

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



WITHIN HER OWN FOUR WALLS.

Next to the tailored suit the afternoon dress takes its place as the most important element of success in the wardrobe, to be assembled in the fall. It has been made in such variety that a selection merits a great deal of attention. It appears in satin and in wool, with satin preponderating, and is more or less elaborate (if one can call any of the season's styles elaborate) according to the uses it is to be put to.

Many of the new models are entirely of satin, with even the lovely and beloved crepe georgette in sleeves and bodice replaced by satin. But crepe is not entirely banished and is not likely to be. It is too valuable an asset to the designers of gowns and too becoming to their wearers to lose favor.

A satin gown appears in the picture made with a tunic partly of satin and partly of embroidery, which has the appearance of beading, made by applying a tiny silk cord wound with a

printed above are representative types among velvet hats for girls. The picturesque model at the left is much like the familiar old favorites, in log-horn and other straws, with broad, floppy brims that have always belonged to youth. But the crown and brim are both softer than those of its prototypes. It is of black velvet bound with grosgrain ribbon and has a small fur ornament at the front.

The hat at the right is merely a large puff of velvet over a narrow drooping brim, bound with ribbon. It has a collar, and long ends at the back of grosgrain ribbon. The small hat at the center has a collapsible crown, mounted on a narrow, upturned brim. The head supports the crown, which is weighted at one side with a silk cord and tassel. The edge of the brim is bound with narrow grosgrain ribbon.

These hats represent the ideas of people who specialize in this particular kind of millinery. They seem very



SOFT VELVET HATS FOR MISSES.

minute silver band in a pattern to fabrics of any kind. It is particularly good on gray, taupe, black and dark blue.

A trace of the tonneau idea remains in the skirt of this gown, which is cut to flare out at the hips. The long sleeves are of plain crepe and the bodice and upper part of the tunic of satin and of crepe with the new embroidery. The lines are almost straight, with an inconspicuous and soft girle of satin, playing hide and seek with the embroidered crepe on the bodice. Measured by present standards, this gown may be called elaborate. A cluster of silk and chenille flowers on the bodice do their part toward brightening its dignified color, which is taupe, but might be dark blue or gray or black with equally good effect.

Even the little miss of eleven (or more) years may be happy in the possession of a velvet hat this winter, for those who make it their business to look after her needs in headwear have gone in for velvet. The soft crowns and soft brims of the new shapes make just the kind of headwear for little girls; floppy brims and big puffed crowns that belong to youth.

Velvets in black, dark brown and other dark colors make up a large part of winter millinery for misses. For trimming, heavy ribbons, silk cord and tassels, fur ornaments and bandings, are featured with ribbon in the lead and used in many ways.

The three hats shown in the group

simple, but the hand and eye of the experienced designer is evident in all of them.

Julia Bottomley

Novel Designs.

If one wishes to represent the spirit of the day she may choose a pattern in which the flags of the allies appear as spokes, and, combined, form the "wheel of progress," the whole carried out in the correct colors against a delicate background.

Regular menageries appear on some stuffs—one in particular shows a leopard springing upon a defenceless lamb. But others carry out peaceful scenes and depict botanical gardens and butterflies.

Oil for Chamois Gloves.

To wash chamois gloves, put them on your hands and scrub them clean with a mild soap and warm water. Take them off and rinse. Into the last rinse water add a liberal tablespoonful of olive oil—that is, a tablespoonful to a basin of water. Dry in the shade.

Greek Influence in Evening Gowns.

A number of evening models show Greek inspiration, the two sides of the gown made in contrasting style. In some instances, draperies are caught up with embroidery.

INOCULATION IS BEST

Many Failures With Alfalfa Attributed to Its Neglect.

Best Growth of Plant Is Possible Only When Bacteria Are on Roots—Missouri Expert Describes Two Methods.

A large number of failures with alfalfa may be attributed to the neglect of proper inoculation. Alfalfa has not been generally grown in many sections long enough for the bacteria needed for its roots to become widely distributed. In such places these must be applied when the alfalfa is seeded.

If the crop is not inoculated it may start well with a good stand of plants and grow vigorously for some time; but after a season or longer the plants weaken, become irregular, often yellow in small areas and eventually die or remain too poor to produce hay. Such are typical symptoms when inoculation is lacking. If the crop is properly treated it makes a more vigorous growth the older it gets, and has a distinctly healthy, green appearance. This is the result of the bacteria which live on its roots and supply the nitrogen necessary for the dark green color and heavy growth. Such growth takes place, not at the expense of the nitrogen in the soil, but as a result of the nitrogen in the air, which cannot be used by plants without bacteria. The best growth of alfalfa is possible when the bacteria are on the roots; and since they are not usually present in the soil, the seed must be treated with them at the time of seeding.

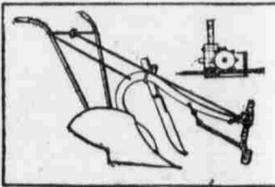
Inoculation of alfalfa has pronounced effects. It increases and sometimes doubles the yield of hay, by giving larger plants with more leaves. It makes the hay richer in protein by feeding the plant nitrogen, the essential constituent of protein, which gives the hay a greater feeding value. In addition to this it supplies the plant with nitrogen from the air, and thus leaves the soil richer after the crop than it was before.

W. A. Albrecht of the University of Missouri college of agriculture mentions ways of inoculating alfalfa. In the first place, soil where alfalfa or sweet clover is growing with plenty of nodules on the roots may be collected and broadcast on the field at the rate of a hundred or more pounds per acre at seeding time. In the second place, seed may be inoculated by means of soil, or by artificial cultures which can be secured from many commercial firms or from the University of Missouri college of agriculture. This method is preferred by many since it is less laborious and the process is simple. The effort required to inoculate by either method is so small and its value in assuring success with alfalfa so great, that it is an advisable practice whenever this crop is seeded on soil where it has not been grown previously.

ADJUSTABLE DRAFT ON PLOW

Advantage of Appliance, Easily Operated by Plowman, Is Easily Seen—Plan Outlined.

The advantage of a plow with an adjustable draft appliance, readily adjusted by the operator from his position between the handles easily is seen, writes C. J. Lynde in Farmers' Mail and Breeze. The larger cut shows the



Adjustable Draft.

general plan of the arrangement. The smaller cut shows the end of the controlling bar with a sprocket wheel, which raises or lowers the draft-bar, by turning the wheeled handle on the opposite end of the rod between the handles.

CLEAN EGGS ARE ESSENTIAL

Necessary That Nests Contain Plenty of Unsoiled Litter—Oat or Wheat Straw Is Best.

It is necessary, to make sure of clean eggs, that nests contain plenty of clean litter. Oat or wheat straw, cut short, is best. It will too, to put at bottom a handful or so of tobacco stems, which will do much to keep away lice and mites. To avoid eggs getting chilled, they should be gathered regularly twice a day, even oftener in very severe weather. It takes little time, and prevents loss of good eggs. Then keep them in a temperature of 45 to 55 degrees.

WEE BITS OF HORSE SENSE

Young Animals Should Be Educated, Not Broken—Viciousness Caused by Training.

Educate the young horses, don't break them. Severe bits often ruin the dispositions of horses. Heavy horses are not calculated for hard driving. Vicious horses are generally made so by their training and associations.

WINTER ONIONS

A dry, well-ventilated place, such as an attic, furnishes a good storage place for onions in winter, as slight freezing does not injure them, provided they are not handled while frozen.

To keep well, onions must be mature and thoroughly dry. Put in ventilated barrels, baskets, crates, or loosely-woven bags, as good ventilation is essential to the keeping of onions.

For further information regarding the storage of onions, see Farmers' Bulletins 354 and 879, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PLAN FOR HEALTHY POTATOES

Regulation Against All Tubers Not Treated With Formaldehyde Not Always Feasible.

One form of regulation suggested to keep potatoes free from disease provides for a state or local quarantine against all potatoes not treated with formaldehyde at the point of origin. This is hardly feasible in commercial practice for a variety of reasons and because black-leg, wilt, and other troubles are not reached by the treatment, while reinfection by the scab might occur in the cars, ships, or warehouses during shipment.

The evidence shows that healthy potatoes can best be secured by growing healthy potatoes, and not by inspecting, fumigating, or quarantining



Perfect Specimen.

diseased stock. The progressive seed grower can eliminate or control nine-tenths of the potato diseases, and will do so if his market requires it and if a premium is paid for the extra labor involved. A closer connection between the Northern grower and the Southern grower would be highly advantageous.

SPRAY FOR CABBAGE WORMS

Insect Is Very Destructive to Many Vegetable Plants—Pump Is Sure and Simple Way.

The common green cabbage worm is very destructive to cabbages, cauliflower and allied plants, often destroying or seriously injuring the crop. It is very easily controlled, however, and there is no excuse for sustaining a heavy loss.

In small gardens hand picking may be practiced. But in field culture some cheaper control measures must be used. The surest and simplest is to use the spray pump. A solution of two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead or four pounds of arsenate of lead in paste form, or one pound of paris green to 50 gallons of water should be applied as soon as the plants are set out, and should be repeated as often as an examination of the plants show it is necessary. Where sprays are employed they should be applied in a fine mist, since coarser applications tend to gather in drops on the leaves and run off.

ERADICATION OF BLUE GRASS

Safest Way to Kill It Out in Alfalfa Field Is to Make Trip With Spring-Tooth Harrow.

One or two trips with the spring-tooth harrow through the alfalfa field after the second cutting is the safest way to kill the blue grass in the field, say the farm crops men at Iowa state college.

If a spring-tooth harrow is not available the disk may be used, as the slight injury to the alfalfa crowns is but small compared with eliminating blue grass. To smooth the ground follow the disk with the harrow.

KEEP RECORD OF CHICKENS

Record Every Item of Expense, Feed and Apparatus and Credit With Returns Made.

Open an account with the poultry, charging them with every item of expense, feed, and apparatus, and then credit them with the eggs and chickens produced, not only those that are sold in market but what are consumed on the table. This is the only sure way of knowing whether or not the poultry pays.

CARING FOR PASTURE LANDS

Mowing When Weeds Are in Full Bloom Is Excellent Practice—Seed Are Thus Destroyed.

Mowing pasture lands when the weeds are in full bloom is an excellent practice, as it prevents the formation of weed seeds. Most weeds, even of the perennial type, can gradually be brought under control if they are not allowed to produce seed for several years in succession.



ROAD BUILDING

SHADE TREES ON ROADSIDES

Nine-Tenths of Highways in New York Entirely Void of Vegetation—Plan to Improve.

By investigations just completed by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, it has been found that nine-tenths of the roadsides in the rural districts of New York state are entirely void of shade trees. When this is considered along with the fact that last year New York state paid out of the state treasury about \$30,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of road beds, it shows that the state is not yet awake to the great need and the great possibilities in rural roadside improvement.

A preliminary survey has just been made by H. R. Francis in charge of the landscape extension work of the College of Forestry.

During the survey, studies were made of such important features in rural roadside improvement and beau-

tifulation as good and bad varieties of trees found along the highways, views and vistas obtained from the highways, the effects of the shade trees on crops in adjacent fields, the possibilities of the covering of barren embankments and the planting of some desirable sort of vegetation where overhead wires are in large numbers. One of the principal features studied was the condition of the roadbed as affected by the presence or absence of shade trees.



Shaded Road in New York.

Few people in the state will be able to visit the wonderful national parks of the West, but an increasing number of people will own automobiles and use the highways of the state. Many, if not all, of these highways may easily become state parkways of beautiful trees and shrubs. Trees grow like weeds under the climatic conditions existent in New York and with varied scenery of intense interest the highways of the state will eventually become as beautiful as those of any other state in the Union.—Green's Fruit Grower.

LOGGING TRUCKS MAKE ROAD

One Type of Car Used in Far West Has Front Tires of Ten Inches and Rear Ones of Twenty.

Powerful wide-tired trucks are now being used in logging regions in Oregon and Washington, which virtually make their own roads as they go. One type of these cars is described in Popular Mechanics Magazine. It has front tires 10 inches wide. An experienced driver carefully selects his course as he goes over a route for the first time and the weight of his machine makes a road as it moves along. A few trips over the same line of travel serves to make a hard, smooth surface which will withstand considerable bad weather. Four-wheeled trailers are often used with these trucks.

GOOD ROADS ARE ATTRACTIVE

Thousands of Farmers Making Direct Profits by Catering to Passing Automobiles.

The use of the automobile by farmers has completely changed the rural attitude toward motoring, and tens of thousands of men are making direct profits by catering to the passing motorist. In order to attract him there must be a good road, and thus the lump of rural conservatism is leavened to a surprising degree.

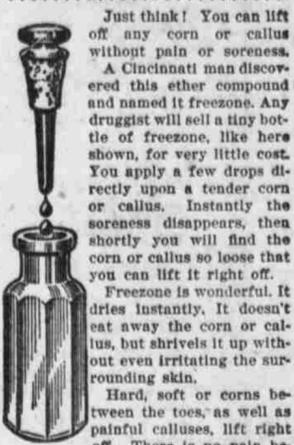
Cowpea Is Valuable. If you haven't cowpea seed, buy it. As a food and feed crop, the cowpea should have a big place on nearly every farm.

Cream Grading. Cream grading will be required in the near future. Why not start now to improve quality? It will pay in the long run.

Bond Issue for Ohio. Ohio is talking of a \$50,000,000 highway bond issue.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness. A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off. Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Knew What a Sapling Was. An American ambulance driver lately returned from the French front tells of visiting an instruction camp in England before sailing for the United States. A gunner, he said, was learning to shoot at targets, and the officer in charge asked the novice: "You see that sapling on the hillside?" "No, sir," replied the gunner after a careful look, "I don't see no sapling." "What!" yelled the officer, "you see no sapling? Why, there's one right in front of you." After another squint the soldier reported as before. "Look here," said the officer, "do you know what a sapling is?" "Oh, yes, sir," answered the gunner, "a young pig."—New York Sun.

His Discovery. Friend—Well, old man, have you found that two can live as cheaply as one? Newlywed—Perhaps, but not as peaceably.

Many a man who is willing to be good is unable to make good.

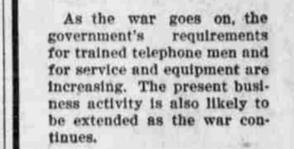
Won't You Try to Stop Needless Telephone Calls —the Lines Are Very Busy and Equipment Is Scarce

The constantly increasing scarcity of men and materials is causing great difficulty in getting and installing telephone equipment for the most urgent needs.

Long distance telephone facilities are loaded to their utmost capacity, and local service in some localities is suffering on account of the conditions over which the telephone companies have no control.

As the war goes on, the government's requirements for trained telephone men and for service and equipment are increasing. The present business activity is also likely to be extended as the war continues.

You can help the telephone companies "do their bit" for the government by asking for no additional equipment unless absolutely essential to the conduct of your business and by putting every possible restraint on the unnecessary and extravagant use of the local and long distance service.



Just Try Iken Korn Crackers

and you will say: "Here's good eating from first to last bite."

Iken Korn Crackers taste good, because they are baked just right of a wholesome blend of corn flour and wheat flour.

Rich in food values, too. A pound of Iken Korn Crackers contains an average of 40 large crackers, yielding 1860 calories. Corn bread yields only 1175 calories to the pound.

Ask your grocer for an 8-lb. box of Iken Korn Crackers for \$1.25. You'll get full money's worth in both quantity and quality.

Good eating from first to last bite.



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