



Economy Corner

The small boy is not much occupied with thoughts of his clothes, except that he wants them to look like those worn by his running mates. Whether his shirts, trousers or coats are made at home and from materials that have seen service before being bequeathed to him, is no concern of his. Occasionally he takes a proud satisfaction in the knowledge that he is wearing clothes that his father or uncles have worn before him, and in view of the mounting cost of his belongings these sources of supply should be considered.

Very good qualities in percales, madras and silk are used for making men's shirts, but even so the wear and tear of laundering frays out collar bands and cuffs long before the body of the shirts show any signs of wear. The frayed cuffs and collar bands are intolerable and the shirts are discarded. The soft-bosomed kind are used by thrifty mothers to make waists for their small boys. Silk shirts are often made over into shirtwaists for girls or grown-up members of the family as the small boy is not outfitted with silks.

Really good woolen materials stand washing as well as cottons. A suit to

be made over for the little boy should be ripped up and the goods in it washed according to the usual method of washing woolens. If it shrinks a little no harm is done. When it is pressed and made up into a suit for the youngster the material is really as good as new. In case it has worn shiny it should be turned, placing the wrong side out. In boys' suits even more than in grown-ups two pairs of pants for one coat is economical. A suit with two pairs of pants will wear more than twice as long as a suit with only one pair. It is not particularly difficult to make boys' clothes. The pants, if cut by a reliable pattern, are easy. When the coat is undertaken the lining should be first cut and fitted, using a simple pattern as a guide.

Discarded shirts of percale and madras are used by many housewives for making aprons. There is a great variety of patterns for the smaller aprons that are needed by every woman who busies herself at home with housework or sewing. The skirts are ripped up, washed and the material pressed. The designers of patterns have seen to it that a number of practical aprons are made up of several sections of cloth and this makes it easy to cut them from other garments.

THE DAY OF FINE CLOTHES



Nothing displaces fine and sheer white goods for the dress-up frocks of little girls. This year they are better thought of than ever, because it is the day of sheer cottons—fashion is smiling upon them. But always pretty cotton frocks of fine batiste, organdie, swiss or net are among the things that are counted on for the children's party dresses. They stand unchallenged for daintiness and for elegance. To match up with the beauty of these fabrics we must select fine, narrow laces, and fabric and lace are to be set together with fine hand stitching. Then every thing is as it should be.

In the picture a little maid of eleven years or so wears a frock of fine white batiste employing narrow val lace and a little embroidery for its adornment. There is nothing unusual about it; it is merely a fine specimen of its kind and is sure to meet with welcome recognition. The frock has a short, baby-waist and a straight skirt. About the bottom of the skirt a row of insertion is joined to one of edging with a very narrow band of embroidered swiss and lengths of insertion are let in the skirt as shown in the picture.

Swiss in short panels joined with val lace insertion makes the little sleeveless overbodice finished with a lace edge. Both insertion and edging, joined with a narrow band of swiss embroidery, like that on the skirt, make the neck finish and sprays of fine embroidery appear on the two panels at the center of the front. Every new-fangled woman will know that it requires accurate, careful sewing to put this little frock together in the right way. But the result pays for the trouble. There is not so much work, but it must be of first quality. There are simpler ways of setting the lace and

batiste together. Some frocks show rows of insertion running around the skirt at intervals of six or eight inches. This is not so difficult as it requires only straight lengths of the goods with the insertion whipped to the edges. Even an amateur may be sure of the required accuracy by following this model.

Very pretty swiss and net frocks rely upon tucks and frills of the same materials for their trimming. Tucks at rather wide intervals above three-inch hems and frills, finished with narrow hems at the neck and finishing the short sleeves, emphasize a desired simplicity in these frocks. Girdles and sashes of narrow ribbons seem to belong to them. Occasionally the frills are edged with very narrow lace.

These sheer frocks are to be worn over petticoats of the same fineness, or over silk slips. Organdies in light colors vary the choice and are used for lovely frocks. Only the first of the new offerings in party frocks for spring have arrived, but it is quite safe to use them as models to copy. Something different but nothing prettier will follow them.

Julia Bottomly

Waists to Match Suits.

Waists in shades to match winter suits are especially popular. They are most effective when combined with contrasting colors, either by use of narrow vestees, embroidery of floss and beads, or dainty ruffled collars.

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

ALLEN WOULD PROTECT THE PUBLIC



Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas handled the coal strike situation in his state in a way that attracted national attention. He acted on the principle that the public interest is supreme, seized the mines and set volunteers to work in getting out the coal.

He now proposes to give permanency to this emergency policy. The Kansas court of industrial relations, planned by Governor Allen and to be submitted to the special session of the legislature, is founded upon the idea of giving the labor unions a direct legal entity and taking away the strike privilege by giving the unions and the employers something else. This court can only be appealed to when efforts at mediation have failed.

It can act upon its own initiative when the public welfare is endangered. It can take over the operation of an essential industry—it provides only for operation in disputes involving fuel, food, clothing and transportation—when the owners threaten to close it down and it can put the owners or managers in jail. It can take over any labor union which conspires to decrease production or to close an industry, take its money, and put its leaders and its members in jail.

The court is the direct representative of the public and not the representative of either the employer or the employee.

WAR MEDALS AS "MADE IN GERMANY"

Representative James V. McClintock of Oklahoma, told the house the other day of the war medals issued by the German authorities to keep the people in a proper frame of mind. He described seven.

No. 1 was designed to show that America was not interested in the war and if she did enter she would be destroyed. No. 2 was designed to show that America had few ships and that they would be sunk. No. 3 conveyed the idea that America was not neutral and was selling munitions to the allies and not to Germany. No. 4 dealt with the sinking of American ships, America threatening and Germany declaring unrestricted submarine warfare.

No. 5 was in derision of President Wilson and his 14 points. No. 6 represented the American roster crowing over the Argonne victory and derided America for fighting for the right of Chinese, Hindus and negroes.

No. 7 was the famous Lusitania medal, which was made several days before the Lusitania was sunk. On one side it pictures a scene in New York city, showing a great crowd of people standing before the Cunard line window for the purpose of buying tickets. The warning given by the German ambassador not to sail on that ship is represented by a skeleton standing in the ticket window. On the other side is the Lusitania submarine, half sunk, and the German inscription stating it was sent to the bottom of the sea on the 7th of May, 1915.



Mathias Erzberger, vice president and minister of finance of the German republic, is apparently the storm center of the German financial problem. He is apparently Germany's strongest public figure, with the possible exception of Gustave Noske. Anyway, he is probably the most discussed man—if not the most execrated—in Germany today.

There is a widespread belief among financiers, bankers and financial writers in Germany, that if two of Erzberger's plans are put into effect Germany will face actual ruin. The most important of these two measures is the emergency levy on property which they assert will reduce industrial fortunes of 10,000,000 marks to less than 3,000,000 in a decade. The second measure is the income tax, which will "begin every modest fortune as well as every great fortune."



Erzberger, as well as his enemies, looks to America for financial help. He says: "We will make our investments attractive in every way for Americans. I will guarantee that the only tax on the capital of nonresidents will be an income tax not to exceed 30 per cent."

ADMIRAL W. S. SIMS: BORN TO TROUBLE

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., appears to be born to trouble as the sparks fly upward. You see, he has the sailor's habit of speaking his mind. A year or so before the war he was given an official reprimand for publicly stating that American and British battleships would be found side by side in the hour of danger. Just the same, this same sailorman not long afterward was in command of the American fleet that went to the aid of England—and did some admirable work.

On his return to this country Admiral Sims wrote a series of articles on the American navy abroad. He fell foul of the Sinn Feiners in Ireland and raised another rumpus.

And now Admiral Sims declines to accept the distinguished service medal awarded him, and practically accuses Secretary of the Navy Daniels of gross favoritism in making the award. It appears that Secretary Daniels did not pay much attention to the list of 15 naval officers recommended for the distinguished service medal by Admiral Sims. Anyway, Secretary Daniels ordered the navy department's board of awards reconvened, to revise the recommendations. Chairman Page of the senate committee on naval affairs requested full information concerning the recommendations of the board of awards and the secretary's changes therein.

There may be a congressional investigation going into the whole matter. President Wilson has the final say in the award of medals and crosses.



GOOD BREEDING HELPS PRODUCTION OF BEEF



Beef Cows, the Product of Proper Breeding.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

TEN RULES OF BEEF PRODUCTION

- First. Plenty of pasture and feed.
- Second. The right kind of cows—those that will produce good calves regularly.
- Third. A good, purebred registered bull—one that will sire good calves persistently.
- Fourth. A large calf crop. This means that all cows shall drop calves, and that the calves shall be properly cared for at birth.
- Fifth. Proper care of the breeding herd and the calves.
- Sixth. Selection of good heifer calves to replace old or inferior cows.
- Seventh. Prevention of disease among the breeding herd and the younger stock.
- Eighth. Shelter sufficient to protect the cattle from both severe cold and extremely hot weather.
- Ninth. A practical knowledge of fattening cattle for market.
- Tenth. Marketing to advantage.

The use of more and better purebred sires is a dependable method of decreasing the costs of rib roasts and beefsteak, because cattle of better blood make more economical and rapid gains than do their scrub-ancestored rivals. Buying a good herd bull is the first step in growing better calves at much less cost per pound. In common or native cow herds, calves sired by purebred bulls weigh on an average about 125 pounds a head more when one year old than youngsters of the same age sired by the average run of scrub bulls, and they will sell for about two cents a pound more as stockers and feeders.

Two-year-old steers sired by good purebred bulls weigh on an average about 200 pounds a head more than steers parented by scrub bulls, and sell for about four cents a pound more as stockers and feeders. This difference in price of the two classes of calves and steers applies not simply to the difference in weight, but to the total weight. For instance, in the case of yearlings, scrubs weigh about 300 pounds and sell for about 9 cents a pound, while grades at the same age weigh about 425 pounds and will sell for 11 cents a pound. Two-year-old scrubs weigh about 525 pounds a head and, valued at 8 cents a pound, will bring \$42 apiece, while grades of equal age weigh about 725 pounds and, at 12 cents a pound as stockers and feeders, bring \$87.

Good Care for Bull.

The bull should be the best-cared-for individual in the herd. Not only should he have the proper feed, but he should be kept in a separate paddock or lot and should not have the freedom of the herd except during limited seasons of the year. Unless a special lot can be provided some means of giving the bull exercise should be devised.

Next to the bull, the cows merit careful attention. Breeding cows of large, roomy, vigorous type, possessing strong constitution as indicated by a wide, deep conformation, with a good chest or heart capacity, strong, clean-cut muzzle, bright eye, and alert but gentle disposition should be chosen as foundation stock. Cows of good quality, that prosper on limited feed-rations, as indicated by their uniform fleshing, loose, pliable skin, glossy coat of hair, and, in general, animals which are not coarse or rough in any respect, should be selected for breeding purposes. Such cows usually produce sufficient milk to nourish their calves properly. It should be the aim of every beef owner to select cows for the breeding herd which will gradually and consistently improve the average of the progeny. At least these are the recommendations of the United States department of agriculture, as set forth in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1073, "Growing Beef on the Farm," which has just been issued.

There are three general systems of handling beef-breeding herds, in respect to whether beef, baby beef, or dual-purpose operations are the end sought. The straight beef system is primarily adapted to regions where pasture is plentiful and cheap, this system being more widely followed in the United States than either of the other two. The baby-beef system is a highly specialized line and is peculiarly adapted to regions where a plentiful supply of fattening feeds is grown, together with sufficient pasture for the summer maintenance of the breed-

ing herd and nursing calves. At the present time the corn belt is the region best adapted to this system, although it is practiced in a limited way in other sections. The dual-purpose system is followed extensively in many semi-dairy districts. According to this plan all the cows are milked and the calves are raised on skim milk and supplemental feeds. Often the dual-purpose idea resolves itself into trying to make dairy animals out of a strictly beef breed. Dual-purpose calves, as a rule, do not possess the beef-type characteristics of strictly beef-bred calves, but when they are "grown out" and fattened properly they make very satisfactory beef.

Cut Feed Costs to Limit.

When feeds are high in price the use of cheap rations is especially desirable for the maintenance of the breeding herd. Cows raised for the production of calves only can be fed very cheaply on silage and dry roughages, combined with a small quantity of protein-rich concentrates, although by the substitution of leguminous hays the costly concentrates may be omitted. Dual-purpose cows kept for dairy products as well as calves should receive feeds nearly identical with those provided for dairy cows. As far as possible, home-grown feeds should be utilized, although it is almost essential that considerable amounts of purchased concentrates be provided. Cows that are milked should receive 1 pound of concentrate for every 3 to 4 pounds of milk produced, depending upon the fat content of the milk.

In the South, where velvet beans may be grown, this crop when planted with corn affords excellent pasturage for breeding cows after the corn has been gathered. Throughout the drought exposed areas of the West it is unusual to save emergency supplies of feed, and as a result during the drought many cattle owners are obliged to utilize the native range plants such as soapwood, sotal, bear grass, and prickly pear. These plants, ground up, serve to sustain the life of cattle where each mature animal receives from 20 to 25 pounds a day. When from 1 to 2 pounds of cottonseed cake is supplied as a supplement to the chopped feed a fairly good ration is provided.

In the semiarid region of the Southwest, sorghum plants provide excellent silage, while in the range sections of the middle West it is essential to set aside considerable hay as emergency feed. During severe winters animals that are especially thin and weak should be separated from the rest of the herd and sheltered and fed. Cheap shelter not only saves feed but may save many cattle that would die if left exposed to wintry storms.

How to Feed Beef.

The farmers' bulletin mentioned discusses in detail the proper methods of feeding cattle in the various beef-producing sections in the United States, and also presents a wide variety of balanced rations suitable for use in each of these beefsteak producing sections. It describes at some length the popular methods of handling yearling stockers, while it also emphasizes the value as scavengers of hogs, yard mates of fattening cattle. The number of hogs to use depends upon the kind of cattle and the character and quality of the grain ration which is fed. Ordinarily one pig weighing 70 to 80 pounds to each three steers is required. When supplemental feed is provided the porkers, a few more may just as well be added, the chief consideration being to utilize all waste feed and to convert it into pork.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Cut down the horses' rations almost a half if they are to be idle during the winter.

Damp quarters—rheumatic hogs; rheumatic hogs—unhealthy animals and unprofitable production.

Timothy hay, however, bright or sweet, is not good sheep feed at any time during the feeding season.

More than ever before, the sheep industry has grown to a great extent, especially since the year of 1915.

Ewes near weaning must be watched and placed in clean, dry pens, given a thick bed of fine cut straw.

The greatest handicap to the horse industry at present is the large number of nondescript, inferior horses.

Shredded c23 stover makes very good feed as a winter roughage if the stalks are not too wet when put in the barn.