

Youthful Riding Habit for Fall



Of all seasons of the year autumn is the most alluring to the woman or girl who rides horseback; cool, bright days, without the fickleness of spring or the heat of summer, a world arrayed in gorgeous colors and air that stimulates and caresses, make it a joyous time for horse and rider.

Some of the riding habits for fall seem to interpret the season in their colors and texture. The browns and browns of oak leaves are translated into warm, rough fabrics that give a sense of comfort for frosty mornings. A youthful model in a riding habit for fall is shown in the picture above. It is made of a heavy, rough-surfaced cloth, tweed apparently, in a brown check. The coat sets snugly with a flaring skirt that is quite full in the back and is shorter than usual. It has flap pockets and fastens with three buttons at the front below narrow revers. The riding breeches that but-

ton below the knee do not reveal any change in style. A tan skirt with soft color, and a brilliant-hued, four-in-hand tie contribute their share to a costume that is beyond reproach. The soft felt hat has a high crown and brim that rolls upward. Brown leather boots and heavy kid gloves in the same color are items that put the finishing touches to this well-turned-out habit.

There are several weaves in sturdy wools that are represented in each season's showings of habits. For older women plain cloths make the best choice, and covert cloths or whipcord always prove reliable. Brown and dark blue are favored colors. Black and white in small checks always has a following in spring and summer and makes a snappy outfit with black boots and hat. But when one has a single habit that must serve the year round a plain dark color is altogether better than anything else.

For Those in Mourning



There is considerable difference of opinion among people as to the propriety of wearing mourning apparel. It is a difference that cannot be settled one way or the other so long as mourning does not signify to some people what it does to others. The wearing of mourning is not a matter of fashion, but an expression of sentiment, and therefore each person is privileged to decide for himself whether it is fitting and appropriate or not.

Mourning hats must always be conservative in size and in style, avoiding all extremes. They require the most exact and painstaking workmanship and are made of distinctive materials. For first mourning crepe, in black or white, is used, and since it is not used for any other kind of apparel it has become the insignia of mourning. It appears in combination with other silk fabrics in garments and in millinery and is shown here in three of the four hats pictured. One of these has a medium wide drooping brim and soft, draped crown of black crepe, with brim facing of white crepe. There is a small embroidered flower motif set on the front of the crown as a trimming.

A combination of crepe and dull finished silk appears in a toque with flexible top—crown of crepe and the sides of the shape covered with bias folds of the silk. A flat, symmetrical bow of ribbon makes a trimming in keeping with the precise, even folds and perfectly fitted brim facing.

Another combination of black and crepe is shown in a narrow-brimmed shape that has a bandeau at the back. The underbrim and bandeau are covered with the white crepe and the upper brim with black crepe. The soft crown is formed by draping one end of a crepe veil over the shape and knotting it at the front. The veil is then caught to the bandeau in the back and falls from there as far as the waist line.

Either black or white beads, in a dull finish, are used in mourning millinery. In this hat white ones have been chosen to edge the brim.

Grosgrain and other dull-finished silks and ribbons are used for making mourning hats to be worn later than the first period of mourning or by persons who do not wish to wear crepe. The sailor shape illustrated has its crown entirely covered with loops of grosgrain ribbon. The narrow brim is covered with silk and serves to support a wide border made of rows of ribbon set about it with spaces between them. Georgette crepe and malines are used in hats for mourning wear—and any other materials that have the right sort of surface. Crepe is usually replaced, after a short period, by hats of these other materials.

Julia Bottomley

SCRAPS OF HUMOR



BIG PAINTER AMAZES.

Dauber is a big, healthy, bearded man who looks as though he could lift half hundredweights in each hand as easily as he picks up his palette.

An elderly rustic, who had been standing watching him painting by the roadside, approached him.

"No offense, sir," he began, "but is anything the matter wi' yer?"

"No," answered Dauber, "what makes you ask?"

"Yer hair'n' lame, are you?"

"Lame! Good gracious, no!"

"Yer hair'n' 'ad a misfortune in any way? The scaticar or lombager, that's kind o' laid yer by?"

"No! I'm as well as I have always been."

The rustic drew himself up and gazed scornfully at the artist.

"An' yer call yerself a man, an' can sit their a-doin' o' that," he said. "Well, I'm best!"



OUT OF A JOB.

"What's Drockick doing since he left college?"

"Wishing he was back."

Why Lawyers Don't Get Tired.

With a smile on his face, said a lawyer to me: "The longer the case, The larger the fee."

Was Well Qualified.

He was applying for a position as attendant in an insane asylum.

"Have you had any experience handling irrational persons?" he was asked.

"Some," was his response. "I was a motion picture director for several years."

And he was hired forthwith.—Baltimore American Film Fun.

No Great Risk.

"I notice, when a friend asks you to give somebody a job, you always assent."

"True."

"Without asking anything about qualifications."

"It's this way. Half the prospective job hunters never show up, and 99 per cent of the other half don't stick."

Recklessness.

"They are still talkin' about tryin' old Bill Hohenzollern," said Three Finger Sam.

"Well," commented Cactus Joe, "that jest shows the difference between Berlin and Crimson Gulch. In this town they couldn't find a lawyer with nerve enough to take his case."



THE NATIONAL GAME.

Griddle—Shall we sign him up for the team?

Ladle—Sure thing, he'll make a dandy batter!

No Help.

I do not care For Oswald Shoke; When I need coin He's always broke.

A Professional Attitude.

"Aren't you in favor of spelling reform?"

"Not at all," answered the young woman at the typewriter. "Many a man would be writing his own letters if he knew how to spell all the difficult words."

Strictly Business.

"You are not here for educational purposes," said the manager to the man in the box office.

"Sir?"

"No matter how they pronounce the name of the opera, don't correct 'em, Sell 'em the seats."

Effect of Occupation.

"Mrs. Gibbs' temper can't be of the best. She complains that her husband is continually putting her out."

"What does she expect in marrying a fireman?"

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner

THE GOLDFISH.

"The little girl who has been visiting here," said Mr. Tokyo Jones, the first goldfish, "has had some very funny ideas."

"Are we going to hear them?" asked Mr. Pekin Baxter, the second goldfish.

"You might just as well tell us," said Mr. Shanghai Wainwright.

"Not that we care so much," said Mr. Pekin Baxter.

"No, it won't break our hearts if we never hear," said Mr. Shanghai Wainwright.

"We don't get as excited as all that," said Mr. Pekin Baxter.

"We really never get excited," said Mr. Shanghai Wainwright.

"I don't get excited either," said Mr. Tokyo Jones.

"We haven't anything to do," said Mr. Pekin Baxter, "so you might just as well tell us."

"Yes, we have nothing to do," said Mr. Shanghai Wainwright.

"Well, I suppose I might as well tell you," said Mr. Tokyo Jones.

"Our home, of course, is here, in this large bowl. We have nice gravel in it and some pretty plants, and every morning we get a little food. I know it is morning because I am hungry. That is fairly bright of me considering I am nothing but a goldfish. Of course a goldfish is bright in color but not in brains. No, not in brains."

"That is the way I know it is morning," said Mr. Pekin Baxter.

"And it is the way I know it too," said Mr. Shanghai Wainwright.

"Of course if I didn't get fed I mightn't be sure of it," said Mr. Tokyo Jones.

"I'd never be sure of knowing anything," said Mr. Pekin Baxter.

"And neither would I," said Mr. Shanghai Wainwright.

"Well," said Mr. Pekin Baxter, "you might as well tell us what you have to tell us. What was it? I've forgotten already. My memory was never very good."

"I believe I've forgotten myself," said Mr. Tokyo Jones.

"Oh, dear, that's too bad," said Mr. Shanghai Wainwright, splashing and waving a fin at Mr. Tokyo Jones.

"You're a naughty, naughty, forgetful goldfish," he said. "Of course I might be the same way myself, quite easily."

"Quite easily," agreed Mr. Tokyo Jones.

"We'll have to help him remember," said Mr. Pekin Baxter.

"Perhaps each of us could remember a little, little bit and so we'd get the whole together after a time," suggested Mr. Shanghai Wainwright.

"Yes, that would be a very good way," said Mr. Tokyo Jones. "The whole story is very, very short."

"That's good," said Mr. Pekin Baxter. "Not that I wish to be rude, but we are too lazy even to hear a story that is long."

"We don't want to splash too much with excitement," said Mr. Shanghai Wainwright. "Not that we are thinking of the table outside the bowl, but we don't want to be too active."

By each thinking of something they helped Mr. Tokyo Jones to remember that he had been going to tell them about a little girl who had been visiting the house where they lived.

"There was no extra bedroom," said Mr. Tokyo Jones, "as the house is very, very small, though it is bigger than the bowl we live in anyway. But the little girl slept on the couch in this room where we live."

"She was afraid of us at first for fear we would jump out of our bowl and land on her."

"What could we do if we did such a thing?" asked Mr. Pekin Baxter. "We can't live out of water and we would just be no good at all if we jumped out, and we could be of no harm too."

"She got over her fear, after a few nights," said Mr. Tokyo Jones, "and then she laughed at us. This is what she said:

"Those silly goldfish follow each other around and all they do is to blow bubbles, eat sand and then drop it out of their mouths, and eat their breakfast at the top of the water each morning." That's all," said Mr. Tokyo Jones. "Dull story like we are—it just suits us, eh?" And the others waved their fins in agreement.

Sure Mother Was In.

A small boy was sweeping off the steps of his home when a visitor called.

"Is your mother in?" asked the caller.

"Do you think I'd be sweepin' the steps if she wuzn't?"

The Fuzzy One.

"Who can describe a caterpillar?" asked the teacher.

"I can, teacher," shouted Tommy.

"Well, Tommy, what is it?"

"An upholstered worm."

Getting Used to Things.

Some of us find it so easy to get used to things, that the beauty with which we are familiar ceases to thrill us, and the blessings which come to us every day cease to impress us as something to be grateful for. If there were no other argument against it, this easy getting used to things, robs life of much of its joy.—Girls' Companion.

Never Very Far Behind.

Any youth who will always do his best will never finish very far behind to the rest of life.

IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY OF PORK THROUGH USE OF PUREBRED SIRES



Uncle Sam Owns Over One-Third of All the Swine in the World.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The United States contains considerably more than one-third of all the swine in the world. Swine are less numerous than either sheep or cattle in the world at large, but are more numerous than either in the United States, which this year has more hogs than its ten nearest competitors combined.

These facts showing the vast extent of the American hog growing industry are cited by Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, as "an anchor of confidence for weathering periods of adversity in pork production."

He concludes that pork products have become as well established in the diet of the American people as hogs have become established on farms, and that as more than two-thirds of the total 1918 exports of meat were pork products and more than five-sixths of the animal fats exported were lard, there is a great potential pork-absorbing ability in the densely populated European countries.

"We must take care of that business properly and realize that conditions are constantly changing, both at home and abroad," says Doctor Mohler. "We must study carefully what to do next and then do it promptly."

Foreign Demand for American Pork.

Latest reports from department representatives in Europe indicate that pork importation by the United Kingdom may be considerably smaller in the future, than during the war, price being an important factor. In general, it appears that American fresh pork products have met with favor on the British markets, but there is room for improvement in the curing of hams and bacon. It is reported from France that the swine industry there decreased most rapidly between 1913 and 1916, but the decrease since 1916 has been comparatively small. Rapid recuperation seems possible with a good grain and potato crop this year and a continuation of present high prices. While the best grades of American hams and bacon met with French approval, it is said that these products are too expensive for the average French family. It is not likely that France will import breeding swine to any large extent, although continued importations of meats and fats are expected.

South America, on the other hand, is importing swine from the United States with considerable regularity. Since the first of this year there have been seven purchases and shipments, ranging from about 30 to 70 head each of pure-bred stock for breeding, in addition to a number of smaller shipments.

Replacing Inferior Sires.

"The most recent activity of the department likely to affect the swine industry, as well as other live stock, is the proposed new plan for hastening the replacement of inferior sires by good pure-breds. Early in June an outline of the plan was mailed to about 1,200 prominent breeders, live stock officials and extension workers, soliciting their comments before the campaign is definitely launched. Briefly, the plan includes recognition for the owners of pure-bred sires of the main classes of live stock, namely, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats and poultry. The recognition will take the form of a printed emblem bearing the breeder's name and which he may display. We feel that this plan will considerably hasten live stock improvement in the United States and discourage the use of inferior sires. Inferior sires include inferior pure-breds as well as scrubs. In a few months the

campaign is expected to take definite form."

Other Help for Swine Men.

Other principal policies of the bureau of animal industry relating to swine are the following:

Improvement in quality and uniformity through the use of good, pure-bred breeding stock, especially sires.

Encouragement of swine shows and exhibits, swine judging, pig-club work, community breeding and similar activities.

Proper supervision of feeder and stocker hogs redistributed from market centers for additional feeding.

Effective supervision of the manufacture and distribution in interstate commerce of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus to insure the purity and potency of these products.

Immunization of valuable swine, especially breeding stock, against hog cholera. Immunization of market hogs at an age depending on local conditions; also the immunization of swine introduced into a herd where all the animals have not been vaccinated.

Suppression of tuberculosis in hogs by eradicating that disease from cattle which the hogs follow, and also from dairy cows whose milk is fed to hogs as skim milk, whey or in other form.

Control of internal and external parasites on hogs through use of sanitary precautions, suitable disinfectant, and general care.

Sanitary housing, and careful studies of feeding for the purpose of making gains conducive to producing pork at a low net cost.

Improved methods of slaughtering hogs and curing pork for home use.

Research in animal genetics as a basis for practical breeding.

Farrowing of fall pigs in Northern states not later than October 1.

Raising two litters of pigs a year from matured sows in Southern states, and also in Northern states under favorable conditions of care and housing.

Continuous feeding and breeding experiments, accompanied by prompt announcement and publication of noteworthy results.

Compilation of statistics and meat inspection data governing number, weight, dressed percentage and other useful information regarding pork production and consumption.

HIGH-CLASS BULLY BEEF

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An Oklahoma farmer had two registered Shorthorn yearling bulls that he priced at \$100 each for breeding purposes. A butcher saw the bulls, asked the price, but learned that they were registered, and that it would take \$100 each to buy them. He bought them, killed them, and stated that they were the cheapest cattle he had bought for some time, because they cut the better kinds of beef, and more of it.

PREPARE HONEY FOR MARKET

After Removing From Hives It Should Be Graded and Packed According to Established Rules.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After honey is removed from the hive it should be prepared carefully for market by proper cleaning of the sections, and especially by grading and packing in strict conformity with established grading rules.

BANISH SCRUB SIRES FROM UNITED STATES

With confidence that better live stock will bring satisfaction and many benefits to its owners, I invite the concerted action of farmers, stockmen, and others in banishing scrub sires from the United States. The widespread use of inferior male breeding animals has been for many years a cause of low production per animal and of needlessly poor quality.

The continuance of such conditions is uneconomic and unnecessary. The direct and practical means of improvement is to use breeding animals, especially sires, which are true representatives of breeds developed for a definite, useful purpose.

I am confident, too, that the public, knowing production to be performed with maximum efficiency, will look upon stock raising with increased respect and understanding. In a few localities noteworthy improvement in special lines has been taking place through individual and community efforts. Let us now hasten such improvement wherever live stock is kept in the United States.

J. R. MOHLER,
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry.