

FEDERAL OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS

Synopsis of Measure Passed by Congress as Prepared by Department of Agriculture.

The United States Grain Standard act, which gives the secretary of agriculture authority to establish, as soon as may be, official grain standards applicable to grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, became a law on August 11, 1914.

The act authorizes the secretary of agriculture to investigate the handling and grading of grain and to establish, as soon as may be, standards for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed and other grains. Not less than 90 days public notice must be given in advance of the date on which any such standard becomes effective.

Whenever such standards are established for any grain, the act forbids the shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce originating in the United States, of any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, unless it is inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, either at the place of shipment, at a point in transit, or at the destination. In case no licensed inspector is located either at the point of shipment or at the point of destination, the grain may be shipped without inspection, in which event either party to the transaction may refer any dispute as to the grade to the secretary of agriculture.

When grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is required to be inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, it is made unlawful for any person to represent that it is of a grade other than that stated in a certificate issued in compliance with the act.

Shipment by Sample Permitted. The act permits the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, of grain sold by sample or by type, or under any description which is not false and misleading and does not incline any of the terms of the official grain standards.

The secretary of agriculture is authorized to examine grain that has been certified to conform to any grade of the official grain standards, or that has been shipped in interstate or foreign commerce. If, after an opportunity for hearing has been given to the interested parties, it is determined that any such grain has been incorrectly certified or has been sold under a name, description or designation which is false or misleading, he may publish his findings.

Right of Appeal. When grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce has been inspected as required by the act, any interested party may, either with or without re-inspection, appeal the question of its grade to the secretary of agriculture. The secretary of agriculture is authorized to determine the true grade of the grain, and his findings are made prima facie evidence of that fact in suits between the parties in federal courts. Reasonable fees may be charged for hearing disputes and appeals. When appeals are sustained, such fees are to be refunded. Every person employed to inspect and grade for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is prohibited from certifying the grain according to the official grain standards, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the secretary of agriculture.

Licensing Inspectors. Any person who presents satisfactory evidence of competency may be licensed as an inspector under the act. In states which have or may hereafter have state grain inspection departments, the secretary of agriculture is required to issue licenses to persons authorized and employed to inspect and grade grain under the laws of such states. Licensed inspectors and persons employed by the secretary of agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the act are prohibited from having any interest in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, or from being employed by any person owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse. Licensed inspectors are required to keep records of all grain inspected by them and to make detailed reports to the secretary of agriculture. The license of any inspector found to be incompetent, or to have issued any false certificate of grade, or otherwise to have violated any provision of the act, may be suspended or revoked by the secretary of agriculture.

Penalties. Any licensed inspector who knowingly inspects or grades improperly grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, or knowingly gives any false certificate of grade, or accepts a bribe for neglect or improper performance of duty, may also be punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

Similar punishment may be imposed upon other persons who violate certain portions of the act, particularly those with reference to the inspection by licensed inspectors of grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce.

An appropriation of \$250,000 is made for the enforcement of the act. The necessary rules and regulations will be prepared and published at the earliest possible date, in order that persons interested may have an opportunity to become familiar with them

before any of the standards become effective.

Objects Sought in the Act. The benefits which the act seeks to confer are described in the language used in the annual report of 1914 of the secretary of agriculture with particular reference to the establishment of standards of corn:

Grades for that grain. . . . if generally adopted and uniformly applied throughout the country, will simplify the relations between producers, dealers, and consumers. Under these grades, fairly used, the grower or shipper of a superior quality of grain will be in a position to demand from the buyer the fair value to which the quality of his product entitles him. On the other hand, the producer of a product of inferior quality will receive a lower return.

The beneficial influences upon agriculture of a uniform system of grading staple corn products will be very great through the financial incentive afforded the farmer to improve the quality of his product by the careful selection of varieties, skillful culture, and adequate and effective methods of harvesting, handling, and protecting it while in his hands.

BETTER WHEAT YIELD

Do Everything Possible to Avoid Another Short Crop.

Plenty of Barnyard Manure and Clover, Alfalfa or Some Other Legume Furnish Nitrogen—Potash Is Also Needed.

(By F. L. DULLEY, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Careful manuring and proper precautions against the Hessian fly should be looked after this fall if we are to do everything possible to avoid another short wheat crop. Plenty of barnyard manure, and clover, alfalfa, or some other legume in rotation furnish the nitrogen that wheat needs most cheaply, but lime, phosphorus, and potash must sometimes be added in other ways.

The amount of available plant food in your soil this fall will be one of the chief factors in determining your wheat yield next year. One of the principal causes of winter killing is poor fall condition. On the better lands of the state this is not such a serious problem, but on the medium to poorer soils it is only under exceptionally favorable conditions that the wheat will be vigorous enough to withstand a severe winter. This fall condition can usually be improved by the use of some sort of commercial fertilizer. It has been found by the Missouri agricultural experiment station that the use of commercial fertilizers



Healthy Wheat Plants Have Slender Leaves, Light Green in Color, and as Tillers Are Thrown Up They Spread and Cover the Ground.

on the wheat crop is usually a good investment, especially on the thin soils of the state.

Phosphorus is the element most generally lacking in Missouri soils, and has given very satisfactory money returns when supplied to the wheat crop in some form of commercial fertilizer. This element of plant food is most commonly added by the use of such fertilizers as steamed bonemeal, acid phosphate, or mixed fertilizers which carry a high percentage of available phosphoric acid. On lands which have a fair supply of organic matter, from 125 to 150 pounds of steamed bonemeal, or 150 to 200 pounds of acid phosphate will usually give very satisfactory returns. On poorer lands mixed fertilizers containing some nitrogen may often be most desirable.

Potash is needed for wheat on many soils, but the war has made it so high in price that the increased wheat yield will probably not pay the extra expense.

TEST CRIMSON CLOVER SEED

Samples Inspected by Department of Agriculture Show About One-Third of Seed Was Dead.

Samples of lots of crimson clover seed now on the market tested recently by the United States department of agriculture usually have contained about one-third of dead seed, and in many samples more than two-thirds of the seed was dead. It is important, therefore, that farmers know the quality of the crimson clover seed they intend to sow.

Every lot of seed should be tested for germination, and then seeded heavily enough to insure getting a stand. If the present supply of seed of low germination is sowed without testing and at a usual rate of seeding poor stands and failures will follow even under favorable conditions.

In Woman's Realm

Suits of Fur-Fabrics Seem Destined to Have Extensive Vogue This Coming Winter—Elaborate Coiffures Are a Feature of the Season—Must Be High to Be in the Best Fashion.

Fur-fabrics have extended their field of usefulness and are occasionally made into suits as well as coats. Their glossy surfaces result in shimmering effects for winter wear, and they are trimmed with bandings of natural fur or of a contrasting fur-fabric. The usual management of the suits is admirable, with a skirt of plain cloth banded with fur-fabric and a coat made of the same fur-fabric. And occasionally both skirt and coat are of the furry material, as in the suit shown in the picture.

Nearly all the fur-fabrics make effective bandings, but only a few varie-

ties for these new modes must be beautifully waved and precisely placed. No locks are allowed to stray at their own sweet will; there is a definite position for every strand and it is cleverly pinned to place. The hair lies close to the head and is puffed or coiled or looped at the top of the crown.

But the arrangement of the hair about the face varies and either the covered or uncovered forehead is acceptable. Of the latter style there are few examples compared to the number of those coiffures in which the hair is laid in waves about the brow. The



STUNNING SUIT OF FUR-FABRIC.

ties look well in entire suits. The best choice for this purpose is the imitation baby lamb, and this is the variety employed for the suit pictured. It is banded with an imitation beaver fur.

The coat is a three-quarter length, Russian model, with a wide belt lined with satin. The skirt is plain and straight-hanging, with its border twice as wide as the bandings about the bottom of the coat. This is a detail that adds much to the smartness of the suit. The wide collar fastens diagonally at the front with three black satin-covered buttons.

While the designer has managed this suit of fur-fabric so that it is altogether attractive, combinations of plain cloths or velvet with these heavy weaves are less difficult to work out successfully. In these suits the border at the bottom of the cloth skirt sometimes extends almost to the knees. Or the skirt is laid in wide panels with

two coiffures in the picture are fine exponents of the new styles.

All sorts of beautiful hair ornaments naturally follow this new elaboration in hairdressing, and they add life and sparkle to it. Spanish combs, thrust in at the back, below the puffs or coils on the crown, are among old things that have been revived. And there are many other combs and pins, including high medallions, that support veils or scarfs of mallines worn for full dress in the evening. They suggest the manilla or the oriental veil and fall from the coiffure to the waistline or below. These are extremes of the mode but other coiffures must measure up to them or look mediocre. A mediocre hairdress with a dazzling evening gown is not to be tolerated.

Rarely there is a coiffure with the back hair arranged below the crown, but it is the exception that proves the rule. Take for guidance these facts:



RETURN OF ELABORATE COIFFURES.

emplacements of fur-fabric on each one.

Straight "chemise" gowns, made of imitation baby lamb, are among the new showings, trimmed with handsome jets. Jet buttons and girdles of jet beads added to handsome ornaments of jet make the richest sort of gown in the simplest sort of cut. They are high-necked, but are unfastened at the throat when worn indoors, and turned back to show the top of the finest of underwaists.

The high coiffure has returned and elaboration marks the new vogue in hairdressing. It must be so, for simple styles would not correspond with the rich, really gorgeous gowns that October has brought in for afternoon and evening wear this winter.

Coiffures are elaborate and stately and ninety-nine at least out of a hundred are high.

Julia Bottomley

For Falling Hair.

A simple tonic that will help to arrest falling hair is made by putting half a pound of rosemary into one pint of distilled water, and steeping very slowly for several hours. Then strain through flannel, and when cold add a quarter of a pint of bay rum. Apply a little to the roots of the hair two or three times a week after well brushing and massaging the scalp.

HUNTS SUBSEA BASE

ACTIVE PATROL ORDERED ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST.

WAS NOT SUBMARINE VICTIM

British Steamer Kingstonian Is Safe in Port—Chances for Peace in Europe Getting Less.

Western Newspaper Union News Service Washington.—Destroyers from the Atlantic coast are making a search of the Canadian line to investigate reports of hidden submarine bases or wireless stations. Admiral Mayo, commander of the fleet, reported to the navy department that he had ordered the search, but did not disclose either the source of the reports on which he acted or the places where illegal radio plants or bases were said to have been discovered. Secretary Daniels made it plain that the admiral had acted on his own initiative in sending out the scouting craft on this mission, although when the European war began general orders were issued to the fleet commanders to take all necessary steps to safeguard American neutrality.

Chances for Peace Small. Berlin.—In his speech in the reichstag Doctor David, the socialist leader, said:

"The chances for peace at this moment are small. Our enemies want no 'immature' peace before the annihilation of Germany. Unrestricted submarine war, however, will not hasten the advent of peace, but will further prolong the war. We understand German indignation against the British policy of starvation and against the British plan of warfare after the conclusion of peace. England invariably pretends that Germany was glad to go to war. Therefore the events of the final twelve critical days cannot be described too often.

"On July 30, 1914, the world thought that it could again breathe in peace. Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowski, German ambassador to Great Britain, had, with the assent of the Russian ambassador at London, found that the formula for an understanding as follows: 'If the advance against Belgrade is stopped, the powers shall examine in what manner Serbia can satisfy Austria's demands without compromising our foreign rights and independence.'

WAS NOT SUBSEA VICTIM

British Steamer Kingstonian Is Safe in Port

Boston.—The British steamer Kingstonian, reported as among those torpedoed by the German submarine off Nantucket last week, is safe in port, according to word received by John M. Thomas of this city, local manager of the Leyland line, which owns the steamer. Mr. Thomas said his information showed that the Kingstonian was thousands of miles from Nantucket last Sunday.

As the Kingstonian is in the service of the British admiralty, Mr. Thomas was not permitted to indicate the port at which she had arrived, but he said that it would take her two weeks of steaming at her usual speed to reach Nantucket, so that it was evident she was nowhere near the scene of the submarine's operations in these waters.

Wants Adamson Law Repealed

Ft. Worth, Tex.—H. N. Pope, president of the association of farmers' unions, has issued a statement asking the farmers to urge their congressmen to repeal the Adamson law at the next session of congress. Mr. Pope has also issued a pamphlet analyzing the effect of this law upon agricultural interests. Mr. Pope denounces the law as offending the covenant which the government made the people to give equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Noted Astronomer Dead.

St. Louis.—Rev. Irl R. Hicks, astronomer and long-distance weather forecaster and publisher, is dead here from pneumonia. He was seventy-one years old, and is said to have amassed a fortune through the publication of "Hicks' Almanac."

Cyclone in Danish West Indies.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.—A cyclone swept over St. Thomas last week with disastrous results. Almost every building in the city was damaged, and some were destroyed. There are many homeless persons, and it is probable some sort of public relief measures will be necessary. The damage thus far reported runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. So far as is known there was no loss of life. The cyclone also did great damage on the island of St. Croix.

Italy's Industrial Progress

Milan.—The enormous progress that the manufacture of munitions in Italy is making, was revealed for the first time by Premier Boselli in a speech. Notwithstanding her poverty in raw materials, the premier said, Italy today was able to manufacture munitions not only for herself but to supply her allies.

"Such industrial progress is an augury of the prosperity which awaits Italy when the war has been won," said the premier.

YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N. Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 629 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.

Motion Picture Industry.

The motion picture is more than fifty years old if we understand by that term any device for producing the optical illusion of moving objects. These toys were called by various names, such as thaumatropes, zoetrope, stroboscope, phenakistoscope, stereoscopic cabinet, kinematoscope, etc. The first exhibition of photographic motion pictures was made by Henry Heyl, in Philadelphia, in 1837.

Philadelphia has 74,026 pupils in parochial schools.



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Nebraska Directory

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