

DEGREASING AND WASHING WOOLS

New Method Has Been Devised by Department of Agriculture.

WASH SAMPLES THREE TIMES

Results Obtained by Various Tests to Be Used in Mating Sheep in Attempt to Improve Fleece of Different Breeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to compare the grease and dirt contents of various wools and to improve wools in these respects, the United States Department of Agriculture has devised a new method for degreasing and washing dirt from samples. In the course of this work it was found that samples from the side of the fleece are best for the purpose as the contents of dirt and grease in this part are closely related to the average for the entire fleece.

Washed With Gasoline.

In the method for determining grease, as now used by the department, the samples are washed three times with gasoline, which is drained off through a filter paper that retains all foreign matter. It has been found that this treatment leaves only 0.17 per cent of grease in Rambouillet wool and only 0.28 per cent in wool of the crossed sheep used.

Dirt is taken out of the samples by washing with soap and water. The wool is cleaned well if the water is at a temperature between 40 and 45 degrees C., which is not hot enough to felt the wool.

Aim to Improve Fleece.

Results obtained by testing various samples of wool for grease and dirt will be used in planning the mating of



Wool Sorting—Grading Fleeces.

sheep in an attempt to improve the fleece in these respects.

Details of this experimental work have been published in Department Bulletin 1100, A Method of Determining Grease and Dirt in Wool, by D. A. Spencer, J. I. Hardy and Mary J. Brandon. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

BIG VALUE OF FORAGE CROPS

Should Possess as Many Desirable Characteristics as Possible—Some Are Enumerated.

A forage crop to be of most value should possess as many desirable characteristics as possible, including (1) adaptability to soil and local climate, (2) palatability, (3) heavy yield of digestible matter, (4) narrow nutritive ratio, not wider than 1:5, (5) succulence, (6) long growing seasons with ability to endure tramping and grazing, (7) permanency, (8) reasonable cost and ease of seeding, (9) capability of quick pasturage at any time during the growing season, (10) leguminous characteristics.

LEGUMES IN IMPROVING SOIL

Thousands of Farmers Have Introduced Various Crops into Their Cropping Systems.

Over 350,000 farmers, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, introduced legumes, principally soy beans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and alfalfa, into their cropping system as a result of demonstrations in the use of legumes in soil improvement given in 1921 by agricultural-extension agents.

POULTRY RAISED AT PROFIT

Farmer Has Little Knowledge as to Cost of Production of Fowls Sold for Meat.

Poultry meat is a by-product on most farms. The farm flock is supposed to lay enough eggs to satisfy the family and provide a balance to help out with the grocery bill, but when the birds are sold as meat they are turned off without much knowledge as to the cost of production. It is necessary to keep track of the feed that the birds use and know if they are paying a profit. There is no reason why poultry meat should not be raised at a profit the same as cattle and hogs.

PREVENTING CHOLERA IN VARIOUS STATES

Department of Agriculture Is Extending Control Work.

Farmers Will Save More Hogs and Avoid Disastrous Losses if They Do Not Delay in Reporting Suspicious Cases.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The United States Department of Agriculture this year extended its cooperative hog-cholera control work to South Dakota, Washington, New Mexico and West Virginia, making a total of 34 states in which work is being done in co-operation with state authorities. Co-operation among the different agencies is now at its best, and is therefore more effective than ever. The object of the work with the various states is to prevent and control



One Way to Prevent Disease Among Hogs Is to Provide Good Sanitary Quarters—Hog Cot in Use at Belleville Farm.

outbreaks of hog cholera and to prevent the spread of the infection and to reduce losses.

During the year, hog cholera has been kept well under control, but special care must be taken when there is an increase in its prevalence. Farmers will save more hogs and prevent disastrous losses if they do not delay reporting immediately to the state veterinarian, the county agricultural agent, the representative of the bureau of animal industry, or local veterinary practitioner any suspicious cases of sickness among their hogs. Hog-cholera serum is not a cure, but a preventive treatment, and should be applied as soon as possible when the disease appears in the herd or in the neighborhood. The preventive treatment is a good insurance against losses from hog cholera.

GREEN MANURING AIDS SOIL

Organic Matter Is Added, as Is Nitrogen—On Poor Land Turn Under an Entire Crop.

Green manuring means turning under suitable crops to enrich the soil. Such crops may be turned under green or when ripe.

Green manuring adds organic matter and, directly or indirectly, nitrogen to the soil.

Leguminous crops are most desirable for green manuring, since they add to the soil nitrogen gathered from the air in addition to the organic matter which they carry.

Besides the nitrogen in the legumes turned under, an additional supply of nitrogen is fixed in the soil by the action of bacteria, using the carbon in the organic matter as a source of energy.

Turning under an entire crop is advised only when the soil is poor and for the purpose of starting a rotation.

Turning under catch crops or winter-growing green crops is an economical and successful method of supplying nitrogen.

GIVE HARNESS BEST OF CARE

Hardened Grease Is Conveniently Removed by Scraping With Knife—Oil While Damp.

Harness should be washed and oiled when it becomes dirty or extremely dry. For washing, use tepid water, a neutral soap, such as castile or white toilet soap, and a sponge or fairly stiff brush. Hardened grease is very conveniently removed by scraping with a dull knife. Rinse in clean, tepid water, and allow the harness to stand in a warm place until it is no longer wet but still damp. Then oil it and leave it in a warm place for 24 hours before being used. Harness should be oiled or greased while still damp; otherwise, it may take up so much grease that it will pull out of shape or take up sand and grit, which will injure it, as well as spoil its appearance. Harness should never look or feel greasy.

GRADED POTATOES ARE BEST

More Attention to Proper Handling Will Boost Price—Dirt Is Most Undesirable.

Potatoes properly graded bring a better price than the ungraded product. Whether stored or sold direct, the freer the crop from dirt the better. Provision should be made for storage of 45 to 50 degrees in the storage ventilation and a steady temperature cellar.

FUR AND FUR FABRICS; CHARMING AFTERNOON GOWNS

WINTER is just round the corner and the subject of coats for winter wear is up for discussion, and must be settled. It is a business requiring thought, since the fall brought in notable changes in styles and many novel fabrics, each influencing the other. There is so great a variety in styles that the quest of a winter coat is more than interesting—it is fascinating. First there is the long range of fabrics to consider, from the soft, smooth-



Handsome Coats Made of Fur Fabrics

placidly out at us from the illustration herewith. Almost anyone would be pleased clothed in a velvet dress of such originality and excellent design. It is simple, but ingenious, showing a dark color in velvet, a lighter crepe de chine and touches of brilliant embroidery artfully combined in the right proportions. The crepe de chine is used in bindings on the collar and the slashed sleeves, and for undersleeves and underhodie. Embroidery embellishes the collar, the slashed portion in the sleeves and the wide flat girdle. It takes a lovely crepe dress to vie with a velvet gown, and one of those that will not find comparison odious is shown at the right of the two gowns

None of them is more successful in fulfilling all of fashion's requirements than the coats made of fur fabrics, and two of these are shown in the illustration. The coat at the left is made of a fabric which imitates caracul closely. It is a straight model, with volumi-



Two Beautiful Afternoon Gowns

nous sleeves and a broad, handsome collar of kolinsky fur. A heavy, double black silk cord, with long rich tassels at its ends, plays the part of a girdle with distinction. Sensation is so perfectly simulated in the coat at the right that there is some difficulty in telling the difference between the fur and the fabric. The model is bloused and has a flat girdle fastened with a handsome ornament at the left side. Skunk fur makes the

plaided. Crepe de chine, in a contrasting color, makes itself useful in this dress also. Silk braid simulates Persian embroidery in a design that covers the bodice and a collar of baby caracul fur is in keeping with this rich-looking decoration.

Julius Bottomley

COPYRIGHT BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

BILLIE BROWNE'S CHATS

"Good-morning," said Billie Brownie to the African Clawed Frog in the zoo.

"Good-morning," said the African Clawed Frog, shaking one of his legs at Billie Brownie. Of course, as you all know very well by this time, Billie Brownie had been given permission by Mother Nature to go and call on her various children and to understand their talk.

"I'm from the southern part of Africa," said the African Clawed Frog. "Of course, from my name you could tell I was from Africa."

"Or, at least, that I had come from Africa in the first place, and that Africa is the family home country, as I might say."

"I am a dark-spotted gray frog; if you look at my back and if you look at my underneath parts you will see that I am a much lighter gray."

"I never leave the water. That is the principal thing about me."

"And, as they know that here in the zoo, they give me a tank to swim around in, and they don't think that I'm going to want a log out of the water, or anything like that."

"And it isn't stubborn for me to want what I do. I would not be able to live out of the water."

"Well, I'm glad to have had your story, African Clawed Frog," said Billie Brownie. "And I notice that you have claws upon your feet, and so I suppose that is why you are called a clawed frog."

"Dear me, yes," said the African Clawed Frog. "How very forgetful of me!"

"Well, I should have remembered to have said that, but at least you reminded me of it, Billie Brownie."

Then Billie Brownie went to call on some of the snakes.

"I'm the King Snake," said a gray and black snake. "My home used to be in the southern part of this country, and that is where the family home still is. You can find us in Southern places from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific."

"Yes, the family are scattered about. We kill other snakes. And the poison from other snakes cannot hurt us. We are 'immune,' as they say, to all poisons of other snakes, which means that we cannot be poisoned."

"I'm the Black Snake," said another snake. This one was long and thin.

"Yes," continued Black Snake, "I'm from the eastern part of the country, and I destroy harmful creatures who'd hurt the farmer's crops."

"It is very nice that, in this zoo, they have a sign telling of us and of



"Nice to Meet a Friend."

the good we do, for all of us you are visiting this morning are among those who help agriculture.

"Isn't that a pretty big thing to help?"

"Yes, and you can call on Mr. Fox Snake, and Gopher Snake, and Chicken Snake, and Bull Snake, and Milk Snake, and Pine Snake, and Corn Snake, and Conchwhip Snake."

"To me," said Billie Brownie, "it has always seemed remarkable how much snakes can do, and yet they spend all their lives in crawling."

"It makes me admire them for the things they can accomplish, and yet they can only crawl."

"They cannot walk, they cannot run. They cannot fly. Yet they do good; they're patient when suffering. They have many good qualities."

"Of course, there are bad snakes, too; but there are bad and good of everything pretty nearly, I suppose."

"Anyway, I think you snakes have stood for a lot of abuse when you don't deserve it."

"For so many judge all snakes as bad, when they aren't at all. I think it is a nice way, too, that they tell in this zoo of the snakes who are a help to farmers and to people."

"I like to hear such talk," said Black Snake. "Truly it is nice to meet a friend."

"Well, I'm your friend," said Billie Brownie. "But now I must be off. I shall come and see you again."

"Do," said Mr. Black Snake, making a funny swishing sound which, in snake talk, meant, "You'll always be welcome."

Likely Suggestion.

Johnny (returned from Sunday school)—Mother, has they got any automobiles in Heaven?

Mother—Why?

Johnny—Because at Sunday school everybody sang: "If We Love Him Here Below, He Will Take Us Home On High."

W.L. DOUGLAS

\$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas shoes are actually demanded year after year by more people than any other shoe in the world.

W.L. DOUGLAS constant for forty years has been to make the best shoes possible for the price. Protection against unreasonable profits is guaranteed by the price stamped on every pair.

THEY ARE MADE BY THE BEST and finest leathers, by skilled shoemakers, all working to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The quality is unsurpassed. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America.



W.L. DOUGLAS shoes are sold in 10 of our own stores in the largest cities and by shoe dealers everywhere. Ask your shoe dealer to show you W.L. Douglas shoes. Only by examining them can you appreciate their value. Refuse substitutes. Insist upon having the W.L. Douglas shoes with the retail price and the name stamped on the sole. The retail price are the same everywhere.

TO MERCHANTS, if no dealer in your town handles W.L. Douglas shoes, write to W.L. Douglas Shoe Co. for a quick return.

W.L. Douglas Shoe Co. 20 North Street, Brockton, Mass.

Now smoked by a million men who love a superior cigarette

111 cigarettes

15 for 10c

The American Cigarette

Pat. Process LLOYD Products

Baby Carriages & Furniture

Ask Your Local Dealer

Write Now for 32-Page Illustrated Booklet

The Lloyd Manufacturing Company (Hepwood-Wakefield Co.) Dept. E Menominee, Michigan (16)

QUALITY AND QUANTITY

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISH

AMERICA'S FASTEST SELLING POLISH

A Year's Wear or a New Pair Free

That's our guarantee of

No-Nay Stretch Suspenders

No rubber, Phosphor Bronze Springs give more, easier and lasting stretch and never rot. Always comfortable. Resisters. See Garters, See How Support. Buy 2-2c. Ask Your Dealer. If he hasn't them, send direct giving dealer's name. Look for guarantee on every pair. No-Nay Stretch Suspenders Co., Mfrs. Dept. F-5311 Adrian, Mich.

COAL FARMERS BUY IN CAR LOTS from the Corcoran Coal Co., Buffalo, Wyo. Lump Coal at the Mine, \$4.00

Farmers get busy and be your own dealer by buying in car lots, saving retailers' profit. Cheaper than wood. Wire your order to the mine or to H. B. CATHER, 224 No. 28 St., Lincoln, Nebr. (Phone L8633). This is the only mine in the west selling direct to the consumer.

At Last.

"He was always waiting—did anything finally turn up for him?"

"Oh, yes—his toes did."

MURINE Night and Morning. Have Strong, Healthy Eyes. If they Tingle, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for infant or Adult. At All Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago