



# What the AUTUMN HATS Look Like

It is the better part of valor to possess at least one black hat, for you will notice the pendulum of fashion regularly swing back to the inevitable black hat. The dark color tones are best liked for day-time hats. Onyx, citron, amethyst, gendarme blue, taupe, Russian green, maxixe, tete de negre are shown in a good proportion of the imported models. Wings, quills and fancy ostrich in every shape and form are used in eccentric ways.

A small hat with high indented crown had stubby little shaded quills placed every which-way around the crown. Directly in front and back were tailored bows of faille ribbon. If a girl is fortunate enough to possess Paradise cigarettes it is well to know that they are often made up in snake-like effects or shoot outward around the crown.

Narrow velvet ribbons and wide silk ribbons, preferably faille, in dashing loops, are always a safe trimming. A bit of turquoise ribbon gives a gay finish to some of the hats.

Feathers, which have long reigned supreme in the wintry months, have had to share their kingdom with silk and velvet flowers. The blossoms that bloom in the millinery flower field are both large and small.

A purple hat had large velvet two-toned poppies topping the crown. Nestled here and there were little bows of velvet ribbon. The brim of this hat flared suddenly at each side and was singularly becoming.

A green hat, which could hardly have been much smaller, had small flowers circling the crown. Rising from the crown were three uncurled plumes, placed each at a different angle, the tips crossing each other.

The secret of the successful hats seems to be that the garniture should look as if it was about to fall off, and was not fastened securely.

A shell shaped hat, tilted to the front by means of a bandeau covered with loops of narrow velvet ribbon, had the crown covered completely with tiny tips in different shades of brown.

A soft turban shape of moire was trimmed with three burnt ostrich feathers, one at each side and one directly at the back, curving outward. The brim was faced with a corded velvet.

A pom-pom of ravelled taffeta was placed directly in the center front of a small hat and kept in place by a large jet ornament.

Another hat with an irregular outline had a soft high tan crown, narrower at the top, with spreading ornaments of Paradise wreathed around it. Across the front was a soft silk bow joining the separating groups of aigrettes. That hat was tilted nearly over the right eye, and showed a close relationship to the high head dress.

**VEILING.**

A veil for every hat seems to be absolutely necessary, and those accustomed to wearing veils will welcome the new circular veils, which are really triangles with one angle curved. Many of these are of a hexagon mesh with a deep border. There is such a demand for border veils that double border veils have been manufactured with a different pattern on each edge, so one veil can be worn in different ways. There are hosts of chenille dotted veils to choose from. Veils with hand run floral or scroll designs continue popular. Beauty patch veils are exceedingly smart. Those in quest for novelties will like the filet veils with large mesh squares either plain or velvet spotted. Black veils and dainty sheer effects are the most staple, but veils in colors matching the hats are in good taste.

In choosing your hat scrutinize it from every angle and try it on while standing so as to get a good view of "tout ensemble." The deft fingers of the home milliner will readily find a way in trimming the hats so that they will defy criticism if the correct shape is chosen, for scarcely any trimming is needed to complete the desired effect.

Hats, with a masculine penchant, have gained a secured position, but their femininity is evinced by means of the trimmings. The hats with narrow brims and high crowns are much like a man's high top hat.

One of these hats was trimmed with a cluster of 12 black wings at the center of the crown, while another had a tall fan-shaped arrangement of narrow pleated moire silk ribbon. Some of the small hats are minus brims, while others are shell shaped. Straight brims with slanted crowns and toupe effects are also worn. The sailor shape is repeated in name only, for it has taken on itself such sprightly forms. Hats which hug the head closely with a rolling brim and high crown suggest practical usefulness.

Tailored models of wide plaid Hercules braid faced with dark toned velvet simply trimmed with ribbon or quills have been successfully launched.

Velvet and plush form many of the hats, although felt, faille, taffeta and all-ribbon hats lend themselves well to this season's dictation.

Street and no business concern or corporation, however ably officered, has ever been able to approach her in economy. She is the nation's ablest trader and her transactions more nearly reflect the progress and prosperity of the country than the reports of our clearing houses.

All legislation, financial or otherwise, ought to be so plain that the housewife can understand it. Our legislators, state and national, shoot so far over the head of the average citizen that those who are unable to employ an attorney and accept his statements in blind faith, must forever remain in ignorance of our laws. Of course we have so many laws that no human can expect to read them and survive the ordeal, but any person who feels an irresistible impulse to legislate, should try his proposed law on his neighbor and get it down where the common people can understand it before attempting to put it on the statute books.

## SILOS AND SILO FILLING

Timely Advice Offered by Murray D. Lincoln, Director of County Improvement League—Other Farm Suggestions.

- It has become a well established fact that no dairyman with more than 12 head of stock can afford to be without a silo. It is universally recognized as a good and one of the cheapest means for cattle and sheep. There are several good reasons for its popularity:
1. Silage is the best and cheapest form in which to feed succulent feed through the winter.
  2. An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at a cost not exceeding that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding.
  3. Crops can be put into the silo during weather that could not be utilized in making hay or curing fodder; in some localities this is a very important consideration, but does not apply to our climate here in Connecticut.
  4. A given amount of corn in the form of silage will produce more milk than the same amount when shocked and dried. Take note of this.
  5. There is less waste in feeding silage than in fodder. Good silage, properly fed, is all consumed.
  6. Silage is very palatable.
  7. Silage, like other succulent foods, has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs.
  8. More stock can be kept on a given area of land when silage is fed as the basis of the ration.
  9. On account of the smaller cost for labor, silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than soiling crops, unless only a small amount of supplementary feed is required.
  10. Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land and leaves it ready for another crop sooner than if the corn is shocked and husked.
- Because of these advantages, it is the general opinion among many dairy farmers who have built silos that the use of silage has increased milk production per cow and has increased the profits per acre, though it is also true that in western countries where alfalfa is successfully grown that more food nutrients can be produced per acre than with corn silage.
- Corn is universally used as the principal silage crop, as it is the cheapest, easiest to handle after it is cut, and also is less liable to rot than the other crops that are sometimes used as silage. As to varieties, dairymen of this county are about evenly divided as to the two prominent ones grown, *Earlick* and *Leaming*. It must be judged principally from the results as to which matures and ripens best. Corn should be nearly ripe when put into the silo, as it makes a better quality feed and also contains its maximum amount of food nutrients at that time. The ears should be allowed to pass through the dough stage and become fairly well dentured or glazed.
- The process of filling is important. In our small communities more cooperation should take place, as the average farmer has seldom enough help to carry on the work efficiently. There should be enough corn cut ahead of the teams so that they are quickly loaded. Also there should be enough teams to keep the cutter busy, and enough men to handle the cutter adequately. At one place the agent stopped there were not enough teams to keep the cutter busy, consequently after every load the cutter and five men would lie idle for anywhere up to 15 minutes. This increases the cost of filling to a maximum. Another common trouble is that the power is insufficient to run the cutter and the men must wait every five minutes or so to let the engine get up speed. Two or more farmers co-operating to fill their silos together could eliminate much of these troubles.
- Frosted silage is not as good and that which is not touched, but if one has the misfortune to have that trouble, water should be allowed to run into the silo while the filling process is going on to make up for the amount lost. It has proven good practice, no matter what the condition of the corn, to wet down the material thoroughly at the top of the silo when the filling is done. This will help pack the top and lessen the amount of spoiled silage on top.
- It is better to begin to feed silage as soon as it is put in the silo, but where more than one silo is used the extra silos should be covered with green corn stalks wet with water or sawdust on top. These sprout, due to the heat of fermentation of the corn, and form a dense sod which serves to shut off the air from the silage beneath.
- For best results, have silos which are small enough in diameter to allow it to be fed at least down two inches every day, and preferably three, since that lessens the amount that will spoil. When feeding, rake off the silage instead of shoveling into a basket, which allows the pile to diminish evenly and prevents undue spoiling.
- Better results follow when some dry feed is fed with the silage, although there are several examples of dairymen in the county who are feeding nothing but silage and grain the year around. Generally speaking, from 20 to 40 pounds per day is a good feed, to gether with grain concentrates and some other form of roughage.
- When to Pick Apples.**
- Several inquiries are coming to the agent as to when to pick the fall varieties of apples. As an average rule, most of the apples are left on the trees a little longer than they should be, when they are going to market. It is better to pick a little green than to have the great bulk fall off. Such varieties as *Macintosh* and the like it is well to have several pickings. The price that they are bringing at present warrants this extra time. Go over the trees right off and pick off the ripest ones and follow with later pickings.
- Put in Some Rye.**
- Most of the dairymen are filling their silos at present and presumably most of the land from which the corn is cut

## AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

**HATCHING CHICKENS.**

Some interesting and Valuable Points Given by Tom Barron.

There is a right time to hatch chickens, especially for winter egg production. If you want to hatch White Wyandottes you want to hatch them at the proper time. It is too late to hatch them in May. In laying on the general hatch, I think White Wyandottes ought to be hatched about March of any year, or probably the first or second week of April. To get the best results with the Leghorns the best time to hatch these is in the second week in April, or probably the first. You can do wonderful things for egg production in hatching at the right time of the year to produce eggs in the winter time. That is the time that pays the best. In my pedigree breeding I make a specialty of breeding from hens that lay the biggest quantity of eggs in the dearest month of the year. In England our contests are run on egg value. These contests are not run on the quantity of eggs. I don't know which is the fairest way, I am sure, but if I were running on egg value, I would lay contests on quantity of eggs, because we pick out the hens for breeding the best cockerels from the pullets and hens that have produced the best in the winter time. Now, I think there is something in that.

I may also mention that we took the chickens as soon as they are hatched in the winter. We put the different pedigree hens' eggs in the different pedigree trays and hatch them right out and top-punch them straight away. A male from a heavy laying hen will be more sure of producing heavy layers than if you use a heavy laying female. Now I made mistakes in the first place. I used to breed from all my very best hens and I did not take as much notice of the cockerel, but I found out that the cockerel is without doubt the greater point.

There is another point, too; not always the largest hen is the best layer, generally, the smallest hen. In 39 cases out of a hundred it is the medium sized hen that is the best layer and all-

**DEMAND FOR FERTILIZER INCREASES IN CONNECTICUT.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—There are 15,534 farms in Connecticut that use fertilizer, and the annual purchases amount to \$1,954,183, according to a report of the United States Census Bureau. Ten years ago the annual expenditure for fertilizer in this State was \$1,078,240. Fertilizer purchases in Connecticut have increased \$875,923, or 81 per cent, during the past decade. Fifty-eight per cent of the farms of this State use fertilizer, and the average for the United States is 23 per cent. In the entire nation there are 1,823,000 farms that use fertilizer and the present annual expenditure is \$115,000,000. Ten years ago it was \$53,000,000 for the entire nation.

**CONNECTICUT CROP STATISTICS.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture today gave out the following estimates of Connecticut crops for 1913:

Corn: 81,000 acres, 2,948,000 bushels, \$1,996,000 farm value.

Hay: 379,000 acres, 432,000 tons, \$8,683,000 farm value.

Orchard: 11,000 acres, 308,000 bushels, \$1,921,000 farm value.

Irish Potatoes: 24,000 acres, 2,208,000 bushels, \$1,921,000 farm value.

Tobacco: 18,400 acres, 28,250,000 pounds, \$5,938,000 farm value.

Rye: 7,000 acres, 135,000 bushels, \$124,000 farm value.

Oats: 100,000 acres, 51,000 bushels, \$48,000 farm value.

**THE WORLD'S GREATEST FINANCIER.**

The world's greatest financier is the Connecticut farmer's housewife. Her daily investment exceeds in amount the clever transactions of Wall

will be left fallow all winter, where it will be subject to wash and weather. Now is the time to put on some rye, which will be used as a soiling crop at the top of the silo when the filling is done. This is a practice that should be in vogue in every one of our communities. As it is too late to sow any of the legumes, sow two bushels of rye per acre on the corn and potato fields and harrow in.

**Fall Culture.**

Do all the fall plowing that you can this fall. Soon the horses and men will be busy with the plowing and it will be just between harvest and lumbering time. Time will be valuable next spring and much planting would be done that is left because of lack of time to get it plowed. Land turned up this way or planted to a green crop is better off than that which is allowed to lay fallow and packed down hard. Sod land after it lays over winter will work like old land next spring.

If there is any place more than another that should be plowed this fall it is the place where the plowing is allowed to avoid starting a new growth.

Taking advantage of all these opportunities goes to make our farms more efficient and to yield better financially.

**National Apple Day Oct. 20.**

Oct. 20th has been set aside for apple day. Everyone should get together to make that a big day for "Gingering." Producers should plan to advertise on that day; consumers should have menus made of apple products; retailers should advertise and make special rates on that day, and all get together to push one of New England's most renowned products.

**A Laxative Tonic**

Peruna is a laxative tonic because it acts gently on the bowels. At the same time it gives tone to the appetite and digestion.

Many people get seriously sick by allowing the bowels to become clogged, which destroys the appetite and depresses the whole system.

Mr. R. H. Foster, 28 Rockeyford Ave., Atlanta, Ga., suffered 4 years with indigestion. Spent hundreds of dollars for medicine. After using two bottles of Peruna he is well. Sleeplessness all gone, heart palpitation also. Great praise for Peruna.

**Autumn Fads in JEWELRY and NOVELTIES**

Gems, like other things, are subject to fashion's caprice, but feminine fancy for the pearl does not diminish, for during the last twenty years the pearl has quadrupled in value. Pearls of a pale pinkish tint are much in evidence just now. The popularity of the sapphire remains unabated and is shown in pleasing combinations with diamonds, pearls and emeralds.

The moonstone, as you know, considered a lucky stone and those who are a bit superstitious will welcome its return to favor.

Coral in rosebud effects with a diamond center and in combination with seed pearls is particularly charming and especially for young girls. Rock crystal is a new note in the jewelry world. Brooches, pendants and watches of engraved crystal are conspicuous for their exquisite beauty. An interesting brooch is in the shape of a long, narrow bow, carved from a single piece and outlined with a row of pearls. The center is a bit of onyx set with tiny diamonds.

An oddity in pins is the love-knot pin set with colored stones representing a plaid bow. The V-shaped bodice pins have the added merit of serving a double purpose—either as a bar pin or as a brooch. These are of enamel or of gold and are also studded with precious stones.

Silk cords are used to hold pendants and watches, the glistening jewels contrasting well with the black cord. A novelty in slides of seed pearls, below which hangs a silk tassel topped with pearls. Small enameled opera glasses in delicate shades, with the lorgnette to match, are sure to appeal to theatergoers.

Have you seen the new Tango bracelets? A series of from three to eight narrow gold or silver bracelets are joined either by plain clasps or bands enriched with jewels. The tonneau shaped watch has been received with much enthusiasm. This is worn as often with a soft leather or moire wrist-let as with a flexible gold or platinum bracelet. The watches are now made detachable so that they can also be worn on a chain.

A rather extravagant fancy is the use of jeweled sets as glove buttons. They usually match the color of the gown and can easily be attached to long evening gloves.

Necklaces of every description, usually about twenty-seven inches long, are liked for their decorative merit. Flexible necklaces of precious jewels, set in graduating sizes, are likely to remain a permanent fashion with those who crave simplicity with intrinsic value. Poirat has inspired the design of necklaces which certainly will please the most ardent admirer of the "different." These will give a quaint touch to the costume and are made of a colored composition with hand-painted charms.

Chains of filigree set with amber or lapis-lazuli are suggestive of the antique. Clouded amber combined with clear amber beads are among the loveliest of necklaces.

Veil pins, which are really gold hair pins with jeweled tops, are certainly a convenient contrivance.

Bags are among the most important accessories of dress. Exceeding smart are the green gold mesh bags in a narrow, long hexagon shape, with the wrist strap of the same finely woven mesh. Some of the newest mesh bags are mounted on bracelets and have watches fitted in the frame. The "party cases" are shaped like miniature trunks and are the *demier cri* of Paris. These are equipped with all the necessary small articles in French gilt. There is a wide assortment of colors to choose from, in either leather or striped silk.

Another bag, which really is two bags in one, is made cross-cross in mesh; one bag contains the change purse, while the other holds the mirror, powder puff and handkerchief.

A vanity case of gold lid is divided into two compartments. One to carry a memorandum tablet and pencil, the other intended for bills. A mirror and small change division completes the equipment.

A silk circular bag, which will appeal for the originality it possesses, is in three tier effect, with a silk handle and nickel trimmings. It contains a hanging mirror and purse and is finished off with a silk cord and tassels.

From Palermo, Italy, come *corsage bouquets* consisting entirely of beads. Impossible to detect from the natural are French artificial flowers in various colors, made of the soft inner covering of egg shells. Tucked away in the heart of a silk rose, with the real scent of the flower, is a tiny powder puff.

and get it down where the common people can understand it before attempting to put it on the statute books.

**FARM FACTS.**

The farm is the power-house of all progress and the birthplace of all that is noble.

The farm is the nursery of civilization and the paragonage of all religious denominations.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs.

Moving pictures men have followed Stanley's footsteps through Africa.

**FALL MILLINERY OPENING**

**OPENING DAYS**

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Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th

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