

## A LAST WORD ABOUT CHILDREN'S CLOTHES



"Finis" is written by the manufacturers of children's clothes, so far as the winter season's offerings are concerned. They must busy themselves now for spring, even though winter has just begun, and have ready in January dresses, made of cotton materials, because the new cotton fabrics are put on display at that time. January brings a demand for styles as well as materials, and for ready-made children's clothes. Foresighted mothers prefer to get the children's spring sewing out of the way early and the first two months in the year find them engaged with children's clothes and undermuslins—events which the stores all over the country prepare for. Therefore the little coat for a kindergarten and the woolen dress for a little school girl, presented here, make their bow and then their exit, the last to join a host of winter companions. Their places are soon to be filled by harbingers of spring—frocks of gingham, chambray and the like. A heavy, double-weave cloth, plain on one side and plaid on the other, is the sort of material to choose for a

warm school coat like that shown in the picture. It is equal to all requirements of its little wearer, with its pretty collar of beaver plush and buttons and pocket flaps to match. And the same thing is true of the hat of castor clipped beaver, worn with it. Serge, tricotine or any good wool material is used for dresses like that at the right of the picture. It has a plaited skirt joined to a body that opens at the left front, and fastens with loops over round buttons covered with the cloth. A soft belt of the material has diagonal slits in it at the front that open into small, square pockets suspended from the under side. These pockets are bound with a fancy silk braid, and the same braid appears as a band on the sleeves and in a neck decoration. Altogether this little dress deserves careful attention on the part of an expert designer and the very clever management of the pockets is enough to make any small girl determine to wear it every day—or until something else equally unusual and pretty fills her soul with satisfaction.

## RIBBONS FORECAST CHRISTMAS TIME



"Like bees about the honeysuckle," women have begun to swarm about the ribbon counters in the big stores, where there are so many beautiful dress accessories on display. Christmas time is harvest time for the ribbon department and already the stores are showing enticing articles made of ribbons in order to point the way to using them. There are whole flocks of gay ribbon hair bows for the younger generation, and there are dance caps and breakfast caps for young and old, corsage flowers and bouquets, innumerable bags for all sorts of purposes and lovely girdles and sashes. Vestees and hat crowns suggest uses for the richest brocaded ribbons and many shopping bags are made of these.

Ribbons for lingerie have a story of their own which it is important to know at Christmas time as they furnish the most acceptable and least costly of ribbon gifts. And there are the pretty neckwear fancies and the house-furnishing pieces, all meriting attention of the Christmas shopper.

But it is not possible to describe all of these ribbon articles at one time. In the group of dress accessories shown here there appear three corsage ornaments, a dance cap and a party bag, any one of them a gift that any woman will enjoy. Of the corsage ornaments one is a rose made of dark red satin ribbon; the other rose is of velvet ribbon in rose pink and the small cluster of little roses in several light colors forms a little bouquet that will find a place for itself in many toilettes. The dance cap is not difficult to

make. Millinery wire and the advice of the milliner are needed for it and are usually forthcoming when the materials are bought. Narrow satin or taffeta ribbon, gathered with scant fullness along one edge, is sewed in rows to form the crown. Taffeta has stiffness enough to stand up well enough, but satin may need a supporting crown of crinoline. The brim—a scant frill of gold or silver lace—and the crown are sewed to a silk-covered bonnet wire that encircles the head, and a very fine silk-covered wire is run in the lace frill near its edge. A small spray of ribbon or millinery flowers and a little cape of the lace falling at the back complete this fascinating dance cap.

Ribbons, wide and narrow, with lace and net are used for breakfast caps and they need, ordinarily, no wire support. Small chiffon or ribbon flowers, rosettes, bows and ends embellish them.

To make ribbon roses one must have heavy wire for the stems and millinery foliage. The petals of ribbon are wound to the stems with tie-wire and the stems finally wound with narrow green ribbon.

*Julia Bottomly*

Drooping Shoulders for Spring. Drooping shoulders are sponsored by French couturiers for spring.

# WHO'S WHO in the WORLD

## LADY ASTOR'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Lady Astor—"Miss Nancy from Virginia"—certainly made a picturesque campaign for the seat in the house of commons vacated by her husband, the new Viscount Astor, son of the late Viscount Astor of Hever Castle, formerly William Waldorf Astor of New York city. This American wife of an Englishman of title who owns many millions of dollars worth of New York real estate, developed a quickness of repartee which carried her triumphantly through most of the heckling at her meetings. Here are some of her sayings:

"It took the spirit of Drake and the faith of the Pilgrim Fathers to get me here tonight."

In a packed schoolhouse a woman cried out: "I want to ask Lady Astor why we are all packed into a room like this?" Quick as a flash came the retort: "Because men arranged it." After making a slight error of figures she quickly rectified it and said: "It was Eve who admitted she was wrong. It was not Adam. If we women make a mistake we will say so."

"The worst that can happen to him is to leave him alone. If I were the kaiser and felt that I had been sent from God to rule the world and found myself shut up in a Dutch village—that would be punishment enough for me." "One of my enemies said I had a pretty face. I thought I had lost that 15 years ago. It has bucked me up more than anything I have heard for a long time."



## COOLIDGE NOW A NATIONAL FIGURE



senate the two years the son was in Coolidge is noted for the brevity of his speeches.

The triumphant re-election of Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts because of his stand for Americanism against radicalism makes him a national figure.

Governor Coolidge comes by his Americanism logically for he was born on July 4. His birthplace was Plymouth, Vt. He is forty-seven years old. After attending Amherst college he took up the practice of law in Northampton, Mass. He began his political career as a member of the Northampton city council. Subsequently he was elected mayor, city solicitor, clerk of the Hampshire county court, state representative, state senator, president of the state senate, lieutenant governor and governor.

Governor and Mrs. Coolidge are the parents of two boys. The governor's father, Col. John C. Coolidge, was a member of the Vermont state of the Massachusetts senate.

## PEN SKETCH OF JUDGE E. H. GARY

Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel corporation was the observed of all observers at the recent national industrial conference. Here is a pen sketch of him by William Allen White, the Kansas novelist, who is temporarily indulging in newspaper work:

"Judge Gary sits in the midst of the public group. He is the dapperst man in the room. He is dressed as if sitting for his portrait, with clothes creased and linen immaculate and hands manicured. They generally rest clasped together in his lap. He impresses one as being a nerveless man. He sat for 30 minutes without moving a muscle, except once or twice to brush his chin while Samuel Gompers stood arraigning the Steel trust and all its men in a powerful speech one afternoon. His terrier bright eyes glistened as they gazed dispassionately at Gompers' face, but they did not flinch at Gompers' climax, and no color came or went in his face as the tide of Gompers' oratory rose and fell. The whole conference, 50 reporters and a room full of spectators, were looking at Gary while Gompers spoke, and Gompers was looking at Gary with rather a fiery eye. But never a twitch moved Gary's face. Not even by a movement of a foot or a hand did he indicate that he was under the slightest nervous pressure. The cold, determined, indomitable physical nature of the man never had a more perfect test than it had that afternoon under the Gompers arraignment."



## GORGAS ERADICATES YELLOW FEVER

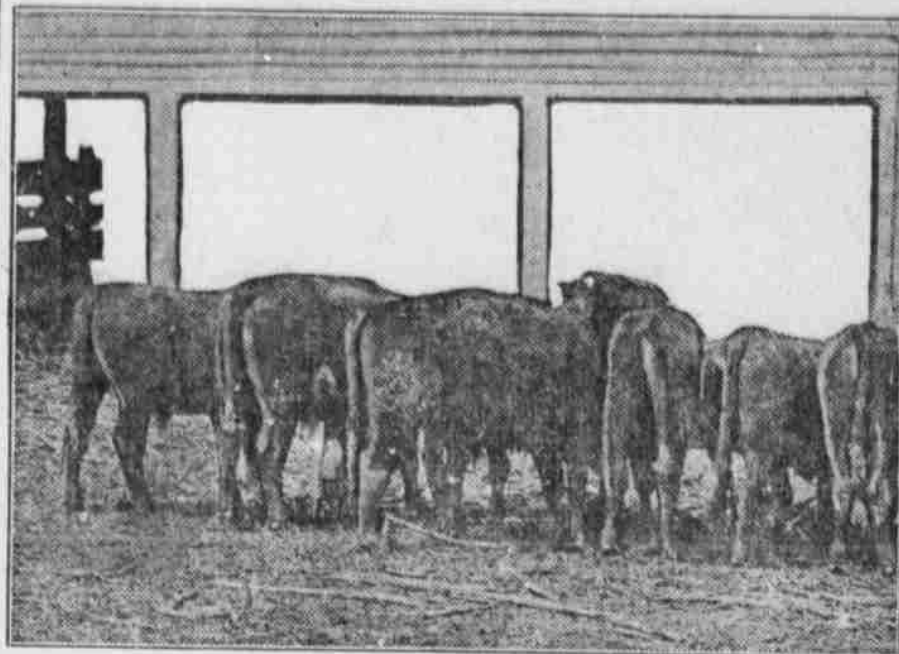


yellow fever. Now General Gorgas reports that the fight is won. The last remaining plague spot was Guayaquil, Ecuador. General Gorgas, returning from this west coast port, announces that he believes the last trace of the disease has been eradicated, bringing about the definite end of the yellow fever menace, the first of the great diseases to suffer extirpation.

America, which gave the world a new and terrible plague, has wiped it out, according to word received from Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas. Yellow fever was unknown to the rest of the world before Columbus discovered America. Soon it was creating havoc in Europe and Asia.

The final extermination of this plague was one of the tasks undertaken by the Rockefeller foundation. A commission, headed by General Gorgas, had just succeeded in driving it back into the two or three places in South America where it was endemic, and was preparing to move on the outer works and exterminate the last remaining vestige of the disease when the great war broke out and the experts were called to a more pressing campaign. Sentries were left on guard, however, and as soon as Doctor Gorgas was relieved from military service he took up again the fight on America.

## CATTLE FEEDERS MUST EXERCISE MORE CAUTION THIS WINTER THAN FORMERLY



Less Risk in Good Than Plain Cattle for Average Man.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Are you going to feed any cattle this winter? If so, what kind of feed are you going to use? And what kind of cattle are you going to feed?

Those questions have been asked persistently, one feeder of another, for the past several months wherever cattle are commonly fed in the United States. Now the time has arrived for filling the feeding lots—and the question is more insistent than ever.

It used to be the common practice, when corn was high in price, to feed more roughage. If corn was low, the feeder could afford to feed it in larger quantities over a longer period. If he was going to feed corn in considerable quantities over a long period, he was disposed to buy high-class cattle. If corn was high and the feeder felt that he had to use a larger proportion of roughage, he was disposed to buy plainer, thinner cattle.

### A Day of New Rules.

But just now all the old rules are upset. Feeders, in common with everybody else, are living in a new world—just as truly a new world as if the things seen by the zealot of Patmos had come to pass. Corn is high—unprecedentedly high compared to previous years. The old rule would be "Feed more rough stuff." But roughage also is high—unprecedentedly so. What is to be done about it?

The United States department of agriculture agrees with the expression of many experienced feeders that, largely, it is a matter of each man's guessing for himself. Still the department insists that the accumulated knowledge about cattle feeding is worth a great deal and that it can be applied even under the present disturbed conditions by practically every feeder. The necessities of the situation will vary with different localities and with different individuals in the same locality. It is a time, the department experts believe, when no man should fail to avail himself of the help of the county agent and experienced feeders in determining what is best to do under particular conditions.

Some of the foundation facts of feeding, of course, are unchanged. It is still true, as it always has been, that the soil fertility of a grain farm is almost certain to be depleted unless a considerable part of the crop is fed to live stock and the fertility value returned to the fields. Feeding, after all, is ordinarily a part of a balanced agriculture, and its profits or losses cannot be exactly figured on the basis of money received for finished cattle—though every man, of course, should take all precautions reasonably possible to put the balance on the right side of the ledger for the single operation.

### Feeding Period Shorter.

The new elements are variously applicable to different sections and to different individuals. At least one of them, however, is pretty general. The feeding period will have to be shorter than used to be considered desirable. The maximum period that most feeders can contemplate this year is said to be 150 days but preferably considerably less. That means, necessarily, that most feeders cannot afford to "feed to a finish." It has been realized for a long time that every pound of weight put on at the end of a finishing period costs more than a pound put on earlier in the process. When every pound put on at any stage of the process is costing, as the feeder feels, too much, the old six to eight months period of feeding is in the discard. It may come into play again on a new deal, but not while the cards are distributed as they are at present.

It used to be standard advice that only animals of good quality should be used, as they sell for a higher price and dress a higher percentage of beef.

The department experts still say that the average feeder is taking less chance on a good steer than on a plainer one, but there are many feeders, especially the inexperienced, whom they advise to use the plainer kind. It just about sifts down to this expression from an old, experienced feeder: "A policy that is practical and profitable for one feeder may be wholly impracticable for another. Because one man buys only top feeders and feeds to a finish is no evidence that he is a better cattle man than his neighbor who buys a lower grade of cattle and does not feed to a finish." And that means, again, that every feeder is advised to analyze his own situation with the greatest care that he can give to it, that he avail himself of whatever aid the county agent can give, that he

obtain the special information available from his state agricultural college and experiment station, and from the United States department of agriculture.

### System Is Guessing.

The whole matter is much of a guess as everybody admits. But there is a good deal of system, not to say science in good guessing. The man who guesses how many beans are contained in a half-gallon jar does not simply say, "Well, I guess there are 400,575 beans in that jar." He ascertains, at nearly as he can, how many beans fit a cubic inch of space and then he computes the cubic contents of a half-gallon jar. With the variation in sizes of beans, thickness of glass and other things, it is still enough of a guess, but the guesser is not going it absolutely blind. The farmer whose profits for the year depend largely on how he comes out on the cattle he feeds should be at least as systematic a guesser as the fellow who takes a gamble on a jar of beans.

## RIGHT KIND OF CORN SILAGE FOR FEEDING

Much Depends on Period of Maturity at Which It Is Cut.

Where Plant Is Immature, Not Well Glazed and Dented It Makes Washy, Low-Quality Feed, Likely to Sour.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The feeding worth and palatability of good silage depends on the quality of the corn and the period of maturity at which it is cut. Where the corn is cut when it is immature, not well glazed and dented, and still in its juvenile stage, it makes washy, low quality, acid-forming silage which is likely to sour. On the other hand, corn harvested when it is well dented and at the proper degree of ripeness for best use as silage, gives a winter feed which is one of the best producers of milk and meat. Corn should be allowed to pass well through the milk stage and become thoroughly dented before being siloed. Investigations have demonstrated that it is much preferable, for silage of the best quality, to have the corn a little overripe rather than underripe.

In some sections farmers, and particularly dairymen, are accustomed to ensile combination crops, using mixtures of soy beans and corn, cowpeas and corn, sorghum and corn, or a combination of these three for ensiling purposes. As a general proposition, where other branches of animal husbandry in addition to dairying are taken into consideration, corn or some other coarse forage is most desirable for ensiling purposes. Acre yield is the end sought, the chief objection to the valuable protein forages such as cowpeas, soy beans and the like being that they are low yielders better adapted for hay than silage. Dairy farmers who require an abundance of succulent silage of a rather balanced composition highly prize the leguminous crops mentioned as supplements to corn and usually realize an adequate return from the sale of their milk to allow them to produce these crops at a profit.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

- Raising scrubs is poor business.
- Teach calves to eat before weaning.
- Larger horses are needed as well as more horses in a team.
- Pure-bred stock is harder to buy and easier to sell than any other kind.
- The home curing of pork is a good practice, and should be more extensively adopted.
- Those who are bothered with weeds in pastures should get a few sheep and get rid of these weed pests.
- Choice ham and breakfast bacon can be produced by the farmer for much less than the cost of purchased meat.
- Home-cured pork of the right kind always has a ready market and in many cases it will prove to be the best way to market hogs.