

## Dame Fashion Smiles

By Grace Jewett Austin



There probably never was a boy made who, if given the choice between two pieces of pie and one piece of pie, would not be sure to take the two pieces. Even if not immediately hungry to that extent he would make a cache of the extra pie somewhere for future need.

Curiously enough, it is almost reaching that pass with gowns for women and girls. If a two-piece and a one-piece costume are both offered, quite often the two-piece gown will get the choice. So the one-piece gown is canny, and just as likely as not you will be told to notice that it is a "simulated two-piece gown."

Once upon a time there was a theory that the two-piece gown was a sports gown. Dame Fashion remembers very well her first two-piece frock, of tan and red, when she was sixteen years old, at boarding school. It was supposed to be worn in the gymnasium where we learned to fence with wands. That is another story. Some day Dame Fashion will get started to declare that there isn't an athletic thrill to be had like the rhythmic wonder of swift fencing to music.

But at any rate, in the far-off time that red and tan two-piece dress was to be worn in the gymnasium and on the tennis courts and nowhere else. It was considered too loose and "floppy" to be a real costume in that day of many white ones.

Now exquisite two-piece dresses are semiformal gowns; are dinner gowns—have even reached the estate of formals. Dame Fashion would like to put the most beautiful girl in America—you probably all have a candidate for that place—into a two-piece metallic cloth gown she saw this week. It was most unusual cloth, with little hints and shades of blue and green and violet in the metallic material. Accent was given to this gown by long loop bows at shoulder and side of sapphire blue transparent velvet. There was also a pendant effect clasp at the neck with the modern costume-gems that look like sapphires.

Dame Fashion thought what a gift-gown that would make for some lovely lady who was born in September. For September is the sapphire birth month. And it would not be at all necessary to wait for September to present it. For it is the delightful thing about birthstones and colors, that their magic power lasts the whole year through.

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## Used Flour Sack Makes Convenient Laundry Bag

Laundry bags need washing almost as frequently as the soiled clothes which they are to hold. A new-style bag which has many good points over the old drawing variety is made of a material which can be washed or even boiled. They are so inexpensive to make that there is no reason why every member of the family should not have his own bag. In fact they cost but a few cents apiece since they



Laundry Bag Can Be Made From Old Flour Sack.

are made out of used flour bags which almost any baker will sell you.

First rip the bag and then cover the inked spots with lard or soak them overnight in kerosene. By morning, the stamping can be easily washed out in lukewarm water. Then fold the goods in half, and make a slash in front through which to put in the soiled articles. The bag is emptied by simply unfastening the flap at the bottom. The top of the bag has a leading and a casing in which is run a small wooden slat or rod which can be slipped out for washing. The sides of the bag and the slash are bound with some bright-colored braid tape. Use a different color for each bag. The word "Laundry" may be cross-stitched on the flap or the initials of the owner.

Another satisfactory kind of personal laundry bag to be made out of a used flour sack has the usual drawing top, but with a 12-inch strip across the bottom of any side. Stretched down the middle, this makes two extra pockets, one for stockings and one for handkerchiefs. This saves a lot of sorting when wash day comes around.

The idea of using leaven in bread dates back to prehistoric times.

## Siberian Squirrel Is Used on Suede Cloth



Showing a very attractive fur-trimmed coat of domestic design. The fur is Siberian squirrel and the body is of suede cloth set in with taupe velvet.

## Oak Floors in Colors Add Beauty to Home

People today appreciate the floors of their homes as more than something to walk on, a mere separation between the first story and the second. Just as they know that a room is more than an inclosure of four walls, and that a house is one thing, a home another. The difference is made up of all the thought and care put into arrangement, fittings, decorations—all the livable and intimate appointments that make "home."

Your floors are really the foundation of room decoration, enhancing the beauty of furniture and hangings. Harmonious color treatment of the room as a whole is now made possible with the new modern finishes, which may be selected to suit individual taste. Imagine the dignity of a library paneled in oak, with oak flooring in "weathered" finish, the harmony of a dining room in tones of gray and blue, with darker gray oak flooring, or the charm of an inclosed sun porch with floor finished in forest green, light and cheery—a bit of outdoors brought into the home. The opportunity of choice is infinite, and each room may reflect your own individuality, your floors becoming your very own, different from others about you.

## Collars on Frocks, According to Paris Mode

The new dresses do away with collars as much as possible. Yet Paris finds a way to retain the flattering touch of white or color which usually marks even the simplest dress, by tucking crepe de chine or pique inside the neckline of the dress and making a gilet of it.

A tailored dress of the new spongy, by Jean Patou, has its square neckline outlined by white pique. The white shows about three-quarters of an inch at the front and about a half-inch at the sides and back. Cuffs on this dress are replaced by little inch-wide bands of pique worn outside the sleeve, a few inches above the wrist. Louiseboulanger uses a surprising touch of yellow in a similar gilet on a dress of printed silk, but in this case the gilet forms a sort of yoke.

## Galosh Vogue Finally O.K.'d by French Women

Parisian women who have consistently fought off spats, galoshes and boots while the rest of the world was wearing them have finally succumbed to Mistinguett's galsters. The music-hall artist whose legs are often hailed as the most beautiful on the French stage has taken to wearing knee-length satin galsters with zipper fastenings.

The boulevards are following suit and even the exclusive bootiers who design to order are making tentative displays of knee-length boots of soft leather which fasten with zippers. They are meant for sports and motor wear, however, and not for city streets.

## Embroidered Frock Is Evening Mode in Paris

The evening dress which owes its charm to a bit of well-worked embroidery is an important one in the Parisian winter collections.

Nearly every house of importance shows one or more of these frocks, which, because of their costliness and the impossibility of imitating them successfully, are among the most distinguished of the season.

There are several ways of using the embroidery, but all of them are simple, such as a spray of flowers embroidered on the shoulder, at the hip, at the point of a V decollette. Bands of Chinese embroidery also figure.

## Treat Potatoes Before Planting

Solution of Corrosive Sublimate or Formaldehyde Is Effective.

Experiments have shown that potatoes can be treated for disease control in the winter while they are dormant with no delay in germination in the spring, according to C. L. Graves, plant pathologist at the Kansas Agricultural college. Graves, therefore, recommends that seed potatoes be treated as soon as practical.

There have been developed in the past few years two standard treatments for the control of seed borne diseases of the potato. Both are equally efficient in disease control. They are the corrosive sublimate treatment, and the hot formaldehyde treatment.

### Corrosive Sublimate Treatment.

Prepare a solution for the corrosive sublimate treatment by mixing thoroughly four ounces of corrosive sublimate in 30 gallons of water. Corrosive sublimate is deadly poison and must be kept away from children and animals. It will not injure the hands. The sublimate solution will corrode metals. Therefore, barrels, wooden tubs, or concrete vats should contain the treatment. Potatoes should not be cut before they are treated. Best results are obtained when they are left in the solution for one and one-half hours, according to the plant pathologist.

The solution should not be used for more than three batches of potatoes, unless the solution is strengthened each time. Corrosive sublimate should be added at the rate of one-half to five-eighths of an ounce to each 30 gallons of water after each treatment.

### Hot Formaldehyde Treatment.

For the hot formaldehyde treatment mix two pints of full-strength formaldehyde in 30 gallons of water. Unlike the corrosive sublimate treatment, this solution does not weaken with use, and no addition of formaldehyde need be added after treatment to maintain the original strength. Formaldehyde is also a deadly poison. The solution quickly dries from the surface of the tubers and the treated seed is not poisonous.

The hot formaldehyde treatment requires from three to four minutes in a heated solution 124 to 126 degrees F. Care should be taken that the tubers do not come in contact with the sides and bottom of the treating vat, says Professor Graves.

## Not Difficult to Raise Orphan Pigs at Dakota

Raising of the orphan pigs that are often present in large litters is not difficult if care is taken to attend to details. W. R. Hauser, live stock specialist of the South Dakota State college extension service, says. Time spent in raising the orphans will be well paid for in the return from extra pigs matured.

Mr. Hauser has observed that pigs two days old are much easier to handle than the younger ones. A ration of one quart whole cow's milk daily, hand fed at first, with cracked corn, tankage, salt, shorts and green alfalfa hay in self-feeders as soon as the pigs will eat, makes a very good ration.

"Best results can be secured by feeding five to six times daily for the first few weeks, then gradually cutting down to three times daily," Mr. Hauser says. "As soon as the pigs begin to eat grain fairly well, the whole milk can be gradually replaced by skim milk."

"Sunlight in the pens, sufficient exercise and abundance of fresh, clean water, and strict attention to keeping feeding utensils clean and the quarters clean, dry, well bedded and generally sanitary, are important factors in achieving success."

## Agricultural Notes

The garden seed catalogue is both cause and remedy for spring fever.

The best seeds that can be bought are cheaper at any price than poor ones.

It is a waste of both labor and property to leave the farm in disorder.

Fall-freshened cows should yield annually from 10 to 15 per cent more milk than those calving in the spring.

For those who can get it handily, dried beet pulp is a good dairy feed, on the order of silage and roots—something to make up for the winter lack of pasture. It's healthful and cows relish it. Soak it before feeding.

"Cows that produce twice as much as the average cows of the United States require only 40 per cent more feed." That statement, made by the United States Department of Agriculture, and based on records of 100,000 cows, is worth thinking about.

Would you buy butter at 40 cents a pound and feed to your hogs? Crazy question! But what's the difference between doing that and using a poor separator that leaves a good deal of your butterfat in the skim milk—the butterfat that you might sell?

## Big Machinery Saves Much Manual Labor

Comparison Is Made From Records in Nebraska.

One of the best reasons why big teams and big machinery are popular is given in the annual report of the farm records that were kept last year under the direction of the Nebraska Agricultural college. Two farms in Dodge county are compared to show that one man made \$5.32 profit per acre from his corn while another man, even though he got a higher yield, made only \$2.21 per acre.

The first man used four-horse teams and two row implements, while the second planted and cultivated his corn with two-horse teams and one row machinery. The first man had 100 acres in corn, the second only 40. The first got 50 bushels per acre yield while the second got 60 bushels, but the first spent only six hours of his own labor and 25 hours of horse labor per acre while the second man spent 12 hours of man labor and 38 hours of horse labor, per acre.

In making this comparison, the agricultural college men, Mason Yerkes, and A. W. Medlar, who had charge of the farm records work, made it clear that the comparison of how two farmers raise corn may not be a complete comparison of their entire farms' profits, but that so far as the corn crop was concerned the man with the bigger team is actually making about five times as much net profit in the year. He had 100 acres averaging \$5.32 profit per acre, or \$532. The other man worked on 40 acres and made but \$2.21 per acre, a total of \$88.40.

## Small Flock of Sheep Found to Be Profitable

The live stock requirements of no corn belt farm are complete without at least a small flock of sheep, preferably breeding ewes. There is no other animal a farmer can own that will make use of as much feed that would otherwise go to waste, and no hired man who will mow weeds as cheerfully or as thoroughly as will the sheep. A great many farmers complain that their fences are not arranged for handling sheep, but in the main this excuse is largely imaginary. Of course in order to handle a large flock it is necessary to have good sized pastures, but for the average farmer who operates from 80 to 100 acres, the keeping of from 10 to 15 ewes requires nothing more than the ordinary barn lots, door-yard and orchard fences. Barring a mighty keen appetite for rose bushes and other shrubbery about the yard, sheep make by far the most profitable and consistent lawn mower imaginable for yards either large or small.

Shrubbery of course may be protected by wire netting drawn about it, or by movable frames which may be shifted into position when it is desired to "mow" the lawn. The flock may be moved about the place from day to day as desired, and all lots may be cleaned up of noxious weeds that the potato vines begin to die down the flock may be turned into the patch to clean up the careless weed and fox-tail which nearly always spring up after cultivation ceases, thus doing away with the necessity of having to mow and rake the patch before digging the spuds.

## Information Came as Shock

It had been his first trip in an airplane. After 30 minutes in the ozone plane in which the ship had made a few slips in the air waves that aroused a queer feeling in the region of the solar plexus, they had landed. "And what are your names?" he asked, addressing the pilots. "Mine's Aretz and his is Hutton," one replied, and then added, "I'm not the regular pilot—was just flying for a little practice and experience." "You're not the regular pilot! So help me Hannah," the passenger ejaculated. "Well, I owe you a debt of gratitude for not imparting that information when we were 2,600 feet up—and slipping. I'd have jumped out sure. I thought the ship was in the hands of veterans."

## Repatee

Clarice—If looks could kill, I'd assassinate you with a glance!

Maurice—If looks could kill, it would be suicide for you to use a mirror.

## Bees Need Protection From Cold in Winter

Bees require protection from cold in winter the same as most animals according to Iowa State college.

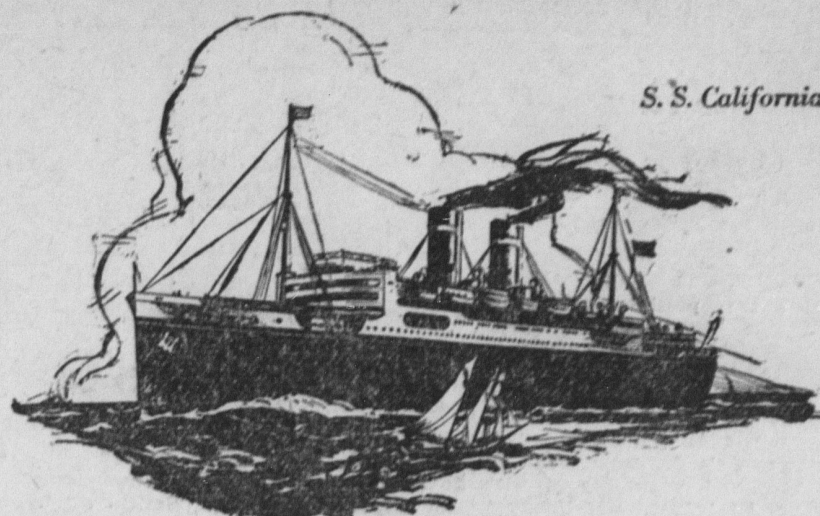
For helping bees get through the winter, the minimum requirements of food for a good colony is 60 pounds, and it is better to have more. Only stores of the best quality should be used. As to the bees, the ideal condition would be to have all of them emerge just prior to the last killing frost, so that their full strength will be available for winter heat production and leave sufficient energy to give the colony a good start in the spring. It is best to introduce the queen in late summer.

Two general types of winter protection are used; the indoor or cellar and the outdoor or case. If conditions are satisfactory, cellar wintering of bees is a sound practice. Where bees are to be wintered outside, a windbreak of some kind is very important. For real outdoor protection the case method is essential.

## Blighted Trees Should Be Treated in Winter

Blight is a bacterial disease caused by a bacterium growing in the inner bark. It girdles the tree so that the top has to die and the leaves appear as though scorched with fire. The only remedy is to keep the tree as thrifty as possible but not growing too fast. It is customary to sow oats or barley between the trees in June so as to assist in ripening the apple wood in the fall. This checks the growth of the blight. Some varieties of apples blight more than others.

In the winter time all blighted wood should be cut off and burned and then the trees looked over for cankers. There are places along the trunk and larger limbs where the disease is working. From these places the germs come out next spring to spread to other trees. These may be cut out and sterilized with corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde.



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## Radio Transmission

Now that radio has entered the business of transmitting pictures and messages by the square inch instead of by dots and dashes, it is interesting to note that within its first year of operation the speed of transmission has been doubled. Whereas last year 40 minutes were required for a single photograph of standard size, today it can be done commercially in 20 minutes. Under laboratory conditions the same accomplishment has taken but two minutes.

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