PORTANT STYLES FEATURED IN SLEEVES AND IN COLLARS

NCE again embroidery and fur lend their rich and luxurious flavor to the new suits for fall winter, and once again designers ate their choice of these decora- features. Embroideries have been oped in ways new to us and fur s have taken on added impor- because of their novel and very ning shapes. They invite one to le down into their soft and cozy and between them and the ly soft and protecting hats that about the face, there is little for the cold to make headway at the merry eyes that can laugh

r since a famous Paris designer duced sleeves that are so large so much emphasized by decora- that the rest of the garment be- a mere background for them, s have become more and more tant in all outer garments. All of embroideries find place on -beads, silk, and especially the braid embroideries. These rich llishments invite the company of d a very handsome example of new mode appears in the suit shown at the left of the two pictured. The coat has trim lines and reveals a conservative interpretation of the decorative sleeve, for some of these sleeves are huge with arm's-eyes extended nearly to the waistline. In this model the coat is almost knee length, cut with a slight flare in the skirt and much improved by large patch pockets. It is in that dark gray shade known as "sphinx" with cuffs and collar of dark beaver fur. Handsome bone buttons are something more than a fastening for it—a long, close-set row of them down the front makes the best possible finish for the embroidery.

The suit at the right is a braid and fur-trimmed model in which the coat is longer at the back than in front and hangs straight. It also requires of buttons a decorative quality and a row of five of them appears where the front and back join in the coat. A narrow belt maintains the style introduced in the spring and fastens at each side, crossing at the front. These two suits are handsomest when developed in suede-surfaced cloths like velours or similar stuffs. Fox, marten or other fur is used on them.

R THE STORK LUNCHEON AND THE GUEST CHAMBERS

WASTE basket that can be re- freshed with a new lining and decorated with a new cluster of s every once in a while will end itself to every home-maker. it accommodates itself to color es when the time comes for re- ating walls and supplying new hings, and it makes a pretty inexpensive gift. Such a basket tured here. The basket part is f those simple wicker affairs that trong and light. They may be in their own light tan color or ed, or enameled to harmonize the room they are to serve in. basket pictured, meant for a ing room, is enameled in white. lining is a medium light blue paper which looks like silk, ed in at the top and bottom. a far less expensive and much to insert. The paper is d along the top and bottom of asket "fulled" in so that it ap- to be shirred. The bottom is covered. For a finish, strips of paper about an inch wide are ed at intervals of less than an making what looks like narrow shirred into scallops. This o pasted down.

roses are made of double thick- of the crepe paper, pasted to- and cut into petals. Two tones are used for each rose and roses in any color or colors are made. The foliage is bought ready-made or one may utilize millinery foliage.

Occasionally, the stork having announced his coming, is welcomed by a stork luncheon or "baby shower," whereto friends come bearing gifts. For the luncheon table, decorations are pictured. First is the stork for the center. A cardboard silhouette of his body is cut out, padded with cotton and covered with crepe paper crumpled to simulate feathers. His legs, feet and bill are made of wire covered with paper and he stands in a square of cardboard which supports also the paper cat-tail and its leaves. Place cards are little storks, made of peanuts and paper, and paper water lilies, each holding a tiny kewpie among its paper stamens, provide favors for the guests.

Julia Bottomley

Entire Dresses of Worsted.

Entire dresses of worsted are offered in the smarter juvenile shops, and are completed by tiny tights or bloomers to match.

Meck Chicken Loaf.

six pounds of pigs' feet, trim off toes, singe the feet thoroughly, them as clean as possible, put to soak in a pan of strong brine wenty-four hours, then throw them an of hot water and scrape them they are white. Put them to for two hours in soda water and em boil until very tender. Re- all the meat from the bones, pper to taste, press in a square in and place away to cool. Cut in slices for sandwiches and add a little mustard, parsley, minced onion or celery. For a hot meat dish, cut in thick slices, roll in flour and fry. To make a salad, cut the meat in dice, mix with equal portions of diced celery and cold boiled potatoes, toss in a good mayonnaise dressing and serve on lettuce. It is very much like chicken salad, but less expensive.

Use of Canton Crepe.

Canton crepe is used extensively for beautifully cut afternoon dresses with no trimming whatsoever.

IMPROVED ROADS

PROPER WIDTH OF HIGHWAYS

Eighteen Feet Should Be the Minimum, Not the Maximum on Main Traveled Roads.

Through all the years we have been trying to maintain from forty to sixty-foot roads in a large percentage of our public highways when such a width was wholly unnecessary. The road sides have not been cared for because they were waste land and this lack of care has made them spreaders of weed seed and hay fever. A narrower roadway, well kept, would in most cases serve all the purposes required, drainage and safety, says the Successful Farming.

Now that the roads are to be hard surfaced the tendency is to go to the other extreme in order to save taxes for paving. We must look ahead. If we put down a paving that will last fifteen or twenty years, we must estimate if possible the amount and kind of traffic it will bear at that time.

Putting the Finishing Touches on Hard Surface Road.

If the road is dangerously narrow now, as is the case where less than eighteen feet is paved, what will it be in twenty years?

Eighteen feet should be the minimum, not the maximum, and on main traveled roads a greater width will seem narrow in twenty years. In England and France the roads are paved clear to the fences or sides of the highways, unless a curb and sidewalk or bicycle path is maintained between the road and fence. Every foot is kept in good condition. Good drainage is as much a part of the European highways as is the case with our city paved streets.

We are at the beginning of motor transport. Unless we look ahead and provide wider pavements, we will find the highways crowded and our possible relief from railway congestion annulled. A few dollars saved now in narrowing our paved highways will prove a short sighted policy.

We have already seen the folly of constructing our canals too narrow and locks too short. The great lakes boats needed in Atlantic transport during the war had to be cut in two and taken through the canals in pieces. Ocean ships cannot reach interior ports until the canals and locks are enlarged. This is a highway lesson to us. Look to the future.

ROAD LEGISLATION OPPOSED

Engineers, Dairy Farmers, Fruit and Vegetable Growers Making Vigorous Protests.

All industry and a great portion of the agricultural interests of the country are up in arms against the hasty and ill-advised legislation already enacted by a few states and pending in others which threatens to strangle one of the nation's most essential industries, motortruck transportation, says a writer in an exchange.

The protests come from highway engineers, dairy farmers, fruit and vegetable growers, grain belt shippers, all lines of industry and commerce and other operators of motortrucks and their patrons.

They say increased license fees and restrictive legislation have been effected without sufficient investigation and without conclusive evidence.

A sensible solution is being worked out by the state of Illinois. The state highway department has under construction an experimental road containing 64 test sections, each section differing from the others in design.

Building in South.

A stretch of hard-surfaced road in the southern states, twenty-five miles in length, was difficult to be found six years ago, whereas at present there are any number of hard surfaced roads from twenty-five to 100 miles in length.

Acquire Road Trees.

The state highway commission in California has the authority to acquire roadside trees along its highways.

Construction in India.

Highway construction is now making important and extensive strides in various cities in India.

Traffic to the Right.

Vehicular traffic on highways in France keeps to the right, while railway traffic keeps to the left.

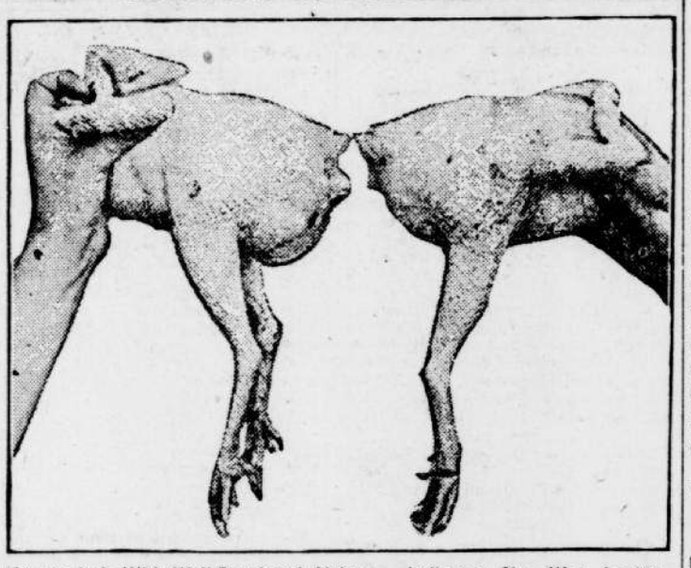
Buy Pedigreed Animals.

There never was a better time to buy pedigreed farm animals. Why not start a campaign in your neighborhood for "Purebred live stock on every farm?"

Longest Hard Road.

The longest continuous stretch of hard-surfaced road, east of the Mississippi river, 700 miles in length, is from Portland, Me., to Washington, D. C.

CULL OUT BOARDER HENS AND SURPLUS COCKERELS IN FLOCK



Hen on Left With Well-Developed Abdomen Indicates She Was Laying, While Fowl on Right Showing Hard, Contracted or Drawn-Up Abdomen, Shows She Was Nonlayer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Laws against vagrancy have been long on the statutes of this country. The man who won't work, who doesn't return society something for the privilege of enjoying the alleged delights of modern civilization, has to go to jail, and work on the roads or in a stone quarry for his food and bed. Man may have gained his idea for this law from the industrious honey bees. They have little use for drones.

Loudest Cackler May Be Nonlayer.

But a hen may go cackling around for months or years, and never lay an egg, and the owner be none the wiser unless he keeps up to modern ideas of poultry management and culls his flock occasionally. While culling should be continuous throughout the year in any well-conducted plant, the best time to emphasize the operation, perhaps, is during August and September, according to the teachings of experts of the United States Department of Agriculture. That is to say, if you intend to make just one culling in the year then August or September should be your date.

It is easier then to make a close estimate of the relative value of a hen as an egg producer and to weed out the poor producers. Hens which show indications of laying or are laying and have not molted usually are the ones that have been the better layers during the entire season, and the hen that lays best during her first year usually will lay well during the second and third years. She is the hen to keep. It is not advisable, though, to keep hens of the heavier breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Brahmas, beyond their second year, or of the smaller breeds, such as Leghorns and Anconas, beyond their third year, as they seldom prove profitable.

In addition to culling the entire flock in August and September, you should always watch for hens that are sick or very thin in flesh, or that show signs of weakness or low vitality. When discovered cull them out at once. It will pay.

Keep Only Healthy Hens.

Culling properly means using several tests, all fairly accurate if intelligently and carefully applied. For this reason it is wise to send for Department Circular 31, which may be had upon application to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, or enlist the help and advice of experienced persons near by. Briefly, the hens to cull are those that are sick, weak, inactive, lacking in vigor, poor eaters, with shrunken, hard, dull, or whitish-colored combs; with thick, stiff pelvic bones that are close together; small spread or distance between rear end of keel and pelvic bones; full, firm, or hard abdomen; and those that have molted or started to molt in August or September. In breeds having yellow legs and skin the discarded hens should also show yellow or medium-yellow legs, yellow beaks, and yellow skin around the vent.

The hens to be kept should be healthy, vigorous, active, good eaters, with plump, bright-red combs; large, moist vents; thin, pliable pelvic bones spread well apart; a wide spread between pelvic bones and rear end of keel; large, soft, pliable abdomen; and neither molted nor molting in August or September. In breeds with yellow legs and skin the hens you keep should also show pale or white legs and pale or white beaks and vents.

As soon as the culling is finished all the hens you have discarded should be marketed at once. It doesn't pay to keep one. Cock birds not wanted as breeders should be canned, eaten, or marketed immediately. Cockerels saved for breeding should be vigorous, strong, active, and alert, and should be those that have grown most rapidly and developed the best. No bird lacking these qualities will be a good breeder.

Pullets that are weak, undersized, and poorly developed also should be eaten, canned, or marketed, as they will not be profitable producers; but no thrifty, well-developed pullets should ever be disposed of in this way, because it is these pullets when kept for layers and breeders that will net the greatest profits.

Late Molters Best for Breeders.

The molt probably is the best and most easily applied test of production. Hens cease laying completely or almost entirely during this period. The better producers lay late in the fall, and therefore molt late. Late molters also molt rapidly as a rule, while early molters molt slowly. Therefore the advice is to save hens which have not molted by August or are only just beginning late in September or in October, and discard those that have finished molting or are well into the molt. Hens that molt latest, provided they are otheriwse desirable, are the best to save for breeders.

HEAVY PASTURING IS FAVORED BY EXPERTS

Best Results Are Obtained by Continuous Grazing.

Experiments Conducted at Different Stations Show That Pastures Are Being Utilized to One-Half Their Capacity.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For every 100 acres of other crops on farms in the United States, say experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, there are 91.5 acres of pasture, of which about one-third is listed as "improved pasture." Corn is the only crop that exceeds in acreage improved pasture.

Some years ago an ample series of experiments on typical blue-grass pasture was conducted by the department co-operatively with the Virginia experiment station. These experiments showed clearly that heavy pasturing resulted in twice the returns that light pasturing as generally practiced gives. Furthermore, after heavy pasturing the pastures were in much better condition. Alternate grazing showed no advantage over continuous grazing. The results show clearly that pastures in general are being utilized only to one-half their productivity, and that this light pasturing is to their detriment. Comparable results were later obtained in North Dakota and in Utah.

The prejudice against heavy pasturing is due partly to the desire of the farmer to avoid the possibility of a shortage of pasture and partly to the idea that heavy pasturing is injurious to the grass. Sacrificing half the value of the pastures is a much more costly insurance than a reserve of hay or silage, and besides the old grass in humid regions is eaten by animals only to prevent starvation. Overgrazing of a creeping grass that will injure the stand is not possible as long as there is sufficient to fill the animals' stomachs; on bunch grasses it is quite otherwise, as these can be destroyed by over-grazing.

Profit and Satisfaction.

In the long run there is more profit and satisfaction in raising good live stock than in any other branch of agriculture.

RIGHT TIME TO CUT TIMBER

Disease and Insects Do Not Attack Wood Out of Doors During Winter Weather.

Timber cut in late fall and winter seasons more slowly and with less checking than during the warmer months, and when proper storage or handling is impracticable, winter cutting is best. Fungi and insects do not attack wood out of doors in cold weather, and by the time warm weather arrives the wood is partly seasoned and somewhat less susceptible to attack. It is for these reasons that winter cutting is advantageous, and not on account of smaller amount of moisture or sap in the wood in winter, as the popular belief has it. There is practically no difference in moisture content of green wood in winter and summer.

MAKE LITTLE FARM REPAIRS

Hammer, Some Nails and Few Boards Will Work Wonders in Keeping Yard in Order.

A hammer, some nails and a few boards tacked up at odd moments will work wonders in keeping the fences, gates and sheds about the farm yard in good order. Why not charge the boys with keeping things in order and encourage them to do a little carpentry when farm work is slack? What boy is there who doesn't delight in using tools?

Take Care of Implements.

As soon as the cultivators and the small plows have been used the last time for the season, take them to the shed, polish blades and leave till needed again.

Pigs on Good Pasture.

Where pigs are on alfalfa or clover pasture and have access to skim milk daily, there is little need for tankage or meat meal in the mixture of self feeder.

Seed Wheat in Demand.

Seed wheat, free from cockle nad smut, and of a high yielding variety, always sells at a good price. The field upon which it is grown must be free from these pests.

Importance of Sire.

The strong sire is half the herd. You can buy "right" now.

HEARD AND H[illegible]D APPEAL

Sexton Rather Spoiled Effect of Preacher's Discourse by His Prompt and Literal Obedience.

A country negro preacher was speaking at length to his congregation of the many things round us that are shrouded in mystery, and of which we know little. As he warmed to his theme, he became most eloquent, and frequently repeated the oft-quoted saying: "More light! Oh, for more light!"

His surprise may be imagined when, after one of these utterances, the old sexton, who had been dozing since the beginning of the sermon, woke with a start, then got up, tiptoed softly into the vestry, seized two additional candles and, ascending the pulpit stairs, placed them beside the two already there, and in a loud whisper, heard all over the church, exclaimed:

"Yo' shore got to do with these; there ain't no mo'."

One at a Time, Anyway.

Alice—I've met the only man I ever loved.

Virginia—How often?—Life.

A Question of Identity.

The New Minister—"Do you know who I am, my little man?" Little Billie—"Certainly. Don't you know who you are?"

Couldn't Oblige.

"That's a lucky pedestrian, anyhow."

"What did he do?"

"Dared the man who ran over him to try it again."

"Did the motorist accept the challenge?"

"No; he said it nearly broke his heart to pass up a chance like that, but he was on his way to meet a train."

The New Mother.

The Mother—Shame on you, Doris, for being so selfish! You know I'll be careful of your frock; besides don't forget the times you've worn my silk stockings.—Cartoons Magazine.

If a man would follow the advice he gives to others he would soon be all right.

Some men grieve $2 worth over every dollar they lose.

If the unexpected always happens, why not expect it?

Young Bargain Hunter.

Her mother took little Edna downtown the other day and as they walked slowly along they saw the sign in an entrance, "Children half price."

"Oh, mamma," cried Edna, "do let's go in and buy a baby now they're so cheap."—Boston Transcript.

Pity slops over when we meet an easy-going man who is married to an intellectual woman.

One of the modern "cares that infest the day" is seeing that one's clothes are pressed.