

New Colors in Millinery;

Appealing Styles in Coats

IN all the colors of the autumn woods and in many shades not familiar to us on land or sea, the fall styles in millinery have made their appearance and now await the final decision of popular choice. Shapes are apparently in a period of transition from the omnipresent poke of late summer to the slightly drooping and off-the-face types such as are pictured in the models shown here. There is also a tendency toward large

horns as the favored trimming on dress hats of black satin. Where embroidery is used as the main decoration of the hat, it may follow the inspirations of China, Persia or Egypt with equal propriety, since all of these sources have been called on in designing new fall styles.

Many lightweight coats for early fall wear, as well as heavy coats for the winter, have one thing in common which definitely places them



Foretaste of Autumn Millinery.

er crowns and somewhat narrower brims than those in favor during the past few weeks.

Shirred velvet, in a beautiful golden brown, forms the facing of the model shown at the top of the group. The crown is covered with black satin and trimmed with a jet ornament and an ostrich fancy which falls over the shoulder. The model at the extreme right shows an attractive tricorn shape made of shirred and corded satin and trimmed with a monture of burnt goose. The little hat shown in the center borrows from both summer and fall styles. The duvetine brim is faced with satin and bound with narrow velvet ribbon and combined with a cap crown of duvetine. The trim-

ing among this year's creations. That is a single fastening at the side, generally at the waistline. Sometimes it is a tie, sometimes a button, and sometimes a handsome buckle, but, whatever it is, it supplants the rows of buttons, hooks or the belts of previous seasons and it is an attractive treatment for the long lines that appear in autumn's offerings.

But while they are so nearly uniform in style as to fastening and length, in the materials and trimmings of the new fashions a different story is told. Every sort of woolen material, from a light blanket weave to a fur cloth almost like heavy in texture, is used in making coats, which, in turn, are suitable for every climate from the sub-tropic to the nearly Arctic. Decoration, aside from the fur trimming on winter coats, appears in the form of embroidery, beading and braiding, and allows the wearer a wide range of colors and patterns. For heavier coats embroidery in self-color is a favored trimming.

Two extremes of the style are shown in the coats pictured here. That at the left is designed for general wear and is made of soft tan wool



Two Styles in Winter Coats.

with a pattern in green. Large green buttons hold the choker collar and form the fastenings of the coat. The button at the waist is supplemented by a tie of the same material. The coat at the right is for dressier wear. Collar and cuffs are of brown squirrel and the skirt is ornamented with a pattern in silk embroidery.

Colors for fall include all the wood tones of brown, as well as a number of new reds and greens. Chenille embroidery on tan and mushroom shapes is a very late addition to the mode and is particularly attractive on a background of black or subdued color. Ribbons and feathers are dividing

Julia Bottomley

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Hog Prices Were Very Low in 1922

Pure Bred Swine Business Suffered Depression With Other Farm Branches.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Sale prices of pure bred hogs reached a very low level in 1922, according to a recent survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Analysis of the reports on the sale of 30,382 pure bred hogs in 1922 indicates that the pure bred swine business has suffered depression along with other branches of agriculture. The reports received present a fairly accurate picture of the business, in the opinion of department officials, although they do not represent a large number of animals.

Number and Price of Hogs.

The number of hogs of the five breeds on which reports were received are: Berkshire, 1,702; Chester White, 8,022; Duroc Jersey, 8,550; Hampshire, 4,910; and Poland China, 6,232. The average price received for each breed, including all ages and both sexes at both private and auction sales was: Berkshire, \$30.57; Chester White, \$42.72; Duroc Jersey, \$45.91; Hampshire, \$44.42; and Poland China, \$41.94. Auction sale averages were from \$10 to \$25 above those sold at private treaty. This difference, it is pointed out, is due partly to the large number of pigs under eight months of age sold privately, whereas auction sales are usually confined largely to more mature animals and involve a larger number of bred gilts, service boars and bred sows.

Highest Prices by Breeds.

Sales reported at less than \$7.50 per head were omitted in calculating the averages, as sales at such low figures were not considered to be legitimate pure bred sales. The highest prices by breeds indicated by the reports were: Chester White, \$740; Poland China, \$500; Hampshire, \$500; Duroc Jersey, \$550; and Berkshire, \$250.

Of the 30,382 hogs reported upon, 421 brought \$150 or more. These were distributed by breeds as follows: Berkshire, 19; Chester White, 158; Duroc Jersey, 130; Hampshire, 47; Poland China, 67. A few bred sows and gilts sold above \$150, but the average price was about \$50.

This survey is a new feature of the new service work of the bureau of agricultural economics, of the department, and is the first of a series of surveys to be made at intervals of six months.

Rye Is Most Excellent

Crop to Pasture Swine

Rye probably is the best crop to use for fall, winter and spring pasture for hogs. By putting in successive plantings from two to four weeks apart it is possible to have fresh pasture all the time. Seeding for pasture should be much heavier than for a grain crop—from three to four bushels an acre on good soil. Pasturing probably can begin six weeks after seeding, and may continue, if the rye is not covered with snow, until the following April.

Hog raisers can "kill two birds with one stone" by plowing under barn lots and putting in such crops as rye. In the first place, hogs need good succulent pasture as much of the time as possible, and in the second place they need protection against internal parasites, such as roundworms, the eggs of which remain in the soil. Turning over the soil in the lots helps to get rid of the pests, and the crop of forage makes it a profitable operation. In addition to providing cheap protein feed, pasture crops aid as laxative and require the hogs to take a certain amount of exercise which is necessary to breeding animals and growing pigs.

Cure for Blackhead Has Never Been Discovered

The United States Department of Agriculture has this to say concerning blackhead: "No positive cure for blackhead has been found. As in the case of all other infectious diseases, the sick bird should immediately be removed from the flock to prevent a further spread of the disease, and if very sick it is best to kill it and burn the body. Clean out the roosting place and spread lime in the places most frequented by the turkeys. Keep a disinfectant in the drinking water; potassium permanganate is most often used, a sufficient quantity of the crystals being added to the water to give it a wine color, which for every gallon of water will take about as much of the chemical as can be placed on a dime. If the turkeys are being fed heavily, their ration should be reduced, as overfeeding predisposes to the disease. The feeding of sour milk has been found to be of advantage in keeping turkeys in good health and in reducing the activities of the organisms causing blackhead."

In Cooling Milk Entire Mass Must Be Stirred

In cooling milk it isn't sufficient to just set the can of milk in a tub of cold water. The milk must be stirred thoroughly until the entire mass of milk is about the temperature of the water. When the milk is not stirred, the milk in the center of the can is not affected by the cold water until the bacteria have had an opportunity to increase greatly in numbers and as a result the whole mass of milk sours. The milk in contact with the container will be cooled, but that isn't sufficient.

Control Measures for Flag Smut of Wheat

Several Ways Outlined for Holding Disease in Check.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Flag smut of wheat, a disease that has been known by its presence throughout the world for many years, was first discovered in the United States in some fields of wheat in Illinois in 1919. Although the disease has not caused much loss in the infested area, the area is gradually enlarging and indications are that it may become a serious disease unless adequate control measures are put into effect. The symptoms of flag smut and suggested control measures are discussed in Department Circular 273, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Flag smut appears as black stripes running lengthwise in the leaf and sheaths of the wheat plant which become twisted and rarely produce a head. Infected plants are usually more or less dwarfed. The disease may be held in check and reduced in quantity by judicious quarantine measures, seed treatment, crop rotation and other sanitary measures, and by growing resistant varieties of wheat through experiments a number of varieties have been found which are highly resistant to or possibly even immune from the disease. It is possible that by the use of such varieties, kept free from susceptible mixtures, the disease may be entirely eradicated.

Those interested may secure a copy of this circular free of charge, as long as the supply lasts, from the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Sweet Clover Is Best of Different Honey Plants

Score another for sweet clover which not so long ago was regarded as a noxious roadside weed. Sweet clover is the greatest honey plant in the United States, according to G. C. Matthews of Illinois university's division of bee culture, who points out that the several varieties of the plant furnish successive bee pasture from spring until frosts in the fall.

"The yellow biennial comes along about the time dandelions go out of bloom," says Mr. Matthews, "and so it bees over the critical period just before the blooming of white clover. The white biennial blooms after white clover and lasts well into August. Hubam, the white annual, begins to bloom soon after the first of August and continues until killed by frost. The beekeeper can keep a constant honey flow in his community if he can but persuade the farmers around to grow all three varieties of sweet clover."

Mr. Matthews tells of an Illinois beekeeper who furnished sweet clover seed to farmers when it was \$2 a pound until there were more than 400 acres within reach of his bees. From this acreage he received a share of the seed crop and many tons of honey. Some of his colonies yielded nearly 500 pounds.

"Grow sweet clover," is Mr. Matthews' advice to beekeepers. "Furnish seed to your neighbors, study methods of getting it started and persuade road supervisors to leave it standing along the roadside."

Sweet Clover Excellent

Pasture for Dairy Cows

Sweet clover makes an excellent pasture for dairy cows. Much more feed can be grown on an acre of sweet clover pasture than on an acre of bluegrass pasture. After the plants get well started, drought has very little effect on its growth. However, sweet clover will not grow on sour soil and it will be a waste of time and money to make the attempt unless your land is sweet. Better have your farm bureau test your soil and if it is sour apply several tons of ground limestone per acre.

It is best to sow it in the spring with barley or oats. Usually by about September the sweet clover will be about a foot high and can then be pasture for about six weeks. The next summer it can be pastured the entire season. Sweet clover is a biennial and will last only two years. The seed should be inoculated before it is sown.

Saving Can Be Made on Feeds Bought in Autumn

Dairy men who must have mill feeds for their herds next winter should buy them now and thus save on costs, says E. A. Hanson, dairy extension specialist, University of Minnesota. "The practice of purchasing a few sacks of bran or oilmeal whenever needed is poor economy," says Mr. Hanson. "The cost of feed is a large factor in financing the profits, and a good saving can be made on ton purchases of oilmeal or cottonseed meal at this time rather than waiting until the winter months are here."

Proper Amount of Salt to Give Producing Cow

The cow producing an average amount of milk, requires at least an ounce of salt a day. A safe rule to follow is to allow three-fourths of an ounce daily for each 1,000 pounds of live weight and an additional three-fourths of an ounce for each ten pounds of milk produced. Missouri College of Agriculture dairymen follow this rule. Many feeders mix three-fourths of an ounce of salt with each 100 pounds of grain fed and then allow the cows free access to salt where they can eat all they want.

Graduate Nurse Finds "The Perfect Remedy"

"From my long experience as a professional nurse, I do not hesitate to say Tanlac is nature's most perfect remedy," is the far-reaching statement given out for publication, recently, by Mrs. I. A. Borden, 425 Pontius Ave., Seattle, Wash., a graduate of the National Temperance Hospital, Chicago. "I have used Tanlac exclusively for seven years in the treatment of my charity patients," said Mrs. Borden, "and my experience has been that by keeping the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels functioning properly, and for toning up the system in general, it has no equal."

"About a year ago I had a lady patient who could not keep a thing on her stomach, not even water. I prevailed on her to try Tanlac and after the sixth bottle she could eat absolutely anything she wanted without the slightest bad after-effects."

"I had another patient who simply could not eat. I got him started on Tanlac and by the time he finished three bottles he was eating ravenously and able to work. "These two instances are typical of the wonderful merits of the medicine. My confidence in Tanlac is unlimited. Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists."

At the Shore. "Why shouldn't a girl angle for a good catch?" "No harm in trying, I suppose. But the biggest fish always get away."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview on the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Switchmen Needed. Many a golden opportunity has been wrecked for want of a genius to throw the switch.

BABIES CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Prepared Especially for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians recommend it. The genuine bears signature of

Wm. H. Fletcher.

One of the Requisites. Politics insists on the square deal among the leaders. They must understand each other.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio. Having cleared your skin keep it clear by making Cuticura your everyday toilet preparations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. No toilet table is complete without them.—Advertisement.

A man may perceive his eccentricities if some one tells him about them; not otherwise.

Just say to your grocer Red Cross Ball Blue when buying bluing. You will be more than repaid by the results. Once tried always used.—Advertisement.

The Aryan Hindoos, not the Arabs, invented Arabic numerals. Cultivated silkworm cocoons are generally white or yellow.

For a light, sweet dough set your sponge tonight with

Smoking the peace pipe in wartime

A late report from an A. E. F. veteran who found a can of tobacco in his soldier mail

It was during the thick of things in France that Gen. Pershing sent the following frantic cable to Washington:

"Tobacco is as necessary as food. Send a thousand tons at once."

As any ex-doughboy will tell you, a thousand tons of tobacco distributed over a fighting force of 2,000,000 men showed good intentions, but it didn't fill the need—not by a few million pipefuls.

Even today letters still come in from veterans who have forgotten the horrors of war and remember only the thrill of "a real American smoke" in France.

For one, Hugh Livingstone, Adjutant of Yankee Division Post, No. 272, V.F.W., remembers:

Providence, R. I.
Larus & Brother Co.,
Richmond, Va.

My introduction to Edgeworth took place over in the training area in France under circumstances that left a lasting impression of the good qualities of Edgeworth.

One night, after a hard day's work, my bunkie drew a package from home, one of those mysterious affairs that might contain anything but what you wanted. After due ceremonies of guessing he opened it and the first thing we saw was the blue box of Edgeworth. All further operations ceased until we filled the pipe. After using the French sobor for several weeks and burning our mouths and throats to a raw state you can imagine how cool and satisfying that Edgeworth tasted to us.

We smoked until we were ordered to bed, and I fell asleep smoking. You can just bet a letter went home for more Edgeworth.

Since that time I have used about every kind of tobacco that is put up, but it is Edgeworth for me when I can get it. Thank you for putting such a satisfying and cool tobacco on the market.

Probably any good American smoking tobacco would have brought the same joy to Mr. Livingstone and his bunkie in France.

But it is a fact that when Edgeworth makes a friend, more often than not it is a lifetime affair. Edgeworth's one great asset for most smokers is that it is always the same. You can buy a package in Chicago, another in New Orleans, another in San Francisco, and each package will give you the same cool, satisfying smoke.

If you are not an Edgeworth smoker, you are cordially invited to accept some free samples of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

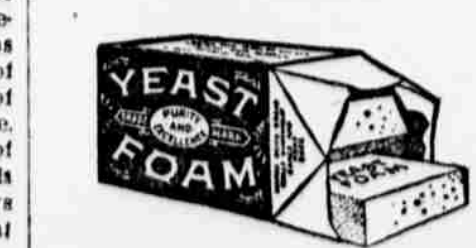
Just drop a postcard with your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 80 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va., and the free samples will be forwarded to you immediately. If you will also include the name and address of your tobacco dealer, your courtesy will be appreciated.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.



Nothing equals the thrill of pride that comes from a fine baking of home-made bread made with your own hands to supply your own family table.

Send for free booklet "The Art of Baking Bread"



Northwestern Yeast Co.
1730 North Ashland Ave.
Chicago, Ill.