

Georgette and Satin



Georgette combines well with all the fashionable silks for summer semi-dresses and these include foulards, satins and taffetas. The printed foulards, made up with plain georgette, have accounted for many of the most beautiful frocks, the two fabrics being used in about equal proportions. Satin and georgette, with a preponderance of satin, seem the rule in very dressy models. The reverse of this, a frock of georgette with trimming of satin, makes such intriguing afternoon dresses as that one pictured here. Printed chiffons and voiles of the indestructible kind are also combined with satin and used as a trimming and in accessories for them.

There is nothing more beautiful than georgette in certain gray tones, especially the lighter ones. The dress shown here may be developed in any of the colors presented for spring, but it is a pleasure to imagine it in that tone of gray called "nickel" and in another known as "silver." In "beige" and "fawn" it is sure of making a triumph, and in "vistarina" and "hyacinth" blue it would be lovely.

This frock is made over an underskirt and short bodice of satin and has a long tunic. A silk cord, used for the decoration, is couched on the georgette in a very simple pattern. It outlines an apron effect on the tunic, one of the numberless vagaries in designing that keep the tunic interest-

ing. The bodice has a round neck and fastens at the side under a band of satin. The flowing sleeves are a tribute to that popular innovation in this season's styles. Three bands of satin make a fine decoration for them. There is a crushed (or wrinkled) girdle of the crepe georgette that does not interfere with the graceful lines which, more than anything else, make the success of these soft frocks.

Riotously Youthful.

The spirit of youth is rampant in all the new fashions. Joyously, recklessly, it runs through every design. The whole glad world is rejuvenated through peace. The days of mourning and somber bitterness are over. So the psychological reaction has swept through everything pertaining to woman's apparel. Every woman looks ten years younger because the hearts of the world are glad with the spirit of hope. Young hearts demand young clothes, and so it has come to pass that youthful models characterize the fashions of the hour.

Accessories in Red.

One of the new contributions to colorful accessories are collar and cuff sets of bright ruby red. These are made of satin sometimes with navy blue linings, and are regarded as especially desirable to lighten up a dark blue frock.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

PREMIER HUGHES OF AUSTRALIA



It transpires that President Wilson during his first attendance dominated the peace conference to such an extent that few of the members dared to raise their voices against his. One of the few, it is said, is William Morris Hughes, premier of Australia, who took exception to nearly everything Mr. Wilson had to say on the subject of the disposition of the former overseas German dependencies captured by the self-governing British colonies.

The contrast between the two men is great. Hughes is small, weighs less than 100 pounds and is alarmingly frail, having been a sufferer from dyspepsia all his life. The utterances of Premier Hughes suggested the labor agitator rather than those of the university president or the statesman, betrayed a lack of cultivation and were delivered in tones that were not only particularly rasping, but also unnecessarily loud, this being due to the fact that he is stone deaf, and therefore unable to gauge the sound of his own voice.

Whenever Premier Hughes takes part in a congress or debate he has by his side wonderfully trained secretaries who write brief summaries of the proceedings. In spite of this tremendous handicap he gets off pointed and witty retorts which have inspired a wholesome terror of his tongue. He is a wonderful speaker, with volcanic eloquence.

He was born in North Wales, emigrated to Australia at twenty-two and began life there as an itinerant schoolmaster in the interior. In Sydney he opened a small general store. Then he became identified with trades unionism in its beginning and climbed to power with it.

REPRESENTATIVE GOOD OF IOWA

The congressional election of 1918 having taken the control of the house of representatives from the Democrats, the Republican majority is reorganizing the house for the Sixty-sixth congress. The Republican committee on committees tentatively slated for chairman of the appropriations committee James William Good of Iowa. This appropriations committee is one of the "ten principal" committees and in the present condition of congressional legislation it is evident that it is an exceedingly important committee. Incidentally the Republicans have decided to change the ratio of representation in these ten committees from 12 majority and 9 minority members to 13 majority and 8 minority members.



Mr. Good represents the Fifth Iowa district. It is composed of the counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama. His constituents number approximately 200,000. His home city is Cedar Rapids. He is a "native son," having been born in Linn county September 24, 1866. He was graduated from Coe college in 1892 and received the degree of bachelor of laws from the University of Michigan.

The new chairman of the appropriations committee has been in Washington for 12 years, having been elected to the Sixty-first congress and continuously re-elected since that time.

SET YOUR CLOCKS AHEAD MARCH 29



The daylight-saving law will go into effect Sunday, March 30, as the Sixty-fifth congress failed to pass the agricultural appropriation bill which carried a rider repealing it. Here is the law as it stands:

"That at two o'clock antemeridian of the last Sunday in March of each year the standard time of each zone shall be advanced one hour, and at two o'clock antemeridian of the last Sunday in October of each year the standard time of each zone shall be, by retarding one hour, returned to the astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing each zone, respectively."

The national war garden commission has led the movement to retain the law. Secretary P. S. Ridsdale, who has just returned from Europe, says: "This is one of the most constructive pieces of legislation. In Europe they consider the daylight sav-

ing one of their greatest reconstruction assets. It means millions of dollars in increased food production and to better health of the bench, shop, desk and counter workers. Here it means that for 210 days one hundred million people will have advantage of an extra hour of daylight. The commission points out that it means more than two billion eight-hour days to the people of this country."

IN THE AIR OR UNDER THE SEA

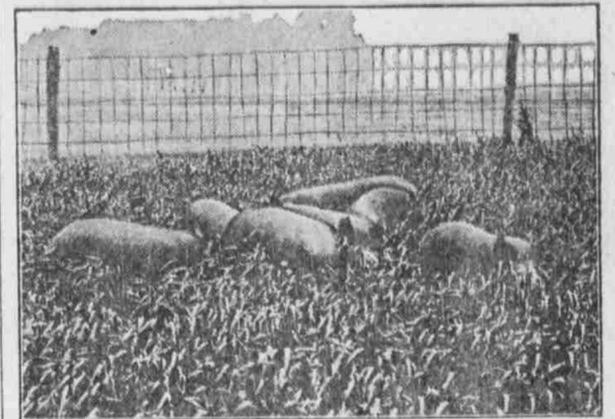
Is there to be another race for the North pole, this time between Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., in an airplane, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, in a submarine? Anyway, Peary says he's going in an airplane and that it is just the thing. Stefansson intimates that the airplane is useless, but that the submarine looks good to him and he may go in one. In Chicago, the other day, the man who has lived in the arctic region five of the last six years had this to say about the Windy City:

"Your Chicago atmosphere reminds me of where I came from. It is so much like the inside of an Eskimo hut, with its open fire and its odor of fish oil." Having freed his mind concerning Chicago smoke, he said:

"The wireless will not help us much in the arctic. The airplane has no uses there. But in a submarine I believe it will be possible to penetrate hundreds of miles farther into the frozen parts of the earth. My next expedition may be made in an undersea boat. It all depends on whether the idea has the practical value which I believe it presents."



PIGS OF ANY AGE THRIVE ON SPRING-SEEDED FORAGE CROPS AND PASTURES



Cereal Crops Furnish Good Pasture for Pigs in Early Spring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To make hog production most profitable, pasture should be provided whenever possible. The earlier in the year green feed can be supplied the better. Pigs of any age relish green feed, and its use reduces the cost of producing gains. In addition, it keeps the animals in good, thrifty condition.

Temporary pastures, such as the cereals, are best utilized in the early spring, and forage crops such as corn, soy beans, cowpeas and, in the South, velvet beans, furnish fall grazing. In the late spring and summer there is a season during which few temporary pastures are available, with the exception of rape. At that time permanent pastures, such as alfalfa, the clovers, bluegrass, Bermuda, and a number of others, have their greatest use. They do not furnish grazing as early in the spring as do the cereals previously mentioned, but they grow better during late spring and summer and afford an abundance of forage at a season when few other pastures are ready to graze.

Permanent pastures require a minimum of attention and care. They make the cheapest forage, as it is not necessary to plow and replant each year. If not too heavily grazed they may be carried over from one season to the next and increase in value each year. Only a little supplement need be fed to obtain a normal growth of the pigs.

One of the chief advantages of the permanent pasture is its long growing season. Growth continues from spring until fall, and the forage is palatable and nutritious at almost any time. Either a few hogs may be grazed during the whole season, or after the pasture has made considerable growth a large number may be pastured for a

short time with practically equal results in the amount of pork produced to the acre. This shows that a permanent pasture is adapted to a variety of conditions. It takes the place of a reserve forage crop, being called upon to furnish grazing at any time of the year when other pastures fail or are exhausted.

Feed Grains With Pasture.

Although pasture reduces the amount of grain needed to bring pigs to a profitable weight and prepare them for market, it does not furnish a complete food. A sufficient quantity of roughage cannot be consumed and digested to supply all the nutrients required for rapid growth. The forage, especially from leguminous pastures, furnishes a cheap source of protein, supplies ash for bone making, adds bulk to the ration, acts as a mild laxative and tonic, and keeps the hog's system in condition to utilize profitably the concentrated feeds. Even with the present high prices of grain it pays better not to cut the grain ration more than half, feeding at the rate of two pounds daily for 100 pounds live weight to pigs on pasture instead of the usual four to five pounds when they are in a dry lot. Pigs that are fed grain while on pasture will gain a pound or more a day from weaning to a weight of 200 to 250 pounds, while those getting little or no grain will gain but one-half to three-quarter pound a day.

This will bring pigs to a marketable weight early in fall. A grain ration, then, reduces the time of feeding, the risk, interest on the investment, and produces a higher condition with a finer and more palatable meat and fat. Light, steady grain feeding on pasture gives better results than heavier feeding during a shorter finishing period.

PUMPKINS SUPERIOR AS FEED FOR STOCK

Have High Value for Succulence When Fed With Roughage.

Impression of Some Feeders That Seeds Have Tendency to Decrease Milk Flow Is Fallacy—Most Excellent for Pigs.

Pumpkins, coming as they do at a time of the year when grass begins to fall and before grain feeding is commenced, cannot be excelled as a feed for cattle. They have practically the same composition as different roots, and their feeding value for any kind of stock is practically the same.

Analysis shows that one ton of clover hay has as much feeding value as seven tons of pumpkins. When, however, pumpkins are fed in connection with clover hay or other like roughage they have on account of their succulence a greater feeding value than the analysis indicates. A succulent feed added to the ration always enables animals to digest and assimilate a little more dry matter.

Some feeders have the impression that seeds should be removed from pumpkins before feeding to dairy cows, as they believe the seeds have a tendency to decrease the flow of milk. There is no well-grounded foundation for this belief, as tests have proved.

When pumpkins are fed in excess the seeds act injuriously on the kidneys, but where fed in moderation no injurious results need be feared. One to two medium-sized pumpkins at a time twice a day is sufficient for each cow.

The greatest value obtained from the pumpkins fed to hogs in connection with corn comes from the corrective influence exercised on the digestion. They have a cooling influence on the system and keep the pigs' stomach and bowels in perfect condition. The animals are thus less subject to different ailments.

Since pumpkin seeds are exceedingly rich in protein too many should not be given to the hogs. Pumpkin seeds are a natural vermifuge and in limited quantities are valuable for hogs affected with worms.

For Planting Garden Peas.

Plant your garden peas in rows three feet wide and cover to a depth of five or six inches. The smooth varieties are best for early planting, as they are harder than the wrinkled type. Good varieties are Alaska, extra early, and first and best.

PASTURE CROPS FOR HOGS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The best crops to plant in early spring for hog pasture are wheat, oats, rye, barley, rape, Canadian field peas, and vetch. Any of the cereals do well planted singly or in combination with rape, Canadian field peas, and vetch. In certain sections, where these crops will survive the winter, they can be sown the previous fall. There are a large number of valuable hog forages which may be grown in the South. They include corn, sorghum, winter grains, alfalfa, red and crimson clover, soy beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, peanuts, chufas, sweet potatoes, mangels, and rape.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Kitchen sloop containing soap is not the best of hog feed.

Live stock, especially those of the dairy, do best on a variety of feed.

Exercise is as necessary as water and feed to the health of the stock.

Rape makes an excellent and cheap hog pasture. Why not give it a trial?

It's a mistake to sell the brood sow just because she happens to be grown up.

Fattening hogs on corn alone is like trying to build a house with boards only.

Well-cured corn fodder makes excellent roughage for a flock of breeding ewes.

Equal parts of oats, corn and bran make a splendid feed for sheep or lambs.

Always let the bull understand that you are his master—but be kind as well as firm.

Every effort should be made to protect ewe lambs from deleterious influences that retard their physical development.

The Holstein cow is a large animal bred along dairy lines. She is the best beef animal possessing the dairy type.

The Flapper in Silk Attire



So far as clothes are concerned, the earth and the fullness thereof belong to the flapper. A few years ago she did not aspire to silks, or, if she did, her longings were likely to go unconsidered. But silks have been coming her way for several seasons, and the war let down all barriers in its way. This spring finds the younger girls sure of new silk frocks, among them many taffetas. Everyone, for that matter, will wear taffeta—from morning to night—nice negligees are made of it as well as afternoon and evening frocks.

But silk is not the only privilege which grown-ups are willing to share with the younger folks. The tunic appears on a few dresses for girls and is very pretty for them when it is as cleverly managed as it is in the frock pictured above. Here it is slashed at each side of the front, forming an apron-tunic, with small, silk-covered buttons, set in prim rows on it. Two rows of these little buttons on the simple bodice are rather oddly placed at the sides of the neck opening, where a white crepe de chine collar shows a departure from the usual neck finishing. The sleeves are plain, with turned-back, flared cuffs, and the skirt quite full and gathered into the belt. Organdie at the neck, with a

narrow feather-stitched hem is even prettier than georgette for the collar.

A sash, ending in a knot and short ends to the left side, is of striped taffeta. This gives opportunity for dashes of vivid color on the plain blues, brown and greens that are chosen for these quaint and dressy little frocks, and is just what they need to give them life. Besides these taffetas for daytime wear the flapper rejoices in party frocks simply made of taffeta in light colors—pink, blue, maize and pale green. Much pretty stitching embellishes them.

Julie Bottomley

Hand Work Reappears.

We can look for all sorts of hand work now on everything; indeed it is safe to predict that trimming and then more trimming of every sort, braiding, stitching, embroidery, crocheting, every sort of fancy, even the long-ago punch work—is about to appear again. One of the recently imported French trottier suits bearing out this idea shows a fine stitching of white silk threads on a dark blue serge and holding in place bands of black patent leather.