

# SKIRTS ARE TO SWEEP INSTEP

New York.—It is difficult to talk of economy and conservation in respect to a brand-new fashion that is hurried at us out of the blue. Yet the combination is not only possible but oftentimes satisfying.

What is called the new skirt was advanced last December in America by American designers, and it had been exploited here for house gowns six months before, so it is not new, recites a fashion correspondent. It might be called a purely American design, although the house that exploited it for the evening is under the strongest French influence. However, it was an independent action and had nothing to do with inspiration from Paris.

The second American house that started the long skirt for the street acted in an independent manner. This skirt was not taken up, although it was constantly worn by the woman who designed it. We are rather slow to catch on to a new fashion, but when we do like it we overdo it. Therefore it is likely that the long skirt will become an accepted thing, in mass, before Thanksgiving. This prophecy may be wrong. It is no time to forecast anything in any quarter of life. But the propaganda for the long skirt is sinking deeply into the hearts of women and spreading itself far over the continent.

Mind you, these skirts are not according to the lines that we have worn. Sometimes they are straight, but often they are slightly draped upward at the back, and there is a growing tendency to make a skirt, exceedingly narrow and sweeping the instep, and then a draped tunic, which is a quick reminder of the pullback skirt of other days.

So, you see, the designers are kind to us after all. They provide a new skirt and a new silhouette, but they do not compel you to buy a new gown. She who has money and little leisure will purchase the new garment; she will find it possible to arrange the new idea through the combination of an old frock draped into a tunic and a new skirt narrowly cut at the hem.

Conservative women are delighted. They abhor the short skirt, which, through our usual extravagance in overdoing things, has resolved itself into Scottish kilts.

### Facing the New Season.

August is a serene or stormy month, as you look at it. You may determine to wear "whatever" clothes, faded and shabby, until the first frost demands

women, who are keenly emotional, hold on to it as to a life rope. They must not be morbid and they must not be shabby. Optimism must shine from their faces and their clothes. This is a part of their burden, and



Unusual cape in black and white satin. It hangs loosely over the figure and is pulled upward in folds, sarong fashion, and fastens at the waistline with a loose girdle. It is lined and piped with white satin, and the unusual cape is also of white satin. The deep cuffs are fastened with jet links.

the mass of women have risen to it, as women can be depended upon to do in any national emergency.

### Capes Attract the Popular Fancy.

There is small hope for a top coat these days. Its career was abruptly ended when capes became the fashion. Foresighted women indulged in the loose, picturesque cape two years ago and clung to the theory that it was the comfortable and suitable type of covering for a frock or a suit. The shops finally took up the theory and offered loose wraps at all prices, from \$15 to \$120.

There is no diminution in the fashion. The economical woman finds that a fresh new covering can hide a faded or dusty gown and give one a feeling of self-respect in public places. The new capes are suitable for coat suits as well as frocks, and their fabrics run the gamut. Satin, georgette crepe, all the heavy Chinese silks, striped and plain taffeta, broadcloth, velour and chiffon are chosen.

Now the top coat has become a part of a costume, and it even permits a cape to be worn over it. It is rather fascinating as a redingote. It resolves itself into this kind of garment, but when it is of crepe de chine or extra soft satin it is slipped over a severely plain chemise frock of another color and forms a polonaise.

These new topcoats follow the path blazed by the jackets that belong to suits. In fact they do not fasten in front. In fact they do not pretend to even meet in front. They are broad enough to reach across the chest and waist, but the fashionable trick is to push the fronts back until they are almost under the arms, in order that a broad expanse of the frock may show.

Do not run over this item as an insignificant one. It is a fashion that was begun in Paris five months ago, when the first warm weather broke into being, and it has ruled since then. In America we are just beginning to take it up with any enthusiasm, and by the time we have established it as a fashion our cold weather will make us bring the fronts of our coats together and fasten them snugly from collarbone to hips.

If one uses a jacket, long or short, as a redingote the need for fastening will not present itself, for the cold weather will bring in the cape of cloth or fur, with its huge collar, and one may wear any kind of costume beneath it. Herein lies its value to the economist.

The Pompeian black and white combination is brilliantly done in capes that are worn on the street as well as to evening affairs. The body of the cape is of black satin, and the decorations are of white satin. The weather is hot enough to permit these thin fabric capes to be worn during all the waking hours. They cover a multitude of bad details in a gown that could not do service if exposed to the searching sunlight.

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### The Use of Fringe.

Fringe is much in evidence for trimmings and is very effective in some instances. But one must admit that the flowing capes, bordered by long, sweeping fringe, which have been much on view this season, are far from artistic.

# PRESERVATION OF GOOD SILAGE DEPENDS LARGELY UPON PACKING TO EXCLUDE AIR



SAVING ALL OF CORN CROP BY SILO METHOD.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cut corn for silage when the kernels have passed the milk stage and are beginning to dent. At this period the greatest amount of food material can be obtained and the best quality of silage made.

The cutter should be adjusted to cut the corn in short lengths, with three-fourths of an inch as the maximum length. In general the finer the fodder is cut the more easily and more compactly it can be packed and in consequence the better the quality of the silage.

### Thorough Packing Necessary.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of thoroughly packing the fodder in the silo so as to exclude the air as much as possible. It is upon this one thing that the keeping of silage largely depends. A device consisting of a jointed pipe, or some variation of it, attached to the top of the blower pipe is at present in use for distributing the cut corn fodder in the silo. By the use of this distributor it is possible for one man to scatter the cut corn evenly and at the same time to tramp it. Without the use of this device it is necessary to have at least one extra man in the silo to fork the material over so that it is evenly packed. Besides the saving of one man's labor, the distributor

does away with the nuisance of having the loose material flying around, thus annoying the man in the silo, and also lessens the danger of being struck by some foreign object that may have passed through the blower.

### Add Water at Cutting Time.

Oftentimes the corn fodder is so dry when it is cut that it is necessary to add water to make up for the deficiency in moisture and provide for the proper packing of the silo. This water is most easily added to the blower when the corn is being cut, and it is also more thoroughly mixed with the cut material in this way.

For the top layer of the silo it is good practice to use heavy green stalks from which the ears have been removed. This forms a heavy layer that packs well and at the same time contains a smaller amount of food material so that the minimum loss is sustained if it spoils. Various methods and materials have been used for covering the top of the silage to prevent its spoiling. None has given complete satisfaction, but the one mentioned above has given as good results as any, especially when the top layer was thoroughly wet down and packed firmly by tramping. The best practice is to commence feeding as soon as the silo is filled, in which case there will be no loss of silage through decay.

# DAIRY NOTES

Milk and milk products are the best human foods known.

Cows must have shade during the heat of the day in summer.

A good dairyman does not keep cows; he makes his cows keep him.

Diarrhea is the most common form of calf troubles met with in hand-raised calves.

All good dairy cows should be given a name and every cow should know her name.

The pails used in feeding calves must be kept strictly clean and used for no other purpose.

The need of this country is not so much more cows as it is better cows, more properly fed and cared for.

Milk and milk products should be more widely used on all our farms during this period of our nation's food shortage.

Cream spoils when it gets warm. Market or ship cream three times a week in hot weather and twice a week in winter.

Much skim milk which formerly went to the feeding of calves, pigs and chickens must now be utilized for human food.

Constant vigilance is the price of healthy calves, and the feeder must always be on the lookout for conditions of scouring.

Where one has a number of cows and considerable dairy products to market some kind of refrigeration will be indispensable.

It is not reasonable to expect profitable returns from cows in warm weather when they must stand in the hot sun and fight flies all day.

Great care should be taken in washing the milk pails. These should be thoroughly scalded with boiling water, or sterilized with steam if possible.

One of the easiest ways in which to improve the egg production in most flocks is by breeding to strong, vigorous males from winter-laying strains.

Nearly all calf disorders are caused either directly or indirectly by lack of cleanliness, and clean conditions constitute the best preventive of disease in the calf herd.

The most critical periods in the life of the young calf are at the age of four to six weeks, when the feed is changed from whole to skim milk, and six to ten weeks, when the calf is beginning to eat grain and hay.

# GUARD STOCK FROM POISONS

In Many Instances Loss of Cattle and Sheep Could Have Been Prevented by Precaution.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many sheep and cattle are lost from eating poisonous plants and other material. In many instances a little foresight on the part of the owner would have prevented losses. To cite one specific plant, most stockmen in the eastern part of the country know that laurel is poisonous, and yet they will pasture their animals in a woodland pasture in spite of the fact that laurel abounds. Sometimes a few, at other times many, animals are poisoned.

Other poisonous plants abound in both the eastern pastures and the western grazing lands, many of which are definitely known and easily recognized. A little precaution through fencing and selecting pastures would materially reduce the deaths due to plant poisoning. Larkspur, lupine, water hemlock, darnel grass, wild cherry, loco, white snake root, wilted sorghum and oak brush (shinnery oak) are the more common plants which exact a heavy toll.

Inorganic poisoning of farm stock is also far from being of rare occurrence. Common salt is definitely known to be very poisonous to hogs and chickens in comparatively small quantities. Soap powder in swill has been the cause of death of swine. Antiseptic tablets and rat poisons also have caused deaths among farm animals. Patent rat pastes, and even fireworks, have been eaten by fowls, which died later from the effects of phosphorus poisoning.

# SUPPLY OF SEED CORN

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When corn ripens drop all other business and select an abundant supply of seed corn from the standing stalks. The process is too important to be conducted incidentally while husking. When selecting seed corn give the process your entire attention. Get the very best that is to be had and preserve it well, and your increased yields will return you more profit than any other work you can do on your farm.

# Weeds in Wheat Field.

Two of the most prevalent annual weeds in spring-wheat fields are the wild mustard and the wild oats. These weeds are enabled to exist because they mature seeds which scatter and reinfest the land before the wheat is ready to harvest.

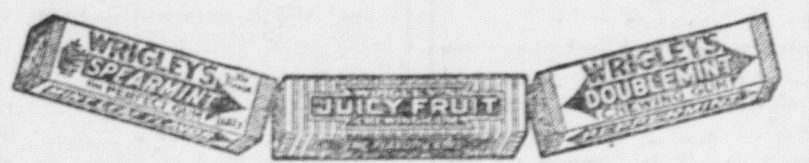
# Block Floors for Barns.

Crossed wood block floorings are among the effective modern improvements in sanitary feed and dairy barns, stables and hog houses.

# WRIGLEY'S



We will win this war— Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

# Easy to figure the Profits



Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

**Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each** or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JAFFRAY, Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Canadian Government Agent



When a man wants to find fault he is willing to spend all his time looking for it if necessary.

# Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; high colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.

It is the pure, original Haarem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

"Spin a yarn" so that it may be woven into strong mental and moral fabric.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted to the blood by the Anopheles Mosquito. Price 50c.

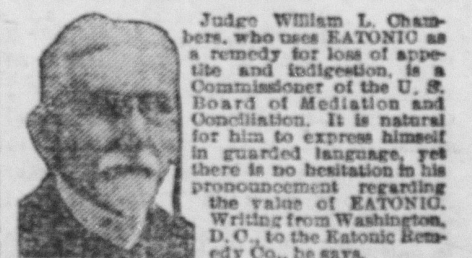
A man is a fool to be jealous of a good woman, and he is a fool to be jealous of a worthless one.

# Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. 15-10 Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

# JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIO, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses it.



Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIO as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIO. Writing from Washington, D. C. to the EATONIO Remedy Co., he says:

"EATONIO promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who all must are martyrs to dyspepsia, belching, low breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloak, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIO will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others.

Here's the secret: EATONIO drives the poisons out of the body—and the Blood Goes With It! It is guaranteed to bring relief or your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

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Watson & Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High quality restorations. Best results.

# Barbanell's Perspiration Corrector

Makes walking a pleasure! Will positively remove offensive odors from feet and arm pits as well as excessive perspiration. Good for all ailments. F. Barbanell, 1145 High St., San Francisco, Calif.

FILESUFFERERS with Florida, Fishes, Ulceration, Constipation, Bleeding, Itching, White, Red, Itch, Painful, The Cure. B. U. Barney, Auburn, Ind.