

## FABRICS INSPIRE NEW COSTUMES



NEARLY all afternoon gowns for the season now passing have been made of plain cloths and the spring finds us prepared to welcome something different. New figured silks and light weight wools, in dull plaids or cross-bars, foretell afternoon frocks traveling away from one-color cloths and familiar designs. Their creators, dealing with new fabrics, are inspired to delight us with models as original and handsome as appears in the dignified dress shown in the picture above. Any of the finer fabrics, whether of silk, wool or cotton, might be successfully built into a dress like this. In this frock the straight-hanging skirt is arranged in wide box plaits, with the distance between them equaling their width. It is the regulation shoe-top length with three-inch hem, and these

brief details cover its description. A very graceful overgarment amounts to a short coat, with front and back panels extended to the knees and finished with embroidered motifs in silk floss. The coat is shortened over the hips where a little fullness in the material suggests something of the fashionable flare at the sides. Three-quarter length sleeves are finished with a band and tabs of ribbon, in which the band slips through the tabs. The neck is finished in the same way with long ties of ribbon hanging at the front. Round, satin-covered buttons are set in a row at each side of the front, where the overgarment opens over a vest of plaited white georgette. Black satin ribbon, like that used for the ties, makes the narrow, plain girdle.

## Hats for Crisp Springtime



SUMMERTIME may bring big and wide-brimmed hats, and already rumor is making generous promises in that respect, but for early spring the number of small hats hardly leaves room for the consideration of anything else.

The small tailored hats for early wear, are brilliant in inverse ratio to their size. Everything, almost, that finds place in their construction or trimming is "shiny." Straw and silk braids, and many fabrics have a varnished, high-luster surface.

Many off-the-face shapes provide spirited small hats developed in the new materials, and there are a few models with moderately wide brims, like the hat made of silk shown at the center of the group above. Above it, at the left, a straight-brimmed sailor of braid has a top crown of georgette.

Bands of ribbon and metal buckles make its neat finish. The little hat at its right is of black and white satin straw braid and has a cut-out upturned brim with little rosettes of straw posed against it.

A similar braid covers the round crown of the hat at the left. The upturned brim is faced with a millinery patent leather, banded and crossed with braid. This is a sturdy looking little model which invites the use of a veil. Patent leather is a courtesy title for a thin, shiny fabric which is soft and very popular. Highly lustrous straw braid and crepe georgette make the trim hat opposite.

*Julia Bottomly*

## IN THE LIMELIGHT

### CHARLES W. ELIOT YOUNG AT EIGHTY-FIVE



Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, is an object lesson of what correct living will do for a man, according to Dr. George S. Meylan, professor of physical education and medical director of the gymnasium at Columbia. He says:

"The striking thing about every man I meet who is an exception in health, vitality and long life is that each mentions moderation as the reason for his long and active life. Charles W. Eliot is eighty-five (portrait herewith) and his long, active, working life still continues without the slightest bit of slowing up. He still works as hard as ever, but also still takes his early-morning exercise. I remember Doctor Eliot many years ago. In rain or shine, sleet or snow, the bitterest cold, each morning found him cycling, horseback riding or walking. And Doctor Eliot is as hard a walker as ever."

Exercise, however, is only one of the links in Doctor Meylan's chain. His friend, Doctor Eliot, was always sure to get as much sleep every night as his system demanded; enough and yet not too much to eat, and, above all, to refrain from eating between meals; to get enough and proper recreation, and to bathe and dress properly.

In other words, Doctor Eliot was careful to forge each link carefully. The result is a man of eighty-five, who stands splendidly erect. He is a man who has the spring of youth in his step. He attends committee and business meetings of all kinds, makes lucid and clever addresses and is as active in hard work as he was at twenty-five.

### LODGE, "REALITY OF THE UNSEEN"

Sir Oliver Lodge's American spiritualistic campaign is now in full swing. Here are some of the things he says in his lecture, "The Reality of the Unseen."

We are separated from those who have gone before only by a veil of the senses. There is no gulf between us. If there is a gulf it is between heaven and hell. If there is a chasm—love bridges the chasm.

The spiritual universe is the foundation of all religion. The communion of saints, the communion of the spirits with the people on the earth—is a reality. They and we are agents of the Almighty.

My message to you is that those who have gone before and through the veil are all of one family. The other life is all around us. The brain is the screening organ. During our short period on earth we have practical work to do. If our minds are centered on the glories beyond we could hardly attend to our work here.

Do not let a horrible thing like war break up your family ties. It is sad for those young fellows to have been cut off from their youth, but they died in a noble cause. They are not gone from us entirely. They have merely emigrated before us. They are not disembodied. They are discernable.

The saints of history have not been fooled. We trace the grades of existence beneath us but not above us. But it is a spiritual universe. We ought not to allow ourselves to be limited to what allows us to do our daily work.

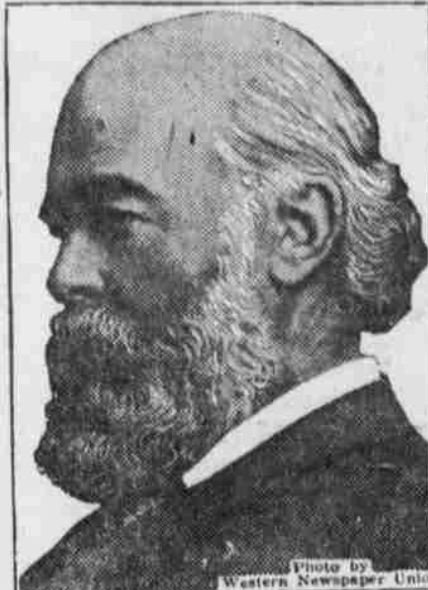
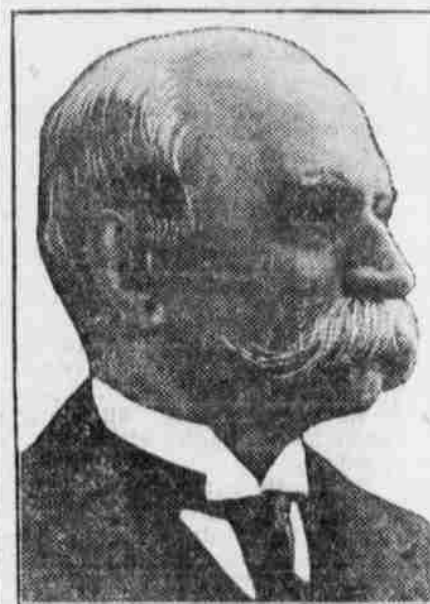


Photo by Western Newspaper Union

### CHANDLER GETS PERKIN MEDAL



Eighty-three years old and still hard at work at the top of his profession, Dr. Charles F. Chandler of New York city, technical advisor to the Chemical Foundation, has received the Perkin gold medal awarded to him by the Society of Chemical Industry for his notable scientific achievements.

This honor comes to Doctor Chandler at one of the busiest periods of a career of sixty years devoted to the advancement of American industrial chemistry, of which he is hailed as the dean. He retired from the professorship of chemistry at Columbia university in 1911, saying that he wished to give up teaching before he was "overtaken by the infirmities of old age." He has kept so far ahead of them that he goes to his office in Fulton street every day and advises the chemical manufacturers of the United States as to how they may best

employ the four thousand foreign chemical patents taken over by the alien property custodian. He is also consulted by large corporations, makes researches in his private laboratory and thus in his eighty-fourth year he has entered upon a new phase of activity. The Perkin medal is given annually to that American chemist who in the opinion of a jury of his profession has done the most to advance the progress of chemistry. The original medal was conferred upon Sir William Perkin by the British Society of Chemical Industry, in recognition of his discoveries which led to the founding of the coal-tar dye industry.

### SELECTED FILMS FOR CHILDREN

Beautiful films of animals, stories and fairy tales are being shown in New York at the series of children's Saturday morning matinees, under the auspices of the National Kindergarten association. These films have been carefully selected with the co-operation of the National Motion Picture league, 381 Fourth avenue, New York.

The league has been working for six years for the improvement of films, and has met with success through the efforts of its president, Mrs. Adele F. Woodward, and her efficient corps of workers. The films that receive the indorsement of the league are included in a weekly bulletin which is distributed to members throughout the country. Millions of children visit motion picture theaters daily, and parents need such a list in order to have the right kind of picture shown.

The programs arranged for the series of entertainments given by the National Kindergarten association will be printed in the bulletins of the league.



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## FARMER SHOULD BE MORE FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF JUDGING STOCK



The Farmer Who is Equipped to Do His Own Stock Judging, as These Farmers Are Doing, Has an Asset of Special Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A real need in agricultural regions today is more widespread knowledge of how to judge live stock properly. While the judging of the finest animals is likely to remain an art in which relatively few persons can attain the highest standing, nevertheless farmers as a whole should be thoroughly familiar with the general principles of judging stock. Knowledge of this sort is a real asset.

The art of judging beef cattle is the foundation of all beef-cattle shows, and also is largely the means of determining the value of cattle offered in public sales. It serves as a basis for every man who buys and raises cattle to seek improvement along well-recognized forms.

If a breeder is not a good judge he cannot mate individuals so as to get the best possible offspring. Knowledge may be obtained through long experience, but a systematic course in judging may accomplish the same end at a cost of fewer mistakes and a much shorter time. If a farmer is a competent judge of feeders, for example, he can go to the market and save the buying charges or commissions on a deal which otherwise would have to be handled through commission men.

For the man who feeds cattle for commercial purposes, it is more important to study how to judge feeders than fat cattle. Judging the former requires more skill than judging the latter.

Without standards, stock judging cannot be made a success. The smallest cattle owner as well as the man who owns a large herd needs to be familiar with the ideal beef type. This animal, when fat, must have a low-set body which is broad, deep and smooth, with level lines, having a thick, even covering of firm flesh. Hair, hide and bone of good quality, together with general character and style, also serve as an indication of the finer parts which cannot be seen.

In learning to judge beef cattle it is necessary to become familiar with the location and names of the different parts of the animal. The names are similar in all classes of live stock, and can be learned easily by referring to annotated illustrations or diagrams. The names of wholesale cuts of the beef carcass correspond quite closely to those of the live animal, the only difference being that the wholesale carcass contains fewer parts.

Three Classes of Cattle. From the butcher's standpoint, cattle may be divided into three classes—fat cattle, feeders and breeding cattle. The first comprises animals ready for the butcher's block; the second is the "unfinished product," and the third constitutes the class from which the others are produced. In fat cattle, one must judge according to what the cattle are at the time. In feeders, the animals which give promise of putting on the biggest and cheapest gains, and developing into the best beef form when fattened, are the ones desired. In breeding cattle, the true beef form is of prime importance, but there must also be assurance that the beef characteristics will be transmitted to the offspring.

Judging Fat Cattle and Feeders. Fat cattle, so-called, include steers, heifers, calves, cows, and bulls. Fat steers and heifers constitute by far the largest percentage. Each must be considered from the butcher's standpoint, the finish and quality of flesh being of prime importance. Cattle bred especially for beef purposes have a tendency to produce marbled meat or to deposit layers of fat throughout the lean meat, while in cattle bred exclusively for dairy purposes, the tendency is to deposit a surplus fat, principally around the internal organs, where it becomes a relatively cheap suet and does not tend to improve the quality of the lean meat. In judging feeders, it must be borne in mind that they are "unfinished" cattle, and therefore do not have the width and flesh covering of fat cattle. In general, the same qualifications apply to feeders as to fat cattle, except that certain points of the score card must be emphasized and others minimized. The desirable feeder is the one that will dress out a high percentage of high-priced meats when finished and slaughtered. Breeding cattle, first of all, must

have the true beef form. In that respect they are intermediate between feeders and fat cattle so far as flesh is concerned. Early maturity and easy fattening qualities should be present to a marked degree. Good handling qualities are essential, as excessive fat, showing that the animal has been pampered, is undesirable. Heavy flesh is necessarily of importance, but breeding cattle should be judged more by their value as breeding stock than by the flesh they carry. Superabundance of flesh may hide defects. Too much emphasis cannot be given to the fact that animals being judged should have ability to transmit their usefulness and desirable characteristics to their offspring. In fact, propensity should be so strong and the line of breeding so well defined for the specific purpose that the animal will have a tendency to produce better individuals than itself. Propensity is obtained by consistent breeding toward a definite type and therefore is to be expected most frequently among animals true to their breed type.

Suggestions About Judging. In judging a class of cattle or inspecting a single individual, one should first make a general survey of the animals or animal, examining the general features from a distance and noting the general outline and typical beef form.

When first approaching an animal, note the front view and the features of the head and the width and depth of the chest. On moving toward the side, note the depth of the body and the lowness of the flank. The rear view will give the width of the back, spring of the ribs and thickness and development of the hind quarters, particularly the thighs and twist. After a survey of the animal from a short distance, a close inspection of the various parts of the body should be made, beginning at the head.

In the case of beginners, judging work usually should commence with the use of the score card, after the various parts of the animal have been identified and the use of the card has been explained. One should make a complete examination of the individual before the various cuts are noted on the card. The score card is intended primarily for beginners, and is to be used in learning the details of comparative judging. Comparative judging is employed exclusively in placing the awards at public beef-cattle shows. Practice test may be confined to selecting the best individual in a class of cattle of the same age.

As one becomes more proficient, animals of different ages may be judged, but the sexes should be kept separate. In comparative judging one must examine the various parts and make direct comparison, keeping in mind the parts which are relatively the most important.

The judge-to-be should gradually acquire facility in summarizing the total of the qualifications of each animal. Use of the score card is a step toward efficiency in the difficult task of comparative judging. Only in close competition in comparative judging does the experienced judge need to place side by side the smallest details. However, in many judging contests, this becomes necessary, and the judge may finally be required to make his decision upon relatively fine points.

Sample score cards for fat and feeder-beef cattle and for breeding beef cattle, together with a model card for comparative judging by class or team, constitute part of the material contained in a recent Farmers' bulletin issued by the department of agriculture, entitled "Judging Beef Cattle." The 21 pages of text discuss in popular language the various features of judging beef cattle, and it contains suggestions regarding their scoring. The bulletin may be had free upon request.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

A silo is a safety vault for stock feed.

Better feeding and better housing are the needs of live stock raising.

A few more animals might help you to diversify crops and make farming more profitable.