

NEW DEPARTURES IN THE TROUSSEAUX



The little company of fine fabrics for underthings which women usually consider when the trousseau must be planned include batiste, nainsook, wash silk, satin and crepe-de-chine. But crepe georgette had only to knock at the door and it was admitted to this charming company; the sheerest and faintest, but the least practical member of it. However, it is there among the others and destined to stay, for in spite of its delicacy it is not fragile. This is one of the new departures in the styles for underthings. Another is the use of colors instead of white in materials and printed as well as plain patterns.

For the purpose of decorating, lingerie laces, ribbons and needle work of various kinds have not found any rivals. Little chiffon roses find a place on the sheerest garments and narrow ribbons are used in frills and shirings on them. But these are for luxurious and little-used garments. On those that are more dependable, rosettes and bows that can be pinned on and ribbons that can be easily taken out or put in, with the usual lingerie laces and stitchery, are used.

Not all undergarments are frilly and lace—there are many very plain things, simple and tailored, that content themselves with hem-stitching and perhaps a single prim little bow for decoration.

But not to this class belong the night dress and envelope chemise shown in the picture. Batiste and all the silks available for undergarments are to be had in printed designs similar to that used for these two pretty garments that are the glory of the trousseau. Here they are made of delicate wash silk, with frills of lace about the neck and sleeve openings and frills of ribbon about the bottom. Pretty bow knots made of shirred ribbon, having chiffon roses set in them, are set on the front of both the night dress and the chemise. Light pink is the favorite color for undergarments but other colors are used. The sheerest fabrics are not often chosen in white, but cottons and silks that are to be often laundered are better in white than in colors. Batiste in light pink stands tubbing well and has made an important place for itself in American made lingerie.



Silk and cotton, chamois or washable kid gloves, are preferred for gloves that must be often cleaned, and they are the only practical kinds for business women, or others who must wear them every day. Chamoisette—cloth that looks like chamois skin—is made in all the glove colors and white, and it is the most satisfactory material for everyday wear. Gloves made of it should be washed in lukewarm water with a bland soap, rinsed and hung up to dry. If stitched with black it is better to wash in cold water; squeeze as dry as possible in a soft towel and dry quickly to keep the black from running. Pieces of Turkish towel stuffed into gloves of this kind will help to prevent the color from spreading while they are drying, and also prevent drying in streaks, which sometimes happens when the gloves are hung up to dry without this precaution. With gloves as with stockings, it is best to have several pairs and wear them in rotation, washing them when soiled. Three pairs will insure clean gloves for a week, even in the smoke-laden air of cities.

Cotton and silk gloves may be very successfully darned, using a glove darning in the fingers. Double finger tips in silk gloves are worth the extra price they bring, for it is more difficult to darn silk gloves than cotton ones.

gloves should be kept away from salt or damp air as much as possible. They should be kept dry, but away from heat. Time and great care should be taken in putting them on the first time, so that the seams may not be stretched.

Cleaning Kid Gloves.
After the gloves have been cleaned with petrol or benzine, and they are quite dry, place them on the hand and stroke firmly with a bone soapstone, beginning at the finger tips and working down to the wrist. This smooths and polishes the kid, and the gloves keep clean much longer.

Mending the Gloves.
Use cotton thread for mending kid gloves, as silk thread will cut the kid. Do not use the over stitch, as it always shows so plainly. Take a stitch on one side of the seam and then a stitch on the opposite side, and draw them together. This keeps the regular seam intact and conceals the fact that the glove is mended.

To Keep Evening Gloves Clean.
To keep evening gloves clean in a street car or train draw a pair of loose white silk or lisle gloves over the kid. The outer gloves may be easily drawn off and slipped into muff or pocket.

Long Gloves, Cut Off.
Cut off the hand part of long gloves. The arm part is perfectly good. Take it to a glove factory, and have a short pair of gloves, that match in color, sewed on the arm part, or you can do it yourself, using a feather or embroidery stitch.

How to Care for Kid Gloves.
There are right and wrong ways of putting on gloves. The right way does not injure them; the wrong way weakens and tears the skin or fabric in a very short time. Black kid gloves should be kept in paraffin or oiled paper. A black glove is a white skin painted. This paint will harden and dry if not properly cared for. All

Julia Bottomly

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER
CHILDREN POETS.

"I want to tell you a story this evening," said Daddy, "of a big school in a big city where they do some very interesting and unusual things. And I want to tell you both about them, Nick and Nancy, and let your friends hear about them, too."

"I told you once of how they make a game out of learning to be mannerly and of what fun they have acting the rude and the polite parts."

"But this time I want to tell you something of the poetry they write. Yes, real poetry. People often write poetry of children and about them, but it is not often that children themselves write poetry except in prize competitions."

"But they do write it here, and they have lots of fun doing it."

"This school is a public school and the principal there likes every one of the three thousand children who come each day to the school! More than that, he is devoted to them, so he thinks of all the things he can to make the school life more interesting and entertaining and better."

"Every year the children get out a book which they write themselves, print themselves, and make the front page illustration and the decorations themselves. They have a print shop in the school, where not only do they print this book, but they do all the school printing as well."

"These books, however, are a collection of the best poems written by the children during the year."

"There is a great competition, for there are three thousand children as I said before in the school."

"What does competition mean, Daddy?" Nancy asked.

"I'm not sure myself," said Nick. "It means," Daddy answered, "when there are a lot of people working or striving to get on and each competes or tries to get ahead of the other. Just as if you and your friends might work for a prize! You would all be competing for the prize or all would be in the competition."

"So when there are many children who can all try to write poetry for the book and when, of course, only the best will be used for the school book it makes every one try so hard to do the best possible."

"They write poetry of all sorts of things, of things they see, of visits they make, of amusing things, of pretty things, of jolly things."

"Some of them write fairy poetry, and little plays and acts and such things in poetry, and then at times they act these out and dress up in the different parts."

"Quite often they act out the poems at school entertainments and you can see how that would be."

"For just suppose you wrote a poem about a dream, or about a game, or



"They Write Poetry."

about dressing up, or about trips to a zoo or a farm, what fun it would be to act it out.

"The creatures one wrote about could be acted out, and the parts all taken."

"It is so fine, too, to think that they get up the whole thing themselves. The children hand in their poems and the best ones are chosen by the principal for the book and the entertainments, as I said before."

"Then after these are chosen the boys in the print shop set up the poems themselves, so that everything is their own work."

"They write in poetry what they think of different things and they write verses to help along all sorts of good work, such as when they're getting up posters they write verses to go with the drawings."

"For those who don't care to write little verses there is a competition to draw the best picture which will be chosen for the front of the book. And in thinking of what they will draw and in trying a number of things they will tell you what fun they've had, for they never know until they stopped to look, really how beautiful a tree or a sunset or a park could be."

"And," said Daddy, "after reading the poetry they write it makes older people quite ashamed to think how bright children are!"

Nick and Nancy laughed. "We'll write some verses, Daddy, and you will see that we are brighter than you; I'm sure of that," ended Nancy.

Lucid.

Little Roy had returned from a week's visit to his aunt, and was trying to describe the folding bed he had been sleeping in. "It lays down at night, ma'ma, and stands on its hind legs in the daytime."

DAY OF FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

Fact About Measurement of Time With Which Some May Not Be Thoroughly Familiar.

Dr. Willis E. Johnson, in his work on "Mathematical Geography," shows that "portions of three days may exist at the same time between 11:30 o'clock a. m. and 12:30 o'clock p. m., London time. When it is Monday noon at London Tuesday has begun at Cape Deshner, but Monday morning has not yet dawned at Attu Island. Nearly half an hour of Sunday still remains there." What is known as the "International Date Line" divides the days from one another—this being situated on the one hundred and eightieth meridian. This runs due north and south, but there are two slight changes which have been made in it, for the sake of convenience.

While a day at any particular place is 24 hours long, each day lasts on earth at least 48 hours. Any given day, say Christmas, is first counted, as that day just west of the date line. The people just west of the date line, who first hailed Christmas have enjoyed 12 hours of it when it reaches England; 18 hours of it when it reaches central United States, and 24 hours of it, or a whole day, when it begins in western Alaska, just east of the date line. Christmas, then, has existed 24 hours on the globe, but having just begun in western Alaska, it will tarry 24 hours longer among mankind. Owing, however, to the irregularity of the date line, days last more than 49 hours; in fact, 49 hours, 12 minutes.

TO AROUSE HEAVY SLEEPER

Writer Recommends That It Be Done With an Odor, Preferably Not Too Powerful.

"What is the best method of waking a soundly sleeping person?" is a question quite a few millions of persons would like to have answered, there being few who have not or do not continue to exhaust every scheme and method known to them to rouse some heavy-headed members of their families in time to eat breakfast and get to the office or school on time.

"With an odor, undoubtedly," a well-known physician replied to the question. "The sense of smell is the most easily aroused of any of the five. We have trained ourselves to disregard noises—or else we would get no sleep at all in a city. In the country the same sounds which we utterly disregard in town would awaken us instantly," says the Kansas City Star. "To shake a person is more or less successful, as a rule, but often it serves to only half rouse the sleeper, and he turns over and goes to sleep again, or, if he does wake, he is apt to be in a bad humor. Any really unusual noise is effective, but one can't think of a new noise-making method every morning."

"When an odor is used, however, the sleeper wakes at once—is wide awake. Almost any odor will answer, if not too faint. Perfume of any kind is especially good. Ammonia, camphor—in fact anything with a decided odor, will do, but it should not be too powerful, or the awakening will be violent."

Sense of Taste.

The sensation of taste, while of common and constant experience, is highly complicated in its nature. What is commonly called taste is not a simple sensation at all, but rather a complex. In addition to the actual functioning of the apparatus properly pertaining to the sense of taste, the tongue receives impressions of various other sorts, all of which go to make up this complex. As finally recorded in the consciousness, the taste of any substance has to do with its heat or coolness, perhaps with a mild amount of pain, certainly with astringency or acidity—which are in themselves further complexes of thermic and tactile sensations—and above all with smell. The reader will probably agree that ice cream and coffee are entirely different from their true selves when served at inopportune temperatures; and it is a matter of record that a person of the keenest taste may make the most ludicrous errors if asked, blindfolded and with his nose stopped, to identify substances placed in his mouth.

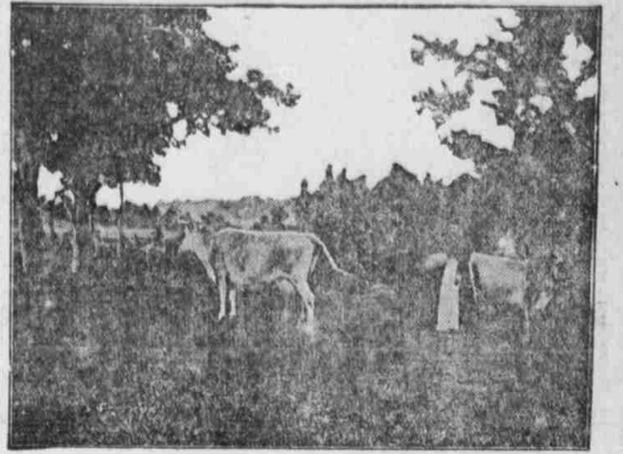
Where the Steak Went.

One rainy day I walked into a cafeteria, selected my dinner, and just as I stood at the checker's desk the party in front of me took a step back, knocking the tray from my hands and spilling the entire contents on the floor. I thought as I looked at the unfortunate mess that I failed to see the steak which had been on the tray, but supposed that it had fallen under a chair out of sight. A waitress stepped up to me and told me to select my dinner over again, which I did, with every one in the place watching me. I bolted the food as quickly as I could and went out into the rain once more, when upon opening my umbrella the piece of steak which I had failed to see in the restaurant fell from it.—Chicago Tribune.

She Didn't Change.

We had learned the family name of our new neighbors and so were somewhat surprised when their small daughter, while playing with our children, announced that her surname differed from the rest of the family. "Why, that isn't your mama's name, is it," I asked? "Oh, no, but she got married again, and you see I stayed just like I always was."—Chicago Tribune.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PLACES SMALL BREEDER ON SAME BASIS HELD BY LARGER



The Kind of Dairy Cows That a Small Farmer Can Be Proud Of.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Time was—and not so long ago—when the small farmer could not afford to breed purebred animals.

The time has come—just now, perhaps—when the small farmer can hardly afford not to breed purebred animals, and at least he should use purebred sires.

That is particularly true if his line of live stock is cows and, more particularly, if they are dairy cows, according to men in the United States department of agriculture who have given their lives to the study of dairy farming.

What has brought about the change? Principally, community organization. The small farmer who has to operate alone and unaided—as practically all of them did ten years ago—has a rocky road if he aspires to purebred stock. Now the whole situation is changed, or is rapidly changing. The small farmer does not stand alone, and he has all kinds of aids. There, to start with, is the county agent, ready to bring the accumulation of expert knowledge to bear on the problems of the small farmer. There is the county farm bureau, perhaps. There is the cow-testing association. There is the co-operative bull association. There are enough things, if they are used, to pull the community together and make it possible for the smaller scale breeder to enjoy many of the advantages formerly obtained only by the largest scale breeder.

A Land of Pure-Breds.

"Why not," inquire the dairy experts of the department of agriculture, "make the United States a pure-bred country, put it in the mind of the world as a pure-bred country?" People do not think of it that way now. Try it out with yourself. You think of the Island of Jersey, say, as simply a breeding ground for pure Jersey cows, of Scotland as the top notch in Aberdeen-Angus cattle, of Clydesdale horses, even of Collie dogs. Your picture of England is likely to be one of purebred Herefords or Shorthorns. And you have a sort of feeling of reverence toward them.

Do you think of America, from a live-stock standpoint, in that way? Of course not. You think of it as a meat-producing country, a range country, a grade-cattle country.

Both estimates are, in a manner, correct. But, to the individual farmer on the Island of Jersey or in the white-face country of England or the black-cattle country of Scotland, the matter of having his animals pure bred is a matter of doing what everybody else is doing. It is easier—or, to say the least, just as easy—to do it as not to do it.

Until just now that condition never existed in the United States; it does exist now. Communities have organized and are organizing still more closely. Breeding associations are being formed with secretaries who can give help in keeping the records of all animals straight one of the things with which the small farmer operating alone has greatest difficulty. When a community organizes and starts raising purebred stock of any kind it brings a market for that kind of stock to the door of every farmer in the community. The man who operating alone, could not have sold a purebred animal for a dollar more than he could have got for a good grade animal can get the worth of every animal he raises under the community system.

Opportunity is Here.

America has the opportunity just now to develop as a great breeding institution. South America wants purebred "stuff." As an indication of how active the want is, Argentina recently appropriated \$100,000 to encourage the importation of pure-breds. If the United States gets any considerable portion of the business in South America, department experts say, it must be because American animals compete successfully on final test with animals from anywhere else in the world. They see no trouble in doing that with dairy cattle where production is the test. The thing to be done is to give the South Americans what they want in dairy cattle.

There is likely, also, to be a pretty big market in France for American purebred dairy cows. The problem of supplying the demand is somewhat different from the South American problem. France wants a general-purpose cow, while the United States is the home of the specialized cow. The thing that is to be done in that case is to give France the specialized dairy

cow that most nearly meets the requirements, with the hope that when her production records show up they will be so good that other Frenchmen will want other cows like her.

Big Pure-Bred Market at Home.

But after all, the big market for purebred animals is at home. The same facts that apply to foreign markets ought to apply to beginners in this country. Take the man who has been operating a dairy farm with grade cows. Let him have a purebred that not only looks better than any cow he ever owned before but also produces better, and he is pretty certain to start substituting pure-breds for his grades. If he gets a poor producer, of course, he is likely to make up his mind that "the pure-bred business is mostly bunk." Community organization tends to see to it that the beginner gets a good producer, which, in turn, tends to make him a steady customer for pure-bred cows until he has placed his herd on a pure-bred basis.

Now that he can afford to do it, the small farmer should give himself the pleasure—and the actual benefit—of having dairy animals that he can be enthusiastic over.

"You never saw a man," says one of the government's dairy experts, "just boiling over with enthusiasm about grade cows. The grade-cow man may think about getting up early in the morning to work with his cows, but the purebred man is perfectly willing to stay up all night with them." In all of this discussion the good purebred is understood, and not a scrub purebred, for there are some of that kind.

TYPES OF BABY-BEEF COWS

Three Very Important Factors Should Be Kept in Mind in Making Proper Selection.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In selecting cows from which baby beef is to be produced, three very important factors should be kept in mind:

1. The cows should have at least a fair amount of beef blood. Purebreds are not necessary, but two or three crosses of such breeding is essential. Cows with a preponderance of dairy blood will not do for the production of baby beef.

2. Cows best suited for this type of breeding usually weigh 900 pounds or over in thrifty breeding condition. So long as early maturity is not sacrificed, the heavier cows are the most suitable for baby-beef production. Size of frame rather than weight should govern in selecting cows which are to be used for this purpose.

3. The cows used to produce baby beefs should produce enough milk to keep the calves fat and growing without much additional feed up to weaning time.

In addition to these three factors, such things as constitution, uniformity of breeding, color, size, and early maturity should be considered.

SMALL FRUITS IN ORCHARDS

Currants and Gooseberries May Well Be Planted Among Trees and Left There Permanently.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In gardens where the available land is limited in extent, currants and gooseberries may well be planted among the tree fruits and left there permanently. The shade of the trees protects the fruits from sun scald, and the foliage is usually healthier in such localities than when grown where it is freely exposed to the sun.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The breeding sows should be selected carefully.

A steady, even-tempered feeder makes tame cattle.

A good ewe is an asset to the farm; a poor ewe is likely to be a liability.

Grass is nature's feed for cattle and horses with a moderate ration of grain.

A water heater will cost much less than the loss of flesh occasioned by cattle drinking ice water.