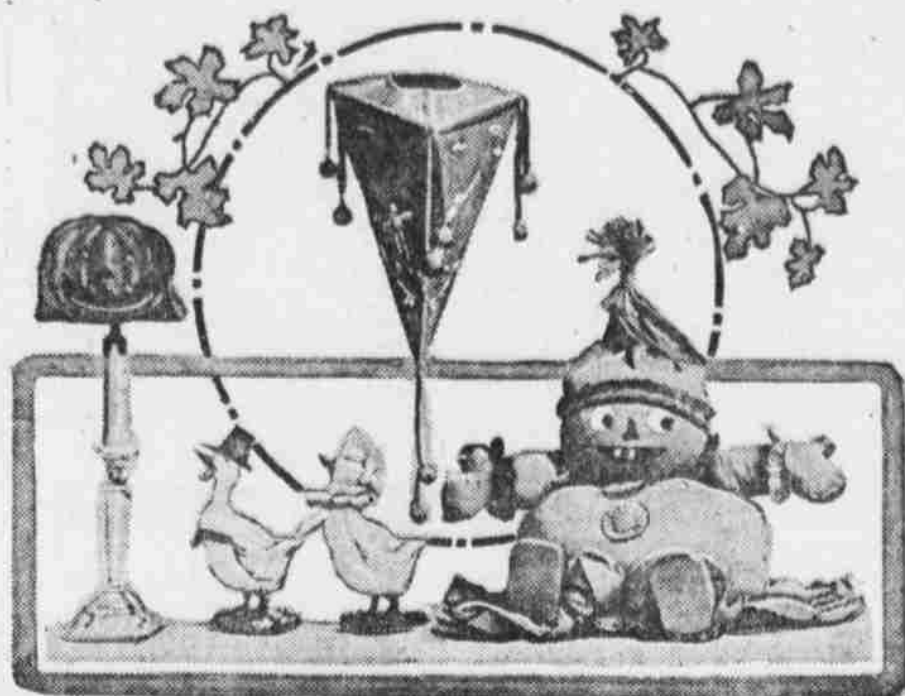


## Now Comes Halloween



So many preparations are under way for Halloween parties that there is no doubt that a lot of merry-making is coming to pass this year upon the return of the festival of "all saints' day." The big shops are showing all sorts of grotesque, funny and pretty decorations, made of paper—in the way of adornments for house and table, and people are buying them freely.

A gay party at home is the best way to celebrate and is evidently taking the place of pranks that lure the youngsters into doing dangerous and damaging things on the outside.

Yellow and black are the colors for Halloween decorations and lanterns, candle shades, jack-o'-lanterns, table and house garnishings are all done in these colors, with yellow in a dark shade predominating. Plain crepe paper, in bolts and fringed strips, is used for a great number of Halloween figures and there are many printed papers containing figures in black as witches, ghosts, jack-o'-lanterns and innumerable black cats in all sizes. These are cut out and pasted against thin cardboard for place cards, candle shades, banners and wall decorations. They are used to dress tables instead of linen, and there are paper napkins to keep.

Instead of the usual genuine pumpkin, jack-o'-lanterns are made over a big wire frame of plain yellow paper and a face painted on with black and white water colors. Or the face may be cut from printed paper and pasted on the lantern. This is suspended over the dining table and similar lanterns are hung in other rooms or the hall. The fringed strips of paper are used for stockings and these paper decorations are improved if autumn leaves are used with them.

In the picture above there are some clever table decorations. They are merely suggestions and do not include cuts, bats, ghosts and witches that may be had in large or small sizes on the printed bolts of paper and used for lanterns, place cards, candle shades, etc. The jack-o'-lantern at the right of the picture is made of yellow and black crepe paper. His location in the scheme of things is in the center of the table where refreshments are to be served. Here he is mounted on a low pasteboard box, either square or round, covered with crepe paper and containing paper-cups or small, mirth-provoking souvenirs. These are distributed to the guests when they are seated.

The lantern at the center is made of printed crepe paper and is to be used over electric lights. It is adorned with short, narrow strips of crepe paper, each ending in a little ball of paper stuffed with cotton. Below the lanterns are two place cards cut from printed paper, mounted on thin cardboard and fastened to small disks of cardboard in which the guests' names are written. The last figure at the left shows a candle shade made of printed crepe paper mounted over a frame of wire or cardboard.

There is nothing formal about the Halloween party—it is a frolic. Games and pastimes for the evening are to be planned ahead—the merrier the better. Nothing suits the grown-up young people better than dancing and fortune telling and there are plenty of thrilling and romping games for the youngsters. It is a paper festival, and paper dishes, paper table fringings and paper decorations, make things easy and inexpensive for the hostess.

## Blouses for All Occasions



The materials used for blouses this fall are the same that have made them so successful for several seasons, the only new departures being velvet and the increased number of models made of crepe-de-chine.

In styles the most prominent new note is the over-blouse or over-panel. That is, a blouse in one color or material serves as a foundation for an over-blouse or over panel in a contrasting color or material. This makes opportunity for many beautiful color combinations. Another feature to be noted lies in girdles, which appear in gold and silver brocaded ribbons or in other brocades. These are used with blouses that are extended into penguins, or long panels at the back and front.

For trimming, flet lace, bead and embroidery designs, with yarn embroidery featured in velvet, small tucks and considerable hand work, distinguish the season. Silk and gold or silver threads are combined in embroideries, in keeping with the trend toward brilliant effects in all apparel. For afternoon wear with satin skirts

crepe-de-chine in fashionable colors and adorned with pointed figures is shown in the skirted blouses. These are simply made and usually have girdles of heavy silk cord ending in long tassels. Sleeves are about equally divided as to length.

In the plain tailored blouses high necks with turn-over collars fasten up the front, including the collar with small buttons. Round necks and those with "V" shaped openings continue to be better liked than others, but in some of the new models are higher than in the past season. The blouse of georgette crepe shown in the picture represents the most popular type. It is embroidered in silk matching it in color, with outlined grape leaves and clusters of small grapes. The sleeves are long, but the designer appears to have been of two minds in finishing them, and has added a flaring portion that might be omitted.

*Julia Bottomly*

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

GRIZZLY BEARS.

"Well," said Mr. Grizzly Bear, to his mate, Mrs. Grizzly Bear, "they say that they're going to leave us alone for awhile. They were almost destroying our family throughout the country for they put dogs against us and men with traps and with guns."

"Oh, we have had many enemies, and even though we may be smart, we can't last out forever against dogs and men and guns and traps."

"But now they're going to leave us alone in peace," ended Mr. Grizzly.

"They should," said Mrs. Grizzly, "for we're an old, old family."

"As old as any family on this continent, and we came here long before men and their guns and their dogs and their traps came here."

"Aren't we a distant relative of the dog's?" asked Mrs. Grizzly.

"Yes," said Mr. Grizzly, "some folks say both came from the same ancestors thousands of years back, or some such number of years, maybe more!"

"But it's not fair for folks to hunt us. We eat grasshoppers and bugs which are bad for their crops and their fruit and their farms and their forests. We are not fond of meat, in fact, we're practically entirely vegetarian animals, though we will once in a great long while touch a little meat."

"That is, an occasional grizzly will, but not all of us, in fact only one out of every hundred or more."

"But we do not attack people," Mr. Grizzly continued. "We are quite gentle and harmless. People think it would be so horrible to meet us in the woods, or anywhere they happened to be where we were, but it needn't upset them for we wouldn't touch them, not for anything!"

"We would never do it, oh, how I wish I could tell them that."

"And another thing, we will only fight when we are attacked. We aren't vicious and wild and cruel. We will only defend ourselves, but we won't fight for the sake of fighting or of destroying."

"In fact, we're a nice family, we grizzly bears, we're good creatures and I do wish people would learn about us, and find out that we're nice."

"Why do you suppose so many of them have gone after our family?" asked Mrs. Grizzly.

"Well," said her mate, "I heard something the other day which sounded as though it had a lot of reason to it."

"You know we are very curious. Well, someone said, that because we would go up to camps and poke around and look about to find out what peo-



"We Are Very Curious."

ple were doing and why they were opening cans of food and if there was any jam around, they thought we were wild."

"How could they?" asked Mrs. Grizzly.

"They thought we were wild because we went up to look at them and they thought we went up with the idea of hurting them or fighting them. They wouldn't stop to make friends."

"They just decided we were that way. And anyone who really knew us would know that we were just trying to find out what was going on. That was all."

"Of course, if they will learn a few things about the grizzly they will like him better."

"And they will like her better, too," said Mrs. Grizzly.

"To be sure, my love, to be sure," said Mr. Grizzly.

"Let's make a big wish that people find out more about grizzly bears and that children will find out while they are young so that when they're old they'll never go a-hunting us. We're much nicer as friends than as enemies, and we don't want to be enemies, no indeed we don't," said Mrs. Grizzly.

"Let's try not being so curious," said Mr. Grizzly, "perhaps then people will see that we aren't dangerous. We won't be poking around their camps when they go on trips."

"If they're going to believe things that are bad by seeing us just behave with a little curiosity," said Mrs. Grizzly, "it's too bad, but I think children will grow up these days to go after animals with note books and cameras and not with guns."

**That's Funny.**  
Tommy, the youngest of the household, returned Tuesday noon to his home from his first day in school and was met at the door by his mother.

"Well, Tommy," inquired his mother, "how did you like school?"

"Fine," answered Tommy.  
"And what part did you like best?" asked the mother.  
"The recess," answered the little boy.—Columbus Evening Dispatch.

## WITTY JIBES AT MARRIAGE

Writers of All Ages Seem to Have Considered Matrimony as a Subject for Humor.

Some of the pithiest and most amusing humor has centered about matrimony, William Huntington Wright says in San Francisco Chronicle. From Balzac's exhaustive treatise, "The Physiology of Marriage," to Dryden's trivial

As for women, though we scorn and flout 'em, We may live with, but cannot live without 'em.

we find an almost limitless range of observations—tragic and farcical, crabbed and good natured, contemptuous and mellow, brutal and sentimental.

The definition of marriage has particularly appealed to the humorists. Petit-Senn has summed it up thus: "Marriage is a port in the storm, but more often a storm in the port;" while Edmund About uses another and more violent metaphor. Says this gentleman: "Marriage is in life like a duel in the midst of battle." Beaumarchais, on the other hand, is milder, but equally as cynical. He remarks that "of all serious things marriage is the most ludicrous." Balzac, who really never married, but who had much to say on the subject, puts it in this terse manner: "Marriage is a fight to the death." La Rochefoucauld, the greatest of the French epigrammatists, compromises with the extremists and remarks: "There are good marriages, but there are no delicious ones." How different is this esthetic viewpoint to the petulant observation of Sulpice Guillaume Gavarni, who says: "When a man says he has a wife it means that a wife has him."

## FEW WOMEN POSSESS GENIUS

Italian Scientist Cites History of the World in Support of Assertion He Makes.

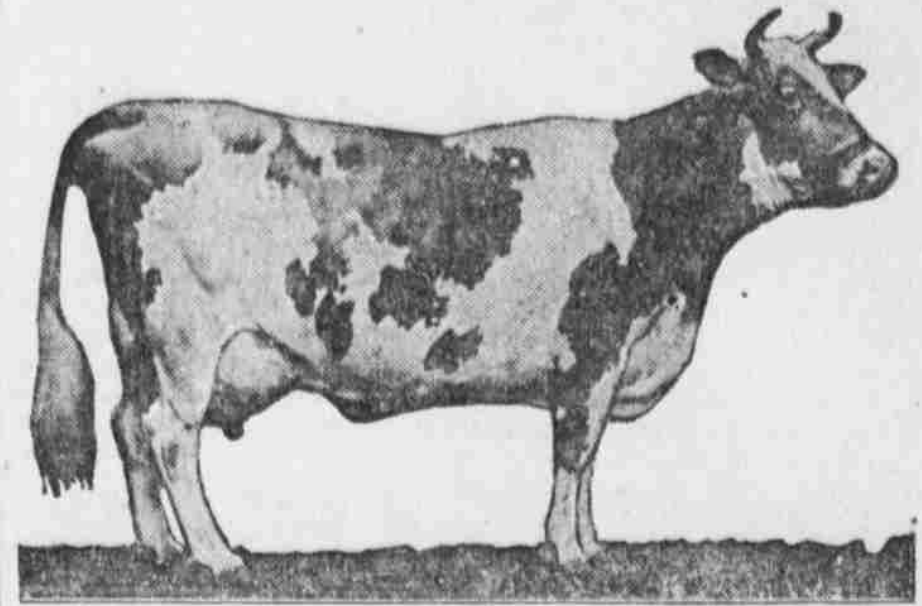
In the history of genius, women have but a small place, declares Cesare Lombroso, professor of legal medicine, University of Turin. His researches, he asserts, have convinced him that women of genius are rare exceptions in the world. It is an old observation, he says, that while thousands of women for every hundred men apply themselves to music, there has never been a single great woman composer. Out of 600 women doctors in the United States not one has ever made any discovery of importance, and with few exceptions the same may be said of other countries. Even John Stuart Mill, who was very partial to the cause of women, confessed that they lacked originality. Even the few who emerge have, says Professor Lombroso, something virile about them. As Goncourt said, there are no women of genius; the women of genius are men. Women never created a new religion, nor were they ever at the head of great political, artistic or scientific movements. Professor Lombroso says women have stood in the way of all progressive movements. Like children, he says, they are notoriously misanthropic; they preserve ancient habits and customs and religions.

**If You Are Ambitious.**  
I have noticed that men who have climbed to great heights, as a rule, have chosen the job which held the larger future, regardless of what it might give in immediate returns. It was not the large salary they were after, but the larger opportunity. It was the job which gave promise of the greatest future that they wanted, not a "soft snap" with easy money and no future. Many vocations which pay the most money at first have the least future in them. If you must make sacrifices make them when you are first starting out in life. You will find it easier than to make them later. What you need at the outset is, the most of all, the biggest opportunity for growth and development, the job that has the larger possible future in it. If you are ambitious, you won't look for a "soft snap" and "easy money"—Orison Swett Marden in *The New Success*.

**A Lighted Pencil.**  
A clever little invention for reporters or anyone who wishes to take notes at a lecture or jot things down where the light is poor is a pencil with an electrical torch attachment. A tiny flashlight battery is attached to it by a length of thin wire and the battery thus remains in the pocket when the pencil is in use. The bulb is just back of the lead and the switch is operated by the movement of the forefinger while writing in an entirely natural manner. Also the attachment may be moved along the pencil to allow for sharpening, or it can be changed from one pencil to another, and the tiny lights in the reflector throw a strong enough glow for whatever is written to be seen distinctly.

**Advance (Female) Australia!**  
Australian women are also going ahead, remarks a writer in the London Evening News. They have induced the attorney general of New South Wales to introduce a bill to make them eligible for election or appointment as members of either of the houses of parliament, for election as lord mayor or alderman, for appointment as a special magistrate or a justice of peace, for admission to practice as a barrister or solicitor of the supreme court of New South Wales, or to practice as a conveyancer.

## RECENT TREND OF CATTLE DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE OF THE IMMEDIATE WAR AREA



More Guernseys Have Been Imported to United States During Last 33 Years Than Any Other Breed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Twenty-nine countries each have more than 2,000,000 cattle. The United States has not the greatest number, as many people suppose, but ranks second to India by more than 100,000,000. During the last 33 years Guernseys led by far all other breeds in numbers of purebred cattle imported into this country, and of the five breeds leading the importations, four were distinctive dairy types.

More than 8,750 Guernsey cattle were imported; Jerseys ranged second in numbers, with Durhams, including Shorthorns, third, Holsteins fourth, and Ayrshires fifth. The volume of purebred cattle importations has been extremely variable.

**Trend of Industry.**

These are a few of many facts about the dairy industry that are brought out in Circular No. 7, recently published by the United States department of agriculture, which shows, chiefly by graphic charts, the trend of the industry in this country and its relation to the world trend.

The circular reports statistics of cattle in the various countries as far back as 1850, when the earliest dependable information was received. Compared with other decades the world has had more cattle in recent years than ever before, although it must be remembered population has increased also. Owing to the wide variations in the quality of herds in the different countries, the circular says, the charts must not be considered an indication of relative meat or dairy resources. The circular says the general trend

of cattle development is: First, work animals; next, raising cattle for commercial beef; and, finally, commercial dairying in addition to the business of meat production.

Throughout the world the cattle industry shows general growth, but has made its greatest advance in regions where pasturage and feeds are more abundant.

The recent trend of cattle development indicates that beef production and dairying are progressing, generally, outside the immediate war area.

Countries which depend largely on imported feeds appear to maintain relatively few cattle in addition to their dairy cows, which have gradually replaced other cattle.

**Less Fluctuation in Cows.**

Dairy cows have shown less fluctuation in number than total cattle. This condition is noteworthy throughout the world over long periods including adverse conditions, such as disease, drought and war.

European experiences indicate that when a country has reached the practical limit of cattle the land will maintain further increase of milk production is obtained by improving the yield per cow.

It appears logical that the United States can best meet changed world conditions, first, by increasing simultaneously both the number and quality of its cattle; second, by constant attention to economy of production; and third, by maintenance of cattle raising and dairying in conjunction with general farming, thus reducing dependence on purchased feeds.

## HOGS ARE HEAVIEST CONSUMERS OF GRAIN

Horses Are Placed Second by Bureau of Crop Estimates.

Mill Feed Is Especially for Cattle and Swine, Which Together Consume 86 Per Cent—Little Forage Eaten by Sheep.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The various proportions of the crops that are fed to the different classes of domestic animals on farms in this country have been determined by the bureau of crop estimates with interesting results. Corn, of course, is fed to hogs much more than to any other class of animals—50 per cent to them, or fully one-half of the quantity fed to all animals. Horses eat 24 per cent, cattle 19 per cent and poultry 5 per cent.

Horses are the chief eaters of oats, their share being 68 per cent, that of cattle 13 per cent, of hogs 11 per cent and of poultry 6 per cent. Barley is chiefly eaten by hogs, whose consumption is 60 per cent of the quantity eaten by all animals, while horses eat 18 per cent, cattle 12 per cent, and poultry 11 per cent. Of the small fraction of the wheat crop fed to animals, poultry gets 59 per cent and hogs 29 per cent. Nearly all the hay goes to cattle and horses, 51 and 45 per cent, respectively.

Rye has been fed to animals as well as used for bread, and more than one-half of this feed has gone to hogs, one-quarter to horses, and one-seventh to poultry. Nearly all the silage is eaten by cattle, and a little is consumed by hogs, horses, sheep, and even by poultry. Mill feed is especially for cattle and swine, which together consume 86 per cent of the whole quantity that is fed, in about equal proportions.

The figures of the bureau indicate that hogs are the principal grain eaters, horses a close second, cattle third, poultry fourth, and that sheep consume a mere trace. Cattle are the greatest forage eaters, and they and horses consume the bulk of it, so that little is eaten by sheep and swine, as fractions of the total consumption by animals.

## BUILD NEW POULTRY HOUSE

Have Everything Ready for Hens That Produce Eggs During Cold Weather of Winter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Now is the time to build the new poultry house or remodel the old one, so as to have everything ready and comfortable for the hens that are to produce the winter eggs.

## UNIQUE PLAN IN HARVESTING

Farmers in Nebraska District Get Their Wheat Cut and Shocked in Record Time.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers of the St. Paul district in Nebraska worked out a unique plan for getting their wheat cut and shocked in record time. Articles were written by the county agent and published in the local press to the effect that it would be necessary to build up a local organization to help save the wheat crop. It was decided to have a banker, the secretary of the commercial club, and the county agent take care of the matter, with the agent as chairman.

The agent worked out a plan which was approved by the committee to have all the farmers report by two o'clock each day and list the number of acres already cut and ready to be shocked that evening. A card or chart was placed at the post office at five o'clock each day. This information was telephoned to all the towns in the county, which enabled the committee to distribute the available labor to the best advantage. From 35 to 50 men were sent out each evening to help shock wheat, receiving 50 cents an hour for their labor.

The records were kept in the office of the county agent. Every man going out reported each day and the number of hours worked on each farm. The clerk of the farm-labor bureau made out a total bill when the job was finished and the farmers paid the laborers for their services by one check.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Feeds rich in protein are necessary for the brood sow.

We can't have profitable live stock without pastures.

Plant more grasses, peas, vetches and clover for the pig ranges.

Careful attention should be given to the selection of sows for breeding purposes.

In the northern locations special attention should be devoted to housing and bedding young pigs.

Sheep are very low and look like a good investment so long as wool continues above the 50-cent mark.

There is a surplus of light horses on the farms, but there is still a notable deficiency in heavy, desirable draft horses.

The man who intends to buy and feed cattle and save himself from loss in the transaction must figure his feed-bill account closely.