of pigs begins to scur is to reduce the ration of the sow even if she is not being overfed. This will always help.