

Autumn Costumes



The costume at the top is of soft cloth in a "dregs of wine" shade, trimmed with a heavy raised embroidery in the same shade. This embroidery simulates a bolero and trims the underskirt.

The princess tunic is ornamented at the bottom with buttons and forms a sort of tabler attached on each side to a girde of the material, the rounded ends of which are fastened with buttons.

The yoke is of white lace bordered on each side with a band of tulle or liberty.

The other costume is of plum-colored taffeta or cloth. It forms a princess tunic with little sleeves and is turned up at the bottom. It is ornamented at front with straps of cord and passementerie buttons, and is finished around the neck and sleeves with a cord embroidery.

The undersleeves are of Irish lace colored to match the gown, and the little chemisette is of white tulle. The lower part of the skirt is gathered at the top and set on underneath the tunic, forming a deep flounce.

YOUNG GIRL'S PARTY



Cream-erge costumes are always so nice, and this would be a smart style in which to make one. The skirt is made with a seam up the left side of front, it is wrapped and stitched twice, and has silk-covered buttons sewn on the inside. The semi-fitting coat fastens on the bust with buttons and cords, braid to match is put twice round the entire coat, and also edges the sleeves.

Hat of white straw, trimmed with a wreath of flowers.

Materials required: Six and one-half yards serge 48 inches wide, seven yards braid, two dozen buttons, 3½ yards coat lining.

Girl's Preparedness.

There is something very pitiable about a girl. She wears calico, but talks knowingly about the latest styles in silks. Her home is furnished plainly, but she knows the latest styles in furniture; she knows how the silverware should be arranged at dinners, the latest stitch for the marking of monograms on the finest table damask, the etiquette to be observed at a dinner, a reception or a ball, although she never attended anything more than a neighborhood party in her life. Her father's monthly income is not as large as the pin money a rich girl would spend in a day, but she knows what the rich girl should wear and buy to be in touch with the times. She is, in short, prepared at any time to marry a rich man and become a society leader.—Acheson Globe.

Mark Children's Clothes.

Buy a five-cent bolt of white linen tape; cut in small pieces and write a child's name on each piece. Paste their names written in black ink on white pieces, inside each overshoe, gloves, mitten and cap, and as a result the children's garments never get mixed up or lost at school or church.

CHARACTER REVEALED BY HAT

The Observant Can Tell at a Glance What Manner of Person is Wearing It.

That there is any character to be displayed in the choice and manner of wearing a hat will doubtless be a revelation to many girls. But a girl who is at all observing can tell from the hat another woman wears what manner of person it is with whom she is dealing.

There is a little round black hat, with scarcely any attempt at trimming, except a flat, black bow. This hat is sure to be worn by a little old maid, one who is sweetened rather than soured by her single lot. She is one who is absorbed in other people's children.

A simple little toque worn with a veil indicates the girl of great common sense. Nothing especially startling or original about her. Just a good sort.

The girl who chooses a hat with abrupt angles, who always has wings or stiff, conventional trimming on her hats, and who never wears flowers, is another kind altogether. You may always know her to be determined, independent, and if given half a chance, she will be domineering.

There is a sort of soft, elusive, feathery kind of creation that is worn by some women. A man would say she was distinctly feminine, womanly in all she did. But she is more than this—she is subtle, elusive and charming. She is the girl all men think they would like to marry, but there are not enough of this sort to go round.

Bed Coverings.

As fall advances and the country wife is preparing her house for the cooler days, she will find an excellent substitute for flimsy swiss and net coverings upon her bed in cotton taffeta. It can be purchased in pretty colors and finished with a flounce of the same material. One can applique immense flower motifs to the cover should a color be desired. There are flower patterns in cretonne that greatly resemble Bierdermier and they look artistic on cotton taffeta. The latest cover is perfectly square and sections are cut out at each corner so that the straight valance can fall perfectly flat around the bed and will not be tucked up at corners. But the feature is this: A strip of lace insertion, cotton oriental braid or some fancy trimming is stitched to outline the top of the bed or box portion, and the edges of the straight valance are trimmed with short ruffles of flowered lawn. These are wonderfully pretty, especially when lawn is used to strip the cover.

Blue Tweed Suit.

A tweed suit for the autumn is of dark blue with a suggestion of purple and sepia in the pattern. It has a long coat, not fastened with the ubiquitous three buttons above the knee, but with a loose drooping belt resting on the hips and falling lower in front like a small boy's "French" suit. This belt and the facings of the coat are of purple kid or fine leather.

Toilet Powder.

For chafing or prickly heat, brown flour in the skillet and sift twice until fine. For ordinary use a preparation of one-third boric acid to two-thirds cornstarch is sufficient.

MULES HAVE HELPED MAKE MISSOURI FAMOUS

Few Persons Other Than Dealers Know Anything Regarding Versatile Beasts—How They Are Classified.

Kansas City is the world's greatest market for mules, those useful animals that have helped make Missouri famous, yet few persons other than dealers know anything about the versatile beasts. To the average person "a mule is a mule," and that's all. But the dealers will tell you very different. The mule man will talk of "cotton" mules, "mine" mules "pitters," "levee" mules, "sugar" mules, "rice" mules and even "mahogany" mules. He will talk about a mule's "conformation," estimate his height to half an inch and classify him the minute he looks at the animal.

Over half the mules sold on the market are "cotton" mules. Most of them are bought from December 1 to March 1 by the southern planters, or the dealers who supply them. A "cotton" mule must be a good mule, although an extra large one is not demanded. The height varies from 14 to 15½ hands and the weight is from 750 to 1,100 pounds. Trim, smooth-haired mules that show breeding—the Missouri variety—are the kind sought for by the southern dealers and called "cotton" mules in trade vernacular.

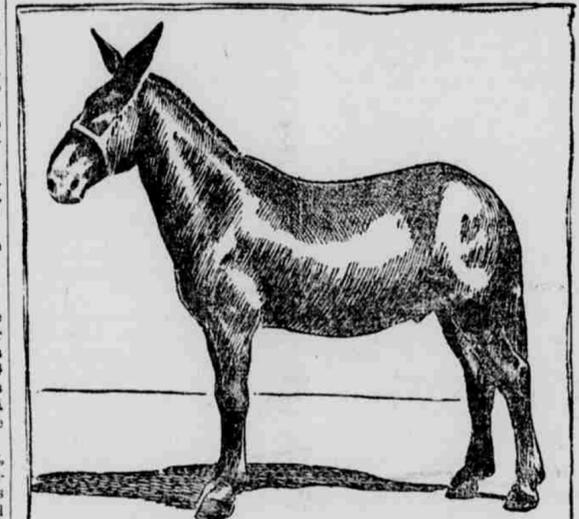
Next in importance is the "construction" mule. With the opening up of work after the financial flurry this class was in demand. The railroad construction camps want big, rugged animals. Style is no object. Big

most any color will do for a "mine" mule except white. At the mine entrance a white mule gets dirty and looks unkempt. Down in the tunnels he remains just white enough to frighten his mates. To the little "pitter" mule in the flickering light of the tunnels there is something so uncanny about his white brother that one white mule in a mine will create a panic.

Then there are "sugar" mules and "rice" mules, used on sugar and rice plantations. The "sugar" mule is a big, fancy priced animal, but the "rice" mule need only be rugged. Mules used in the lumber camps are called "loggers." The principal requirement again is not style but ruggedness. When the call comes from the Central America lumber camps the mule men call the animals "mahogany" mules.

The government buys mules described in their specifications as "wheel" mules, "swing" mules, "lead" mules, "riding or saddle" mules, and "pack" mules. Government mules must be sound and from four to eight years old. The size varies.

Almost any kind of a mule will do for a farm worker, although the farmer will often outbid the representative of a big firm for a pair of "advertisers." Strangely enough, the farmer, the great producer of mules, owns a very small per cent. of them. Most of them are in the hands of the great



A Classy Type of Useful Mule.

footed animals are in demand to make the drawing of heavy loads in loose dirt easier. Where levees are under construction a still larger mule is used. A "construction" mule is 15 to 16½ hands high. A "levee" mule should not be under 16 hands. They are often hitched singly to two-wheeled carts and a big animal is required.

But the mule that brings the highest price is the "advertiser." Size and breeding both count here. For "advertisers" or "wagon" mules, as they are sometimes called, big, well-shaped, nicely matched animals, that make the passer-by turn and look again—in short, a team that advertises the owner—are the kind that bring the big prices. They are gradually taking the place of horses for heavy delivery purposes. Many local firms use them, sometimes hitching them three abreast.

"Mine" mules are a distinct type; they must be broad and "chunky," but not tall. The average height is 14 hands. "Pitters" for hauling ore in underground tunnels should not be over 12½ hands high. An ideal "pitter" is shaped like a dachshund; he has a long body and short legs. Al-

users of the hybrids, the southern planter and contractor.

Mules are high in price now. A good, big "construction" mule sells for \$225 in Kansas City. A well-matched pair of "advertisers" will bring \$500.

Why is there such a demand for the mule? The reason is not far to seek. The "fool mule" of the comic paper is not such a fool after all. He takes care of himself and the barn men of any big teaming company will tell you a pair of mules will outlast two or three pairs of horses at hard work. A mule could give an athlete points on training. He will not overeat or overdrink. After hard work he will not eat or drink until rested. He seems to know that he cost his owner no small sum and will not allow a careless driver to overwork him. He is not of a nervous temperament and loses no energy worrying, as a horse does. To the diseases that attack the horse in the south he is immune. Everything considered, the demand for the mule is a just tribute to his usefulness. Missourians should have a proper pride in the Missouri mule, the ideal beast of draft and burden for the south.

FIRST STEP IN FATTENING

Turn Sheep on Aftermath Rape, Cleanings in Cornfields, Etc., Preparing For Grains.

More or less difficulty will be met by those who are feeding sheep for the first time, and more with lambs than with older sheep, because the first are more delicate. The first



Some Fat Ones.

step in fattening is to turn the sheep on aftermath rape, cleanings in the cornfields, etc., thus making good use of such feed and at the same time preparing the animals for their subsequent grains. This is all preparatory to their actual fattening and little trouble has been experienced from it, unless possible scours—caused by the green feed, says the Rural Home,

When sheep begin to eat corn heartily they should be carefully watched as to stomach and intestinal troubles. Lambs, especially, eat ravenously. They should be given plenty of salt and water, and induced to eat as much green or dry roughage as is possible. This will prevent their eating too heavily of corn.

Sheep intended for the feed lot in a short time should be brought gradually to concentrated feed, while on the green stuff not more than a small handful of oats should be given each animal per day, and at least four weeks should be occupied in getting them on full feed. Sheep that have not been used to grain should gain well if so fed. When on fattening feed they will finish off nicely and may be marketed by New Year's. Since they can be finished by that time there is no reason why they should be pushed hard, and possibly at a loss.

The greatest trouble an ambitious feeder has is to feed lightly enough at first, to take enough care in getting the sheep on full feed without over-feeding or causing them to scour abnormally. Patience and care in the work are the chief essentials.

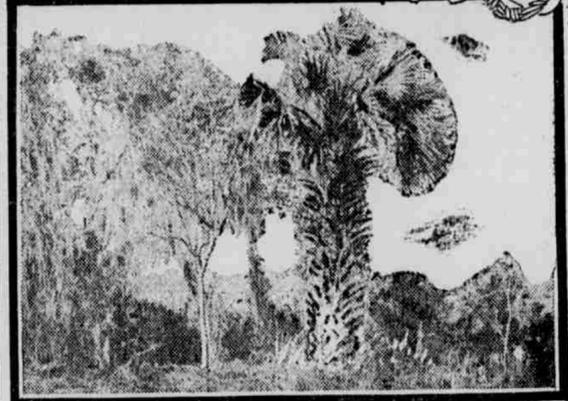
Fattening Hogs.

A patch of cane sown broad is a splendid place for the fattening hogs to run in during the late summer and autumn. Also, the same may be said of rape

FOREST CONDITIONS IN FLORIDA



SKIDDING, OR LOG WAGON



CABBAGE PALMETTO

PRELIMINARY investigation of the forest conditions of Florida was made during the past winter by the United States Forest Service in co-operation with the state. The report is now completed and has been submitted to the governor for his consideration. It is hoped that the legislature may be able to incorporate at least some of the recommendations into law in the near future.

Florida occupies a prominent position among the timber and turpentine producing states of the country. It has, at present, a greater per cent. of its land in forest than any other state. Some of the finest stands of longleaf pine in the south are contained within its borders. The development of the forest industries during the past few years has been phenomenal. While the agricultural development in certain parts of the state will make permanent use of immense areas of cut-over land, the bulk of lands now being cut over will not be needed for agricultural purposes for many years to come. In the meantime the timber producing possibilities of such lands are being destroyed by repeated fires, turpentine, and reckless lumbering. The opportunity to organize and adopt plans of forest management should not be delayed until the forest lands have all been cut over.

Many states have temporarily developed at the expense of their forest interests and have realized too late the disastrous effects of wasting their forest resources.

The report of the Forest Service Examiner in Florida lays particular stress on the importance of a strong forest policy for the state. There should be a commission of forestry to have general supervision of the forestry interests of the state and to appoint a state forester. It should be the duty of the state forester, under the direction of the commission, to advise private owners in reference to forest management, to bring to public attention the damage done by forest fires, to formulate and put into execution a firewarden system to protect the forests from fires, to encourage more conservative systems of lumbering and turpentine, to investigate tax and grazing problems, and in general promote a healthy interest in forest preservation in the state.

The forest fire problem in Florida, as in other southern states, was found to be a most serious hindrance to the perpetuation of the forests. The practice of burning over the ground annually destroys all possibility of a young growth of pine to take the place of the mature timber when it is cut. Moreover, fires injure the standing timber, especially where the trees have been boxed, and destroy the vegetable covering of the soil. It has been demonstrated that repeated fires decrease the value of the forest for grazing purposes.

In order to check the annual fire evil, the report proposes a forest fire law for Florida which shall make it unlawful and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any individual or corporation to start fires on land not their own. The proposed law also makes every owner liable for damages resulting from the spread of fire from his own land to that of another. There are many other important features in the proposed law, such as the appointment of firewardens, the use of spark arresters on locomotives and engines, and posting of fire notices.

The report furthermore recommends the establishment of state forests from tax lands and by purchase, as has already been done by many states in the country.

The forests of Florida have lasted longer than in many states, perhaps because the state has been more generously endowed with valuable growth. The need of forest preserva-

tion has not been so apparent in the past, but those who understand the present conditions in Florida and in other states should be alive to the necessity of taking some action to cut wisely what forests remain, and provide for regeneration on lands that have already been denuded. The report explains the present situation in detail and points the way for a wiser consideration in the future.

The south, with 27 per cent. of the total area of the United States, contains about 42 per cent. of the total forest area of the country. The forest area by states is as follows: Alabama, 20,000,000 acres; Arkansas, 24,200,000; Florida, 20,000,000; Georgia, 22,300,000; Kentucky, 10,000,000; Louisiana, 16,500,000; Maryland, 2,200,000; Mississippi, 17,500,000; North Carolina, 19,600,000; South Carolina, 12,000,000; Tennessee, 15,000,000; Texas, 20,000,000; Virginia, 14,000,000, and West Virginia, 9,100,000.

The south, it will be seen, has still much of the virgin forest of the country. This forest must be used of course, in order to meet the steadily expanding wants of the section. It must be used in such a manner, however, that the very most may be made from its annual cut, while at the same time this cut is being replaced by new growth. In this way its timber will remain a source of perpetual wealth.

The importance of forest conservation to southern interests is clearly understood by the people of the south. The future of the south is more nearly bound up in the plan of forest preservation, with its accompanying protection to watersheds, power-streams, and wood-working industries, than is anything now before the people of that part of the country. Not only is the protection of the watersheds, which will some day furnish the power to run all manufacturing establishments in the entire south, an important matter to the south, but the industries depending upon the forest products will also be benefited by the protection thrown about the remaining timbered area.

Quinault Indians' Fisheries.

The Quinault Indians deserve praise for the efficient and far seeing methods adopted in the management of their fisheries. They have learned the lesson taught by their white brethren that if the salmon is to be conserved the fish must be permitted to go up the stream to the spawning ground. This year the Quinaults adopted a rule under which they kept a runway in the stream free from nets, and many thousands of "bluebacks" were seen to pass up the stream. Heretofore the nets have been set promiscuously and no attempt was made to conserve the fish.

But even with a runway kept open the Indians enjoyed the greatest catch in the memory of old men of the tribe this year. The 120,000 salmon caught had a value of about \$45,000, and of this sum \$24,000 will go to the heads of 30 families. That is \$800 to the family, a sum sufficient to provide well for an Indian family a year.

Extravagance.

"It takes a maid to be extravagant," said the woman of slender means. "My girl just exhibited to me with much pride something she had bought to send a girl friend for her birthday. It was a sublimated card, with a dove life size, made of paper that fluffed out when you pulled a string, all gay colors and cut out effects something like the old-fashioned valentines. She paid 50 cents for the thing and it probably will get smashed in the mails. Just think of the handkerchiefs, gloves, stockings, hat pins, collars and all manner of pretty useful things you can get for 50 cents. But the other girl probably will be delighted, so why should I worry?"