

## PANNIER IN PARTY FROCKS; GIVE FORECAST FOR FALL

OF ALL the problems that agitate the pretty head of the debutante that of "What shall I wear?" is the one that comes oftenest to her lips. In sports clothes and the simple wash dresses favored for summer the choice of cut and material is relatively a simple affair, but in costumes for formal wear, particularly the party dress that must answer the needs of dances, dinners and parties through the late summer and early fall months, the advent of new styles and the embarrass-

ment of choice in the materials complicate matters somewhat. The taffeta frock illustrated here shows several radical departures from current fashions and advances a skirt style that has the authority of Paris. The panner skirt, in this instance, provides just the correct balance for the plain lines of the waist. It is decorated with a large flower of the same material embroidered and appliqued. Large petals of the same design are used on the sleeves, which are further ornamented with small, flat ribbon flowers. There is a deep beading at the top of the panniers and a ribbon



Shows Several Radical Departures

ment of choice in the materials complicate matters somewhat. The taffeta frock illustrated here shows several radical departures from current fashions and advances a skirt style that has the authority of Paris. The panner skirt, in this instance, provides just the correct balance for the plain lines of the waist. It is decorated with a large flower of the same material embroidered and appliqued. Large petals of the same design are used on the sleeves, which are further ornamented with small, flat ribbon flowers. There is a deep beading at the top of the panniers and a ribbon

ment of choice in the materials complicate matters somewhat. The taffeta frock illustrated here shows several radical departures from current fashions and advances a skirt style that has the authority of Paris. The panner skirt, in this instance, provides just the correct balance for the plain lines of the waist. It is decorated with a large flower of the same material embroidered and appliqued. Large petals of the same design are used on the sleeves, which are further ornamented with small, flat ribbon flowers. There is a deep beading at the top of the panniers and a ribbon



Shows Tendency Toward Longer Lines

ment of choice in the materials complicate matters somewhat. The taffeta frock illustrated here shows several radical departures from current fashions and advances a skirt style that has the authority of Paris. The panner skirt, in this instance, provides just the correct balance for the plain lines of the waist. It is decorated with a large flower of the same material embroidered and appliqued. Large petals of the same design are used on the sleeves, which are further ornamented with small, flat ribbon flowers. There is a deep beading at the top of the panniers and a ribbon

ment of choice in the materials complicate matters somewhat. The taffeta frock illustrated here shows several radical departures from current fashions and advances a skirt style that has the authority of Paris. The panner skirt, in this instance, provides just the correct balance for the plain lines of the waist. It is decorated with a large flower of the same material embroidered and appliqued. Large petals of the same design are used on the sleeves, which are further ornamented with small, flat ribbon flowers. There is a deep beading at the top of the panniers and a ribbon

Julia Bottomley  
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

## Dairy Forecasts Will Be Issued

Service Enables Dairymen to Plan Ahead in Light of Future Prospects.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To enable dairymen to plan their operations in the light of future prospects as indicated by available statistics on current milk production, prices, stocks, and changes in dairy herds, the United States Department of Agriculture is inaugurating a special reporting service in the leading dairying states. A tentative plan of reporting has been drawn up and is to be tried out in an experimental way in New England, New York and Wisconsin. An effort will be made to forecast as far in advance as possible the number of dairy cows on farms and prospective milk production.

### Information Requested.

Thousands of dairymen in the various states are to be requested to report each month to the department the number of dairy cows and heifers on farms at the end of the month, together with the number of heifers and calves under a year old being raised for dairy cows. Information will also be obtained regarding the number of dairy cows and heifers bred each month, the number of heifers freshening with their first calves and the number of other cows freshening each month.

An effort will be made to obtain information as to sales of dairy cows and heifers for slaughter, as well as the number of deaths monthly. Figures will be obtained on the production of milk and the number of cows milked. It is expected that a sufficiently large number of dairymen can be induced to cooperate in the work to provide the basis for state-wide estimates.

The new service is in response to a long-felt need for more complete information concerning the trend of the dairy industry. Dairymen have been watching with interest the progress of the system worked out by the department with regard to live stock and as results became available an increasing number of dairymen and milk producers' associations have requested the department to inaugurate a similar system in the dairy industry. At the present time approximately 30,000 farmers co-operate in the live-stock service and it is planned to increase the number to 50,000. A departure of interest to dairymen will be to request live-stock producers to report separately the number of cattle of the beef type. It is planned also to include in the dairy reports information concerning feed and pasture conditions.

### Co-operation Urged.

All dairymen are urged to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in this new work by promptly filling out the reports received from the department. All individual reports will be considered confidential, only totals and percentages of change from month to month to be published. Each dairymen reporting will receive personal copies of the final monthly statement issued by the department together with the statistics of various dairy products manufactured, stocks in storage, and market information gathered from manufacturers, distributors and handlers of dairy products.

## Kill Striped Cucumber Beetle With Nicotine

Cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, and the related crops can be protected from the inroads of the striped cucumber beetle by applying a fourth to a half ounce of nicotine dust, containing four per cent nicotine, to each hill. The dust not only kills the insects that come in contact with it, but it acts as a repellent. If it is applied properly it drives the beetle from the cracks in the soil at the base of the plant, and so prevents very serious injury.

Even a cheese cloth sack with which to dust the vines is efficient on a small area, but a larger area will pay for a regular duster. Such a duster also applies the powder in such a way that beetles cannot escape destruction by flight.

## Contented Cows Always Make Highest Returns

In the barn of a large and well equipped dairy in Wisconsin is a large placard conspicuously posted which reads:

"No Swearing Allowed—These Are Contented Cows."

"It is a stringent rule on all our stock farms," says the manager, "that harsh language or unkindness toward the cattle is absolutely forbidden. Strange as it may seem, a cow is as responsive to pleasant treatment as a human being is. If you are mean to a cow she is pretty apt to return the meanness. Therefore we preach bovine optimism. We keep our cows contented and we find they give more and better milk."

## It Is Difficult Task to Determine Age of Cow

It is more difficult to determine the age of a cow than of a horse. A cow's age may be determined from her teeth and horns. The number of "annual rings" on the horns, plus two, for example, usually gives the animal's age, but remembering that the pairs of permanent teeth come nine months apart will help to verify it.

## England's Live Stock Is Denied Admission

Kept Out Because of Foot and Mouth Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because of the persistence of foot-and-mouth disease in England, the United States Department of Agriculture has been unable to lift the ban against the importation of live stock from that country. American importers of live stock had hoped that the outbreak of the disease which occurred on April 23 would be the last, and the department had given them reason to believe that permits for bringing in cattle, sheep, and swine from England would be issued after July 1, but the report of a new outbreak made it necessary to continue the embargo.

This action of the department is a hardship on American importers who would bring in stock from England, but the welfare of the entire live-stock industry in the United States demands that the utmost care be exercised in keeping out such a dangerous enemy as foot-and-mouth disease. No importations of ruminants and swine are permitted from countries where this plague is well established. In countries where there are occasional outbreaks, England for example, the entire country must be free for a period of 90 days before shipments may be made to this country.

## Destroy Weeds in Soy Bean Field While Young

Farmers who are growing soy beans will find that it is highly important to kill the weeds while the plants are very young. Crops men at Iowa State college recommend cultivating the young beans with the common harrow, rotary hoe or weeder. Soy beans are very hardy plants and, except for the time when they are just coming through the ground and are making their first two inches of growth, they may be harrowed regularly without being damaged. The college men advise cultivating often until the beans are eight to ten inches high. Special care should be given the cultivation when the beans are eight to ten inches tall.

A rotary hoe or weeder is effective in cultivating the beans and has an advantage over the harrow in that it can be used throughout a longer season. The important thing, however, is to keep the weeds out, regardless of the implement used.

## Spread Manure on Land as Fast as It Is Made

The very best way to get all of the value out of the manure on the farm is to put it on the land just as fast as it is made. Manure loses a large part of its fertilizing value before it is used when it is piled out of doors all summer, waiting for some special crop. Better get it on any crop or permanent pasture just as quickly as possible rather than leaving it out in piles in this way. As a matter of fact, experiments have shown that manure allowed to remain in piles through three, four or five months in the summer frequently loses from a third to two-thirds of its total fertilizing value. This is too serious a loss to be allowed to pass unheeded.

## Renew Strawberry Patch for the Coming Season

At the end of the fruiting season of the strawberry patch it should be renewed for the following year. Renewal will consist of harrowing off the old row so as to plow out the old plants, thus leaving the new plants beside the old row in a new soil. Keep the strawberry patch cultivated during the entire summer.

## Apple Scab Controlled by Spray Application

Apple scab can be controlled by Bordeaux or lime-sulphur, but the scab must be watched for. When it first appears it will show on the under side of leaves on varieties that are very susceptible. Little olive green patches will begin to form. As soon as these show their presence, spray pumps should be put into commission at once.

## Lombard Is Considered Plum of First Quality

Lombard is one of the Domestic or European type of plums and has been considered one of the best quality varieties. However, it is like most of the European varieties in its susceptibility to rot, and for this reason, it is not grown so successfully in the southern or central states where the brown rot is worse on the plum.

## Apply Fresh Hellebore to Kill Currant Worms

If the currant worm becomes serious when the fruit is nearly ripe, fresh hellebore should be used. As a spray, apply at the rate of four ounces in two or three gallons of water; or the plants may be dusted with a mixture of one pound of the material in five pounds of flour or air-slaked lime.

## Give Dairy Cows Access to Water at All Times

Give the dairy cows access to water at all times. If the source of water in the pasture lot is a stream, precaution should be taken to see that it is not converted into a mud puddle by the cows standing in the water. It is better to have the water in a clean tank.



## Ontario College Gives Tuberculosis Treatment

The Ontario Agricultural college reports that tuberculosis in poultry is very common in that province. There is not a county from which there has not been received for examination hens either dead or suffering from this disease. Almost invariably a letter accompanies such birds stating that deaths are occurring in the flock at frequent intervals.

Tuberculosis results in considerable financial losses to the poultryman, due to decrease in egg production, and heavy mortality in the flocks where it is present. The disease is chronic rather than acute. The birds suffering from it usually lose flesh, turn pale around head, become listless, mopy and frequently lame, while egg laying is reduced to a minimum.

To be sure that such a condition of the birds is due to tuberculosis it is necessary to hold a post-mortem examination of one of them. The bird should be killed and opened up. If tuberculosis is present the liver and spleen will be spotted with white or cream colored spots varying in size from a small pin head to a pea or bean. These are the so-called tubercles, which are composed of dead tissue that has been killed by the action of the poison secreted by the tuberculous bacteria which have developed there. These tubercles are often found on the intestines and in the lungs and bones as well as in the liver and spleen.

Birds suffering from the disease give off large numbers of the tuberculous bacteria in their droppings. Other birds in the flock scratching around and feeding with such birds pick up the bacteria with their feed and grit and so get infected.

When this disease is found in a flock it is advisable to kill off all the birds. Those birds which on examination do not show evidence of the disease may be used as food. Those that show the disease should be destroyed by burning or burying deeply in quicklime.

The entire premises in which the birds have been kept should then be well scraped, cleaned and thoroughly disinfected by the application of a disinfectant wash or spray, as quicklime, cresol, etc. The runs should be well covered with quicklime and then ploughed deeply. Even after such treatment it would be preferable to establish new runs on fresh ground and then restock from flocks that are known to be healthy.

## Poultry Producers Now Favoring Infertile Egg

The heat of summer has exactly the same effect upon fertile eggs as does the hen or the incubator used to hatch them. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly develops into a blood ring which spoils the egg for food or market purposes. Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. On this account poultry producers are urged to keep nests clean during warm weather; to provide one nest for every four fowls, in order that the nests may not be used too often and soil the eggs; to gather eggs twice daily; to keep eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar; to market eggs at least twice a week.

Hens isolated on range and pasture from the male birds produce infertile eggs of desirable market quality. In general, about two weeks after the roosters are removed from the flock the hens will again yield infertile eggs. Occasionally hens running with male birds produce infertile eggs, but as a rule this results from the fowls being confined too closely, being overfat, or not having access to enough green feed.

## Best Plan to Segregate Geese From Other Birds

Geese need a separate range from poultry if many geese are raised. The big birds are not particular where they dig their bills, but are sure to wash them off in the hens' drinking water or the crocks of sour milk. This means dirty water for the hens or frequent emptying and refilling of troughs or pails. If the hens are on a limited range they will need plenty of tender grass and geese also need a lot of grass.

If geese are allowed to range where young chicks are growing the geese will steal the mash and some of the scratch feed. This increases the cost per pound of producing goose meat, and the profit in geese is due to the fact that they are largely grass eaters and can be raised on cheap feed.

## Jerusalem Artichoke Is Good for Growing Stock

The Jerusalem Artichoke, and especially the Mammoth French White, deserves more attention from poultrymen. Extremely hardy and prolific, it can be grown almost anywhere and under any conditions. The green shoots form abundant shade and succulent feed for growing stock, the closeness of the foliage helps to choke out weeds, while the tubers keep well, are relished for winter feed for laying hens, and early spring feed for little chicks.

## WRIGLEYS

Take it home to the kids. Have a packet in your pocket for an ever-ready treat.



## LEGENDS TOLD OF HARPIS

In Mythology It Is Related That They Swooped Down and Despoiled the Table of Aeneas.

Harpies were celebrated in many ancient tales as a race of monsters that infested certain shores. They were usually represented as having a woman's head and the upper part of the body and bird's wings, tail, legs and claws, says the Detroit News.

It is related that these fierce monsters flew down upon Aeneas and an expedition from Rome, when the party had landed for rest and refreshment among a group of Grecian islands, and carried away the food from the table before them, and even attacked the men themselves.

The men then armed themselves with swords secretly and waited for the next approach of the harpies, intending to kill them when they came near. But the nimble marauders eluded all their efforts as before. When the expedition left the island the leader of the harpies perched himself upon a rock overlooking the scene and in a human voice loaded Aeneas and his companions with blows, and escaped with their plunder, taunts and execrations.

Every department of housekeeping needs Red Cross Ball Blue. Equally good for kitchen towels, table linen, sheets and pillowcases, etc.—Advertisement.

### Of Little Value Then.

Two old cronies sat smoking in the library of a club. One was turning the last pages of a novel. He finished the book and put it aside.

"Good story?" inquired his friend.

"Fine," replied the other, reaching for a fresh cigar.

He lit up, smoked reflectively for a while, and then said: "Yes, that was a pretty good book. I like these stories where the hero makes a million in the last chapter."

"He is still young, old-time. When we reach the last chapter a million will do us but little good."

### A Bank in Peril.

Every business develops its own peculiar kind of humorous anecdotes.

In one of the banks the other day a girl clerk in the accounting department called a customer and said:

"I just want to inform you that your account is overdrawn eight cents."

There was a long pause and then an excited feminine voice inquired:

"Cosh! Do you have to have it this morning?"—Youngstown Telegram.

### Hawi Haw!

Two farmers met on a country road and pulled up their teams. "Sir," said one, "I've got a mule with distemper. What did you give that one of yours when he had it?"

"Turpentine; giddap."

A week later they met again. "Say, Si, I gave my mule turpentine and it killed him."

"Killed mine, too; giddap."

Any man who shows himself unselfish will have friends, though he may not have much else.

Common sense is more useful than common.

Revenge may be sweet, but some times it is terrifying.

## Is Your Work Hard?

Is your work wearing you out? Are you tortured with throbbing backache—feel tired, weak and discouraged? Then look to your kidneys! Many occupations tend to weaken the kidneys. Constant backache, headaches, dizziness and rheumatic pains are the natural result. You suffer annoying bladder irregularities; feel nervous, irritable and worn out. Don't wait! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Workers everywhere recommend Doan's. They should help you, too. Ask your neighbor!

### A Nebraska Case

Gilmore, a contractor for Fred, Nebraska, says: "The fumes of turpentine worked havoc with my kidneys. The secretions passed too freely at night and were dark in color. My back hurt me at times so that I could hardly bend or stoop over. Sharp pains would cut through my back and kidneys. I had read of Doan's Kidney Pills helping others so I tried them. A few boxes gave good relief."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.