

Matched Three-Piece Set



Taupe velvet and opossum fur are used to make this three-piece set, which includes a turban, neckpiece and muffs to match. These matched sets are wonderfully chic and elegant when they are well designed. They embody the luxury of fur and the richness of velvet, and admit a greater play of fancy in their designing than is practical for the furrier, who works with furs alone.

Plush as well as velvet is used in combination with furs for making matched sets. It has the richness and suppleness of velvet but not as wide a range of successful colors.

In the set shown in the picture the taupe velvet is very much like the warm gray of the fur next to the skin. This gray makes a background for the white and very dark markings which appear in the long hairs. The rabbit turban is successful because it is developed in sedate colors. It consists of a crown piece made of a small circle of velvet with a puff shirred about it, and a coronet, which is narrow at the right side but so high at the left that it encroaches upon the

usual position of the crown. A band of fur and two pendant balls of steel beads finish this jaunty but refined bit of headwear.

The muffs are made by laying the velvet in irregular plaits over a bed and gathering in the ends to achieve the fashionable barrel shape. At each end a pointed cuff of velvet is lined with satin in the same color. A broad band of the fur crosses the front, and a narrow band extends part way about one side. A cluster of little fruits, made of satin in bright colors and covered with silver trolitine, adds a little playful touch of brilliance, posed in the middle of the broad fur band.

The neckpiece is merely a band of fur finished with a cuff of velvet, like those on the muffs, gathered up and sewed to the end of the band. The ends of the neckpiece overlap and fasten with snap fasteners.

These are two very strong points to consider in the matched sets. They unify the costume and they are very inexpensive as compared to fur, just as comfortable and just as elegant looking.

Boudoir Caps for Holiday Demand



Now that the holidays are within hailing distance, those who anticipate the demand for all the pretty trifles of adornment and apparel that women love are preparing their waring wares. These are being introduced by merchants, with a recommendation of early shopping.

Those who are wise enough to save themselves the fatigue of the frantic rush which comes just before Christmas will find any number of gifts already in the shops. The merchant shows many of them to help the sale of the materials used for making them. Neckwear, ribbon, novelties, and pretty boudoir caps, fancy aprons and nearly all fancy work are displayed, to suggest to the gift-seeker ways of using materials.

Here are two pretty boudoir caps among the numbers that have just emerged from the workroom. They are among those that are easiest to make and are always attractive to Christmas shoppers.

The cap made of net has a plaque of tenebrife lace at the center of the crown. This is set on the puffed crown and sewed down about the edge of the wheels. The net may be cut out from under the lace, or a light-colored thin silk may be used instead of net for the crown.

The crowns and a frill of net are

gathered over a narrow band of fine elastic. The frill is cut wider at the back than in front and edged with a very narrow fllet lace edging. A second row is sewed to the frill about an inch back from the front.

Two rosettes of narrow satin ribbon are placed near the front to add a bit of color and decoration. This cap may be prettily elaborated by adding a small wreath of tiny chiffon or ribbon roses about the crown or by using wider ribbon in fuller rosettes than those pictured.

A clever bonnet of crepe de chine consists of a long, straight piece with pointed ends gathered about a small plaque of lace to form the crown. An edging of val lace is sewed along one edge and about the pointed ends, and the strip gathered in at the back to form the cap. A val insertion is introduced in the cap portion and a bow of wide, soft satin ribbon is mounted over the gathering at the back.

Julia Bottomley

A girl's idea of a coward is a man who attaches importance to the theory that there are germs in a kiss.

The only thing some women lay out for a rainy day is silk hosiery.

A NEW WHEAT PEST

University Student Discovered Bulb Worm in Field Near Atwood Last Summer.

CAUSES PREMATURE RIPENING

The Insect Eats into Stalk Early in Season and Stunts Growth—Easy to Exterminate.

A small black, four-winged insect with green and blue metallic reflections has been proclaimed the parasite which destroyed thousands of dollars worth of wheat in the northwestern counties of Kansas last summer. Common belief has been that the Hessian fly was doing the destructive work, but Herbert Howland, a University of Kansas student, discovered this new insect on some wheat on his farm near Atwood last summer and sent it to the entomology department of the state agricultural college. On close investigation the parasite was found to be the bulb worm.

This little pest is not content with waiting until the grain is ripe to get in its work, but starts the process of destruction early in the summer by eating at the stalk and stunting the growth. This leads to a premature ripening of the heads, making the yellow stalks stand out prominently among the green ones surrounding it.

The adult of the species lay eggs in March or April on the green leaves of the wheat and the young live in the stalk until the middle of June or first of July. It was in this growth that Mr. Howland made his discovery. By burning the straw in early March, the adults that have grown during the winter and their young can be killed.

BOY'S CORN TAKES PRIZES

Fifteen-Year-Old Miami County Youth Won Every Contest in Which He Had Entered.

Walter Hays, the 15-year-old winner of sweepstakes for the best ten ears of corn at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson in September, was noted out of sweepstakes in the Miami County finals at Paola the other day. Young Hays won first on best ten ears, first on best essay relating to how he raised his corn, but lost by narrow margin on the most profitable acre and heaviest yield per acre. Walter Hays, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hays, who live two miles north of Osawatimie, comes from a family of natural farmers and champion corn raisers. His two elder brothers, Clem and Clyde, have won county championship in corn-raising for the past five or six years, but this is Walter's first year as a contestant for honors in this department of farm work and the fact that since he began exhibiting his corn in September he has won every contest in which he has exhibited has turned the attention of this entire section of Kansas to him.

Young Hays selected the seed, cultivated his acre, planted and attended his corn and harvested it and has personally selected every ear for exhibition purposes.

Rattlesnake Killed Boy.—The 18-month-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Mirry in Plains, Kas., while in the yard was struck by a rattlesnake three times. He was immediately taken to Liberal, but died in a few minutes.

Mill Fire Loss \$4,000.—Fire in the mill of the Wright Milling Company at Delphos caused a \$4,000 loss the other day. In addition, two cars of coal were burned.

Rock Roads for Pittsburg.—Unable to decide between two proposed routes for a rock road from Pittsburg to Opolis, the good roads enthusiasts there have chosen both routes and will promote the building of two roads instead of one. The Crawford County Good Roads Association has provided funds to pay half the cost of a road. The routes to Opolis are about ten miles from the center of this city and unite three miles from Opolis.

Kansas Boy Drowned.—Sylvester Pointer, 8 years old, fell into a power canal which runs through Arkansas City at noon the other day while on his way to school and was drowned.

Mine Shotfired Killed.—Gus Bucar, a shot firer, was killed the other night by an explosion in a coal mine near Radley.

Man Dies of Burns.—John Robinson, aged 63, died in the Atchison county hospital recently as a result of burns sustained last March when a barn caught fire. "Doc" Robinson, as he was known, was a veterinary surgeon, a familiar figure there.

Hog Prices to Court.—Congressman Dudley Doolittle of the Fourth Congressional District has called on the federal Department of Justice for immediate attention to the attempt of the meat packers to depress the prices of live stock, especially hogs.

Salina Votes Against Parks.—Salina voted against the issue of \$40,000 bonds for the establishment of a system of five small parks and playgrounds. The majority was 464 in a vote of 1,442, which was less than one-third of the vote of the city.

FIGHTING THE HOG CHOLERA

Kansas Farmers Lose \$3,000,000 a Year by Disease—Sanitation the Best Weapon.

Hog cholera is costing the Kansas farmers three million dollars a year. J. H. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, has just completed a table of statistics gathered directly from the farmers as to the hog cholera losses for the last three years. It shows a total of 312,126 in 1915, 177,277 in 1914 and 390,621 in 1913. The average assessed value of a hog in Kansas is \$10.50. On this basis, which is slightly lower than the actual value, the loss in three years comes to a little more than nine million dollars.

J. H. Mercer, state sanitary live stock commissioner, in co-operation with the state agricultural college, the federal authorities and farmers' organizations, in eighteen months has cut down the number of farms in Marshall county in which there was hog cholera from 185 to none. The same scheme for fighting the cholera, in which sanitation, with immunization only when there is danger of the disease, plays the principal part, is being extended to other counties in the state.

Brown county suffered the heaviest loss in the twelve months ending last March, according to the assessors' reports, which show that 14,854 hogs, worth approximately \$150,000, died during the year. Jewell county, two years earlier, reported a loss of 25,777 hogs, worth more than a quarter million dollars.

BIG TIME FOR THE FARMERS

This Year's Farm and Home Week Will be More Attractive Than Ever Before.

Farm and home week at the Kansas state agricultural college—December 27 to January 1—will be a big time for not only the Kansas farmer but his family and any friends that he wants to bring along. It will be a week of study and entertainment—there will be "something doing" all the time. The women and the boys and girls are particularly urged to attend. An enrollment of at least 1,500 is expected.

The tenth annual exhibition of corn, sorghums and other grains will be a feature of the week. Judging from the interest shown in this event there will be exhibits from all sections of the state.

More than \$400 in premiums is offered in premiums in the corn and sorghums contests for boys and girls, who have been in agricultural clubs and contests conducted in the various counties during the summer.

There will be special meetings for breeders of horses, sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and for fruit growers and crop men.

To Mark Golden Belt.—Charles M. Harger of Abilene, president of the Golden Belt Road Association, met several members of the association at Salina recently and a meeting was called for November 19 at Manhattan. Efforts will be made then to have the road marked like the Santa Fe Trail entirely through Kansas and a part of Colorado, with iron markers showing the distance from town to town and other items of interest to travelers. Mr. Harger said that every effort will be made to make the Golden Belt Road the most popular highway from Kansas City to Denver.

Threats to Farmer.—Threats of violence against Isaac Zeller if he did not leave \$1,000 at a designated place and the burning of his wheat stacks because he paid no attention to the threats have caused the sheriff and county attorney of Russell county to make an investigation.

A New Town Booms.—Congressman Jouett Shouse dedicated the new city of Transdale on the north end of the Anthony & Northern railroad recently. The city has sprung from a wheat field and in thirty days' time has three lumber yards, two elevators, two stores and twenty residences in construction. The shops are now under construction and the terminal facilities will be completed soon. President Byers and his staff were on the grounds. The new road is now under construction north to Larned and west to Kinsley.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Resigns.—Clifford Pierce, six and one-half years general secretary of the Wichita Y. M. C. A., has resigned. A nervous breakdown was given as the cause of Mr. Pierce's resignation. He plans to leave soon for his former home in New York.

Criminologists to Meet.—Social service and criminology experts will meet at the University of Kansas November 18 and 19 to discuss matters concerning the care of dependents and criminals.

Prison Doctor Quit.—Dr. J. T. Faulkner recently tendered his resignation to the state board of correction in session in the prison at Lansing. It will take effect November 15. Dr. P. B. Matz was chosen by the board to succeed Dr. Faulkner.

Must Swear to Fight.—No immigrant need apply to him for citizenship papers who will not take oath to fight for the United States when occasion arises, Judge William I. Sturt announced in the district court at Hiawatha the other day.

SUITABLE WINTER PROTECTION FOR BEES



Preparing Bees for Winter Storage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The beekeeper's winter loss may be reduced by proper precautions to less than 1 per cent, according to recent investigations conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. At the present time the loss ranges from one-tenth to one-half, or even more, of the colonies. Even beekeepers in the South, where the climate is mild, are not exempt from this tax.

In a new publication of the department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 695, the causes for winter loss are stated as two: (1) inadequate stores, and (2) excessive heat production. Excessive heat production is caused almost invariably by inadequate insulation of the hive, which compels the bees to generate heat for their own protection and exhaust themselves in the process. At times so much heat is created that brood-rearing is begun prematurely and may result in the death of the entire colony.

To prevent excessive heat generation the beekeeper should aim to maintain the temperature of the air around his bees at about 57 degrees F. At this temperature the bees remain inactive on the combs. When the air immediately surrounding the bees is colder than this, the bees form a cluster and those in the center begin to generate heat by muscular activity, while those on the outside crowd close together to prevent the escape of the heat which is being produced. Under such circumstances the temperature in the inside of the cluster rises rapidly, often going to 90 degrees F. In normal colonies and higher in abnormal ones. The lower the temperature outside of the cluster falls, the more work the bees are compelled to do, and when they are no longer capable of the necessary activity they die.

Protection is Necessary.

These facts emphasize the necessity of protecting the hives by thorough packing. No beekeeper, say the government specialists, ever gave his bees too much protection in the winter. Very few give them enough. In any locality where the outer temperature often falls to 40 degrees F.—and this includes practically all territory in the United States in which bees are kept—it is most desirable to conserve the vitality of the bees by adequate insulation of the hive. What constitutes adequate insulation obviously varies with the climate. In the relatively mild winters of Washington, D. C., satisfactory results have been obtained by placing four single-walled hives in a large packing case with 3 inches of packing below, 5 inches on the ends, 6 inches on the sides, and 8 to 12 inches on top. Where the climate is more severe this protection should, of course, be much increased. There is no danger of giving too much protection because as soon as the temperature within the hive but outside the cluster reaches 50 degrees F the bees cease to generate heat. Unless the outside temperature is extraordinarily high, therefore, the air in a properly protected hive will never go above 57 degrees.

Provided enough insulation is given on all sides, the exact method of packing is not especially important. The placing of several hives in contact, however, has the advantage that the colonies insulate one another. What ever type of outer case is used, it should be tight in order to prevent rain and snow from wetting the insulating material.

This material may be any of those ordinarily used for the purpose such as sawdust, chaff, broken cork, shavings, paper, dry leaves, etc. Sawdust, however, should not be packed tight but simply poured in place. On the other hand, dry leaves should be packed down.

The packing not only should be adequate but should be put in place early, before low temperatures have compelled the bees to begin the generation of heat, when they are considerably disturbed by the process of packing and the temperature of the inside of the cluster is certain to be raised quickly. Frequently in disturbed colonies it rises so high that the queen begins to lay eggs and when

this occurs brood rearing is apt to be continued throughout the winter with most disastrous results. There is probably no place in the United States where it is safe to put on packing until after Thanksgiving day.

Even nives that have been properly insulated and packed early must be protected from the wind if the benefits of these precautions fully are to be realized. Just as the beekeeper cannot give his hives too much insulation, so he cannot give them too thorough protection from the wind. Another weak point in the wintering of many colonies is the entrance to the hive. This should be no larger than an opening 8 inches wide and 1/2 of an inch high, constructed as a tunnel through the packing. It should be carefully shielded from the wind under all circumstances.

By adopting these precautions the beekeeper will place his colonies in a position to endure the hardships of outside wintering with a minimum of exertion. If he is further careful, by prolonging brood-rearing in the late summer and by the prevention of swarming, to see that his colonies in the fall are both strong in numbers and full of young bees, he will find that they emerge in the spring in excellent condition. Old bees are quickly exhausted by the work of heat generation, and even if they survive the winter, are incapable of carrying on the task of brood-rearing in the spring. It is therefore most important that the colonies should contain a large proportion of young bees whose vitality cannot be so quickly exhausted.

TO DESTROY WEEVIL IN THE WHEAT CRIB

Carbon Bisulphide Is Quite Effective—Used for Many Other Purposes on Farm.

(By BRADLEY HANCOCK.)

Make a bin or crib as nearly airtight as possible, then on top of the wheat place a large saucer, or similar vessel, containing carbon bisulphide, close the doors and let it remain for six hours, then open the doors and windows for several hours before entering, and every rat, mouse, weevil, etc., will be dead.

This carbon bisulphide is very inflammable, and on no account must any flame be allowed around it. I use it for many purposes. Saturate a ball of dry horse manure with it, push the ball down into a rat hole, plug up the hole and the work is done. I effectively dispose of fruit-tree borers, by injecting carbon bisulphide into the holes with a syringe and promptly plugging the entrance with soft wax.

PLAN FOR STORING TUBERS FOR WINTER

Farmer Must Exercise Care in Selecting Potatoes—Dry Cellar is Best Place.

It will soon be time to plan for storing the winter potatoes. In order to prevent loss of potatoes after storage, the farmer must use care in selecting his tubers for storage.

All potatoes showing signs of rot or those bruised in handling, should be used or sold or not stored. The organisms that cause rot in potatoes attack the tubers in the fields, or through wounds when handled, and this infection spreads throughout the crop.

The tubers should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated cellar. A warm, moist cellar is very favorable to rot. The temperature of the storage cellar should be kept at about 35 Fahrenheit