

Rich and Warm for Winter



The Fashion Show, which is more correctly called a style promenade, is an established institution now. Garments for all the seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter make their debut at these promenades, when practiced and keen eyes pass upon their merits and the acid tests of the buyers send them on their way to success—or relegate them to oblivion. New fabrics, new silhouettes, new style features have their tryouts at these promenades and the questions, as to what is to be presented to the public, are settled by those who seem to have an intuition in the matter of coming fashions.

Two striking garments that challenged comparisons at a recent style promenade in New York, are shown above. They invite attention to new style features that have made a success and have an assured future. Wool velvet, which goes by several names, with fur for trimming, is the fabric used in them and their lines indicate what is acceptable to American women. At the left of the picture there is a handsome top coat in a very dark gray with cross-bars in white, which is a new adventure in velvet coatings. A photograph cannot convey the smartness and

richness of this material, but it sets forth plainly the style of the luxurious and practical garment. It has a wide muffler collar and deep cuffs of caracul fur and a narrow belt of the velvet that buttons at the sides in the most nonchalant manner. Aside from the interest that centers in the novelty of the material used in this coat, the wide, bias band of the goods which appears to be buttoned around the front of it about eight inches above the bottom, seized the attention of spectators and was credited with being a fine bit of cleverness in designing.

Paris took kindly to tailored suits this season and has furnished us with models that have a distinctly French flavor. They are less plain and less simple than the usual American creations and certain of our own designers have adopted the French ideas. But Paris decreed the very short skirt and America rejected it, and for once Paris changed its decree. We agree on longer skirts and two-third length coats and have a fine example of these features in the velvet suit shown at the right of the picture. It is at least reminiscent of the Russian blouse, having all the verve and style of that persistent inspiration.

Fine Feathers Are Back



The powers that be in the world of millinery have made a league in favor of feathers for trimming winter hats. Having decided that the midwinter hat should be characteristic of the midwinter season and bear little resemblance to its predecessors for fall, the designers have evidently settled on feathers as the great feature of the styles. Ostrich has come back and endless wings, cockades and fancy feathers are fluttering across the millinery horizon.

Ostrich, curled and uncurled, reappears to such advantage that we all wonder how fashion could ever have banished it. Yet it was absent for several seasons. Soft quills and long sprays of artificial algrettes sweep and swirl about brows. There is a great vogue for shaggy, ragged effects, with coque feathers and burnt goose in turbulent, unsymmetrical arrangement about brims and crowns. Then there are single long feathers and the most brilliant and precise wings to contradict what seems the careless placing of the scraggy feathers. It will take a season to tell all the story of feathers.

Most sure of welcome from many quarters are the beautifully made wings and montures like those shown

in two of the hats pictured above. Besides these there are some small shapes entirely covered with feathers and among them appear turbans in which groups of tiny wings spring out about the hat like small bouquets of feathers.

The hat at the center of the group has a narrow drooping brim covered with shirred velvet and a coronet of the same across the front. A pair of wings joined by a breast make an effective ornament set in behind the velvet coronet and sweeping in graceful lines backward. The feather band, terminating in wings, in the hat below, is used on velvet or fether covered turbans. In this case the turban is covered with small, soft feathers and the wing at the left side is considerably larger than that at the right. These hats, made of or trimmed with rich feathers, placed in many eccentric ways, are suited to matrons and mature women.

For young women and girls the tan of velvet shown at the left of the picture has a place in all representative displays of millinery.

Julia Bottomley

WHO'S WHO in the WORLD

SOLVING THE LEISURE HOUR PROBLEM



When the leisure hour problem has been solved the spirit of industrial unrest will disappear. This is the theory on which the community service, incorporated, an outgrowth of the war camp community service, is proceeding in its national campaign. Organization has been completed for Illinois and plans for the establishment of the work are under way.

"In correcting the apparently unfriendly relations between capital and labor, community service believes it can perform a valuable work by reviving the neighborhood spirit," say the leaders. "This can be done by teaching the foreign born the lessons of Americanization, directing the leisure of the people along instructional and educational lines, finding a stimulating substitute for the disappearing saloon, furnishing a gathering place with a healthy atmosphere, organizing the social, educational and recreational resources of our communities on lines so broad and democratic as to win the support of all races, creeds and classes."

"Community service has been organized on a national basis and has elicited a ready response. Organization has been completed in Indiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois."

Among those interested in the national movement are John Hays Hammond (portrait herewith), Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Cardinal Gibbons, Hugh Frayne, John Mitchell, William Hamlin Childs, John G. Agar and Theodore Roosevelt.

AGAINST "JIM CROW" RAILROAD CARS

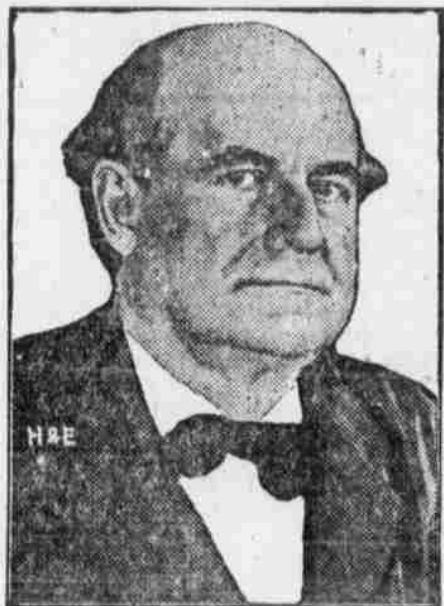
Federal legislation prohibiting Jim Crow cars or other legislation discriminating against negroes on railroads or steamships within the United States was urged by Representative Madden of Chicago (portrait herewith) before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce the other day. Mr. Madden advocated the inclusion of the provisions of a bill introduced by him in general railroad legislation. A delegation from the Colored American council, which sponsors the bill, was present.

Representative Sanders of Louisiana was the most outspoken in opposition to the bill among members of the committee. "We contend that the negro prefers separate accommodations," said Mr. Sanders. "Our negroes down South, knowing they aren't welcome in the white man's coach, don't go in."

Mr. Sanders asked Mr. Madden if was not true that a great majority of the negroes now live in the South. "Yes," replied Mr. Madden, "but I don't see what that has to do with this bill. We think they should be treated in the South the same as in the North."



BRYAN FINDS 1920 GETTING NEAR



William Jennings Bryan is back in the public eye again, this time in the role of assailant of the National Security league. He finds his ammunition in the report of the special committee to investigate the National Security league, submitted to the house of representatives on March 3, 1919. The house of representatives adopted the report of the committee. Mr. Bryan says this report should be read by every voter, because we are approaching the campaign of 1920. He says in part:

"Here we have it; the secret is out. The men connected with the league as supporters or officials represented almost every predatory interest and favor-seeking corporation. The questions indicated that the two things uppermost in the minds of those in charge of the league's activities were first, the protection of the meat packers, and, second, opposition to government ownership of the railroads, and to this may be added the transfer of income tax from the rich to the poor."

"The foresight of the league must be admitted; the department of justice has announced its intention to prosecute the packers for violations of the antitrust laws, and the question of government ownership of the railroads is now before congress."

WESTERN MAN MAY SUCCEED REDFIELD

The resignation of Secretary of Commerce Redfield (portrait herewith), to take effect October 31, fastens public attention upon him and his cabinet place. It is reported in Washington that President Wilson may select a western man as his successor.

Announcement of Mr. Redfield's resignation did not come as a surprise. Since his disagreement with Director General of Railroads Hines regarding prices for steel several months ago it had been almost common gossip that he contemplated early retirement. Mr. Redfield, however, denied that his resignation was the result of friction between himself and other administration officials.

"My resignation," he said, "is not the result of any quarrel, disagreement, chagrin or any other unpleasant occurrence, but is caused solely and entirely by my desire to return to business and give my attention once more to my personal affairs, which for more than eight years have been subordinated to the public interests."

Bernard Baruch of New York and Wilbur W. Marsh of Waterloo, Ia., have both been mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Redfield.



SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF FALL PIG CROP INVOLVES COMFORTABLE QUARTERS



Produce More Pork by Increasing the Maternity Record Per Litter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If every farmer in the United States who raises hogs—and approximately 75 per cent of the six million seven hundred thousand odd American farmers do raise hogs—would decrease mortality to the extent of one pig to the litter, the annual increase in the crop of young squealers would be 5,025,000 head.

If they were all raised and marketed at 250 pounds apiece, the yearly increase in pork production would be 1,256,250,000 pounds. According to the United States department of agriculture, experienced and careful hog growers raise about seven pigs out of each litter, while the average pork producer raises only four. Thus, between farrowing and marketing, there is a loss of three pigs a litter on the average farm.

Successful management of the fall hog crop involves careful feeding of the sows previous to farrowing, comfortable sanitary quarters for the dams during farrowing, careful attention not to overfeed the sows and thus induce digestive disorders among the young pigs, and efforts to develop in the pigs a large, bony framework rather than the fat. Adequate housing which thoroughly shelters the porkers, young and old, against wind, rain, sleet and snow, is essential and, despite high prices of building material, it should be provided if not already available. Although feeds are high in price it is necessary to feed the sow and pigs both adequately and well. Fortunately, the price of pork on the hoof is such as to render the "two squares and plenty of filler a day" a profitable investment.

Sanitary Surrounding for Sows.

Dry, well-ventilated quarters, which have been disinfected and cleaned up for the reception of the pig crop, should be provided for every sow which is to farrow. A guard rail, made of 2 by 4-inch pieces set four inches from the sides of the pen and about ten inches above the bed, should be provided in order to prevent injury to the pigs. An attendant should be accessible, particularly in cold weather, in order to assist the sow and, if necessary, to rescue the pigs from freezing. Before the pigs are placed with their mother the eight back, tusk-like teeth should be cut off with bone forceps or wire nippers. Care must be taken to not injure the jaw bone. Give the sow plenty of warm water after farrowing, but do not feed her for the first 24 hours unless necessary, and

then provide a thin slop of bran and middlings. The sow should be fed lightly for the next four or five days and should not be put on full feed again until the pigs are about ten days old. Aim to feed the sow in such a manner that the pigs will develop rapidly and will prosper from birth until weaning time.

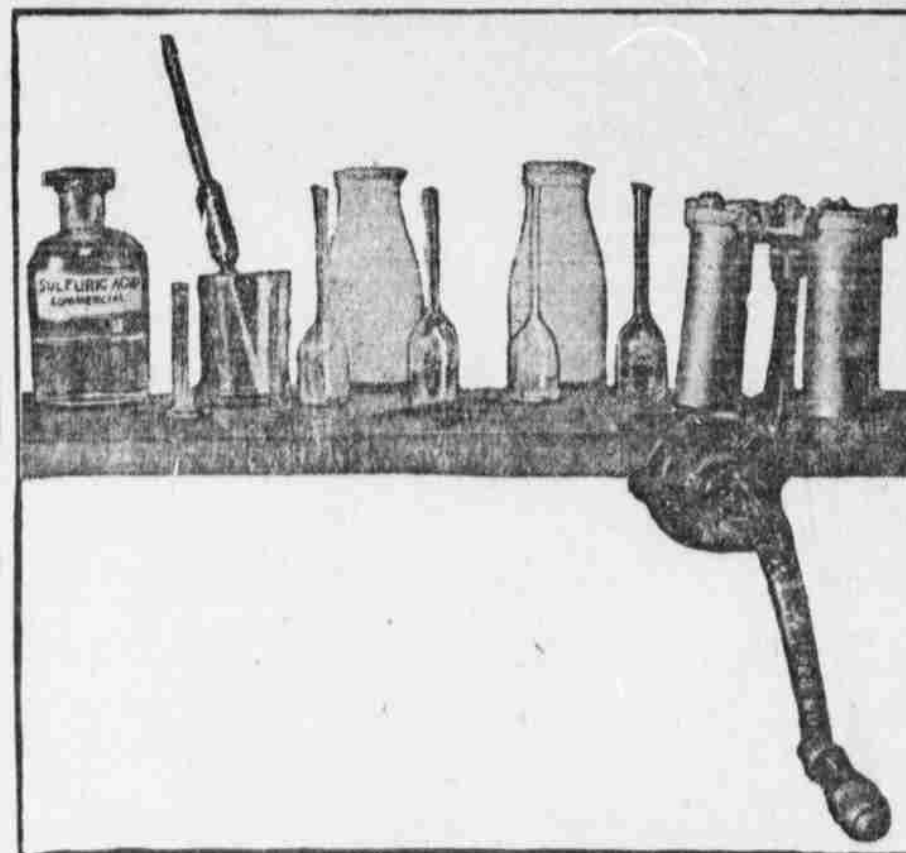
Make Gains Rapidly.

Handle the pigs so that they will gain in weight as rapidly as possible. The modern hog is a meat-making machine of wonderful efficiency when kept running smoothly and evenly from birth to marketing. When the pigs are about three weeks old a creep should be arranged where they can have access to feeds away from the other hogs. The best feed to use at this time is shell corn in a self-feeder. When the pigs are about six weeks old it is generally advisable to place another self-feeder in the inclosure, in which shorts, middlings, tankage, or fish meal are placed. It is advisable not to wean the pigs before they are ten weeks of age or over. When the pigs are weaned gradually reduce the feed of the sow. This will have a tendency to dry up the flow of milk and the pigs will be weaned and scarcely know it. Give them access all the time to the self-feeder containing the above feeds. If this method is followed they will notice practically no difference at weaning time and will never be stunted in their growth.

Jack Frost a Foe.

It is more difficult to raise pigs in the winter than in the summer, due to the cold weather as well as to the fact that the animals have to be kept indoors so much of the time. Extreme variations in temperature are liable to induce colds and even cause the development of pneumonia. The careful breeder should practice every precaution to protect his young pig crop against disease. He should keep plenty of charcoal before the hogs at all times and should provide them with condition powders if necessary. A charcoal mixture of one bushel of charcoal, one bushel of hardwood ashes, eight pounds of salt, four pounds of air-slaked lime, four pounds of sulphur and two pounds of pulverized copperas makes a fine mixture of mineral matter. The lime, salt and sulphur should be mixed thoroughly, and then combined with the charcoal and ashes. Dissolve the copperas in one quart of hot water and sprinkle the solution over the whole mass, mixing it thoroughly.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS "MAKING GOOD"



A Babcock Tester for Determining Percentage of Fat in Milk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That cow-testing associations are successful is shown by the fact that three associations have been organized by members of the county farm bureau in LaSalle county, Illinois, during the past 18 months. At present these three associations have 1,450 cows on test. There are 17 similar organizations in Illinois and 353 in the United States.

The report of the tester of Association No. 2 for the period ending November 1, 1918, shows that 24 herds were tested during the year; that of the 495 cows on test, 230 finished a complete record, and 135 were sold for beef because they were not profitable. The average production per cow of the entire association was 7,473 pounds of milk and 282.4 pounds of butterfat. The average test was 3.78 per cent. The market value of milk per cow was \$200, value of feed \$113, leaving a net return over feed of \$86 a cow. Forty-five pure-bred cows were purchased during the year, and every member but one used a pure-bred bull.