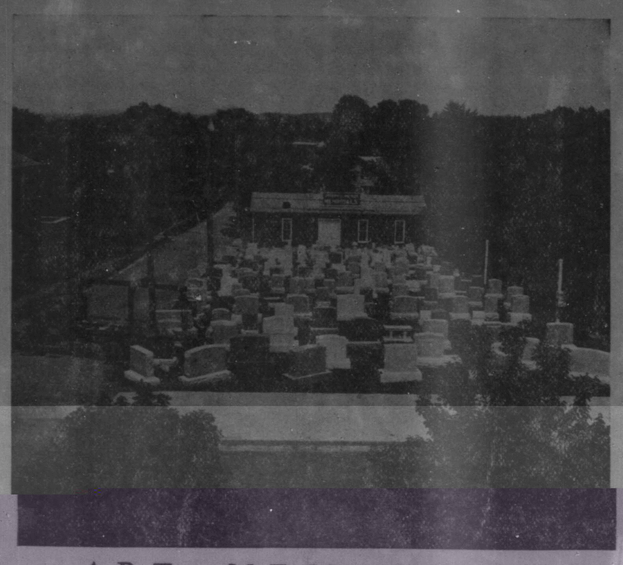
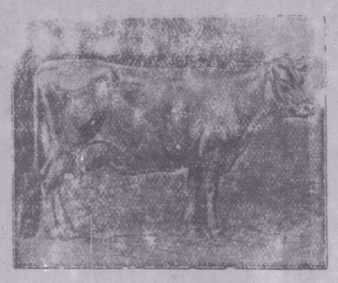


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VELVET PLAYS ITS PART FOR JUVENILE ENSEMBLES



FOR grown-ups to monopolize all the beautiful velvet in the world would not be playing quite fair. So Dame Fashion is seeing to it that tiny tots get their share of this beautiful fabric.

Being midwinter interest centers about coats of velvet with hats to match. The little girl to the left in the picture has reason to feel pretty much "dressed up," clad as she is in a black velvet coat which is collared and cuffed in spotted ermine. The crowning glory of this little miss is her hat which is of matching velvet with wee ermine tails. That the ensemble idea has invaded the realm of childhood's fashions is a fact emphasized throughout the displays in shops and departments devoted to apparel for little folks.

Just because a little girl is not rich is no reason for her not becoming the owner of just such a pretty velvet ensemble as the one shown here. That is if mother happens to be the kind who delights in making wee daughter's dresses and coats and such. Just a remnant of velvet will suffice for the coat and the cunning shirred hat can be made of the left-over pieces. Fortunately it happens to be just the time of year when the stores are offering wonderful bargains in short lengths of velvet.

To some mothers the idea of a cloth coat trimmed with velvet has a direct appeal for the reason that such a coat can be worn throughout all the spring months if it is not too heavily interlined. A very charming styling is suggested in the coat pictured to the right. Scalloped suede finished cloth overlays a deep velvet bordering up and down the front opening. The buttons also add a pleasing trimming touch.

The little hat which complements this coat is very interesting in that its wee ripple brim is of velvet, as is also the motif appliqued on the cloth crown.

An outstanding instance of the ensemble theme is that of the tailored wool chinchilla cloth outfits which both little boys and little girls are wearing. These include coats, single or double breasted, hats with a wee rolling rim and leggins which have zipper fastenings.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY
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Pretty Things that are made at Home



HERE'S something out of the ordinary in the matter of "pretty things that are made at home"—trees made of sealing wax for table decoration. Inspired by the beauty and effectiveness of the crystal or glass trees which are at present the popular thing for decorating party or banquet table, genius has contrived to produce their likeness out of glittering sealing wax.

If you have the following materials you are equipped to make these trees: Sealing wax, white spool wire, also annealed wire, flower stamens and beads. You will also need an alcohol lamp, a wax molder and a piece of glass to work on.

For form and arrangement of leaves, buds and branches, real trees can be observed or else a study of pictures of trees can be made.

There are two methods of making the leaves. One is to spread the sealing wax over a crepe paper foundation; the other is to use the sealing wax only, molding it into form. The former produces opaque leaves in any chosen colors; the latter, being of the transparent wax, most resembles the imported glass trees.

To make the leaves with crepe paper foundation, form white spool wire into a ring about the size which would slip off an ordinary candle (Sketch No. 1). Shape this like a leaf (Sketch No. 2). Cover wire frame with paste and place between two pieces of stretched crepe paper the color you want your leaf (Sketch No. 3). When paste is dry trim close to wire frame (Sketch No. 4). The next step is to cover with sealing wax. Hold the stone and a phosphorus carrier. To leaf near the alcohol lamp, heat light amber wax in flame, covering entire surface drop by drop (Sketch No. 5), smoothing with the palette knife.

To make leaves of solid sealing wax, heat the wax (transparent amber) by holding over flame of alcohol lamp, slowly revolving it until it can be cut with scissors in pieces about one-half inch long or more according to the size of leaf desired. Let this drop upon a piece of glass, then heat end of a three and one-half inch length of the annealed uncovered steel wire and stick it into the soft wax. Pick up with fingers and mold into leaf shape. Mark veins of the leaf with the flat palette knife or molder as it is called. Form branches by assembling the leaves, twisting their long wire stems together, wrapping them with crepe paper or tricoteen. After the tree is complete paint the branches with sealing wax which has been dissolved by placing it in denatured alcohol over night. Tricoteen (a gauze interwoven with tinsel) gives a sparkle to the tree.

Blossoms are made by wiring several leaves in a group, centering them with glass jewels or beads.

Small pieces of wax heated slightly over the alcohol flame are pressed around the base of the trunk for a holder.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
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LIVE STOCK

SIMPLE SYSTEM OF FEEDING PIGS

Swine specialists at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, have tried out a simple system of feeding suckling pigs which consistently makes 200-pound porkers out of them by the time they are six months old and at the same time keeps the gains cheap and reduces labor to a minimum.

W. E. Carroll, chief of swine husbandry at the college, outlines the system as follows:

"As the pigs come to be three or four weeks old, gradually change the sows to the self-feeder. This has been done on the college farm without danger to either sow or litter. By the time the pigs are four weeks old, the sows may be self-fed, free-choice, shelled corn and a mixture of two parts tankage, one part linseed oil meal and one part alfalfa meal or chopped alfalfa hay. As soon as pasture is available, alfalfa is omitted from the mixture.

"This method is especially good if the sows are to be fattened out after the litters are weaned, for they will begin to flesh up as their milk flow decreases. In cases where the sow is to be rebred immediately for a second litter, this treatment puts her in a thrifty condition for breeding as soon as the pigs are weaned. This is advantageous to both the sow and the second litter.

"With heavy milking sows, some precautions may be necessary at the time the pigs are weaned to prevent udder trouble. Such sows and litters may be taken out of the herd and fed a restricted ration the last few days before weaning time and for a short period thereafter.

"As far as the pigs are concerned, they will have taken to the self-feeder so thoroughly that they will not miss their mothers when they are taken away. The pigs can be continued on this same ration until they are marketed. Experiments have shown that it is about the most effective ration available for growing the fattening pigs. In several tests it has proved even more effective than corn and skim milk for dry-lot feeding."

Water Quite Essential in Production of Hogs

Water is as essential as feed, and perhaps more essential, in the production of hogs on a successful scale, says E. F. Ferrin, in charge of the swine section of the animal husbandry division, Minnesota university farm. A regular supply of fresh clean water is a necessary part of the care to which hogs are entitled. They should have plenty of water to drink three times a day. Two waterings on a hot day are not enough, even though some swine growers follow that practice. The use of automatic devices which furnish water when and where the hogs need it is a satisfactory plan, says Mr. Ferrin, but the pigs will do just as well when watered by hand provided the supply is adequate. Usually the most practical condition is to have running water in the pasture.

Pregnant Sows Require Minerals During Winter

Bred sows need minerals as much if not more than any other class of hogs. This is especially true with those carrying their pigs during the winter months when no pasture is available. Oats are the richest in minerals of our common grains. Alfalfa is laden with lime. But these do not furnish enough minerals. A mineral mixture containing salt, limestone and a phosphorus carrier should be before them at all times. The phosphorus carrier may be spent bone black, acid phosphate or bone meal. A recent recommendation is one part salt and two parts each of limestone and a phosphorus carrier. To each 100 pounds of this, it is suggested to add about five pounds of iron oxide or venetian red.

Comparing Spring and Fall Pigs for Profits

After completing some swine feeding experimental comparisons at the Minnesota experiment station, E. F. Ferrin made the following summary with respect to the comparison of spring pigs with fall pigs:

"Fall pigs are more difficult to raise than spring pigs, but when handled carefully they are at least equally profitable. A greater variety of feeds is necessary to grow fall pigs successfully because green crops are not available. Fall pigs make as rapid gains when well housed and handled as do spring pigs.

Ewes Need Care

If you like a good many twins in your lamb crop see that your ewes are gaining in flesh at the breeding season—do this in your own way. But one good way is to change them onto a fresh pasture where grass is abundant ten days before you turn in the ram. If you do not have good fresh pasture, some oats and bran will do the work for you. Of course you will carefully drench them if there is a possible chance they carry any internal parasites.

"HONEYMOON LANE"

Made Remarkable Run On Broadway.

Eddie Dowling said three years ago that he would return to Baltimore with another musical comedy hit—he was then playing in "Sally, Irene and Mary"—and he is keeping his word.

"Honeymoon Lane," which is due at Ford's Theatre, Baltimore, next Monday night, February 6th, for one week only with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, had a year's run on Broadway at an old house known as the Knickerbocker. In bygone days some dazzling runs were made at this playhouse and few expected to see them duplicated. But the Eddie Dowling show beat every one of them.

The New York run might have gone on for another season but for the star's desire to start a road tour. This move was agreed to by the producer, A. L. Erlanger, with the provise that next season Dowling must play a return engagement on Broadway, probably at another house.

The company is now playing a record-breaking engagement at the Erlanger Theatre in Philadelphia, and Baltimore was selected as the first stop on a transcontinental tour. The principal road engagement this season will be Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. Late next year the tour will close on the Pacific Coast. Then the show will return to the metropolis.

Much the same course, by the way, was followed in the case of "Sally, Irene and Mary," which was seen twice in New York and, incidentally, lifted the young star-author and producer to a place among the outstanding stage favorites.

Dowling himself wrote the book and lyrics for "Honeymoon Lane" and James Hanley penned the music.

The original New York Knickerbocker Theatre supporting cast includes Gordon Dooley, Martha Morton, Florence O'Denishawn, Esther Muir, Bobbie Perkins, Helen Ault, Kate Smith, Josie Intropidi, Al. Sexton, Leo Beers, Worthe Fulkner, George Pauncefort, Jerry McAuliffe, D. J. Sullivan and many others, among them a chorus of forty beautiful girls and the Eddie Dowling ballet.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE CONNECTION

The Netherlands is the second continental nation and the sixth foreign nation to be brought within speaking distance of American telephones. Telephone conection by transatlantic radio service will be available after January 30th between Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague from points in the United States, Canada, and Cuba according to a statement just made by W. A. Condit, vice-president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. Connection will be made via London as in the case of Antwerp and Brussels, Belgium service opened to the public last week using the transatlantic radio telephone line between the two continents.

The hours of operation for transatlantic telephone service to Dutch points will be from 7:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. Eastern Standard time, the same as that now in use for British and Belgian points. The rate for conversation to the Netherlands will be $78.25 for three minutes and $27.25 for each succeeding minute thereafter.

The route traveled by an American-Dutch call will be the same as any other transatlantic call as far as London; that is, eastbound by way of the Rocky Point, Long Island, transmitting station to Cupar Scotland, and westbound by way of the Rugby, England, transmitting station to Houlton, Maine. From London, however, the call will reach the Dutch subscriber by means of a submarine telephone cable under the North Sea, which establishes direct communication between Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague. The first such cable was laid in June, 1922, and the growing traffic between England and the Netherlands has required two additional cables since that date, any of which may be used for the American-Dutch call.

These two extensions of transatlantic telephone service within one week's time have made possible vocal communication between American points and two continental capitals, Brussels and The Hague; one of the leading financial markets of the world, Amsterdam; and three of the principal Northern ports of Europe, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Due to the extension of the transatlantic service to two continental nations, the American caller can now reach a total of 1,836,500 telephones across the Atlantic; 1,630,000 in Great Britain; 97,000 in the two Belgium cities of Brussels and Antwerp; 109,000 in the Dutch cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague.

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