

All Eyes Turn to "New" Fur Capes

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



SO FAR as "stepping out" in that which is conspicuously new-looking and eminently chic she is lost who hesitates to top her "first" fall frock, made either of one of the smart woollens or rough crepes, with a jaunty little fur cape. Later on the style formula calls for the addition of a wee muff or one not so diminutive if you prefer.

These little fur capes are about the smartest thing fashion has to offer in the way of an early autumn wrap. As winter comes on they will be worn over the collarless cloth coat which thus multiplies their practicality by two.

It is not only that such varied types of fur are employed in their styling, but the fact that the silhouette of these youthful-looking capes is so variously interpreted, adds greatly to their intrigue. Perhaps if one were called upon to cite one fur as being more generally in use than another for the making of the new capes the honors would go to astrakhan and its near relations such as Persian lamb, broadtail and galyak. Dyed lapin is also a great favorite not only in brown seal effects, but especially in gray for gray furs answer the call of the hour.

Then too, the furs which are made up into new and novel capes emphasize their charm in that they are toned to blend into the color scheme of the costume ensemble. Consider the little

mole cape to the left in the picture in relation to color harmony. It tops a frock made of a novelty woolen in a rich autumn green shade, the natural tone of the mole pelt together with the soft green achieving a color value which at once appeals to discriminating taste.

This model is unique in that it is a cross between a cape and a jacket. The fronts of this nobby fur wrap cross and fasten with square silver buttons which emphasizes the importance of a touch of metal to enhance the fall costume.

The outfit which the young woman pictured to the right is wearing is keyed up to fashion's very latest. First of all notice that the cloth dress assumes princess lines and that which is highly significant is the fact of it being buttoned from neck to hemline. It has also a close-up-about-the-throat collar effect which interprets an outstanding fashion trend. The cape of Persian lamb is the popular circular type. Its accompanying barrel muff completes the picture.

The fashion of separate fur pieces which may be worn with any coat or dress or suit is destined to develop into a vogue of vast proportions.

Milliners, too, are doing their bit in contributing to the glory of the new fall fur ensembles in that they are trimming many of their smartest hats with fur fantasies.

© 1932. Western Newspaper Union.

BLACK AND WHITE IS STILL POPULAR

Black and white fashions were by far the most striking and predominant in the recent fall fashion show of American designers.

For street, afternoon and evening wear the dashing, crisp contrast of black and white outshone even the luscious new wine tones that have the town on its ear.

Tailored street frocks of the new lightweight woollens were almost unanimous in their choice of white accents. Sometimes the white was the form of the huge Buster Brown collar of chalky white angelskin silk, with matching flaring cuffs, sometimes reaching almost to the elbow.

Sometimes the white was applied in galyak trimming. A black broadcloth frock, severely simple, was made into something to remember you by with the addition of a little vest of white galyak.

Fur Trimming Is Widely Used on New Fall Suits

Fur trimmings are much in evidence. They are used in new ways, not only on fall coats and suits, but on dresses as well.

Strips of black astrakhan are incrustated into wool frocks in the little stripes and squares that were formerly made of satin. Many a collar on a white silk blouse turns out to be made of sha-ed lamb or brecht-schwanz.

There is probably more of a variety of furs used on clothes this year than ever before, but there is no blatant parade of heavy fox bands and voluminous collars. A few elaborate evening wraps show silver fox trimmings; there are some few fur necklaces of fox skins, but in general, the use of fur in any individual garment inclines to be sparse.

Redfern shows some good practical coats of gray tweeds trimmed with collars of gray astrakhan and lines them with white and gray squirrel.

Taffeta Is Planning a Comeback for Fall

Taffeta promises to stage a style "come back" this fall.

The heavy stiff silks which played a prominent role in grandmother's wardrobe are already being used for evening frocks and occasional afternoon dresses.

HIGH WAISTLINE

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



A high waistline which expresses the simplicity of the directoire silhouette gives this gown of white velvet, with hat to match, up-to-the-minute prestige. The trend to lifted waistlines minus belts is marked in the newer dresses. Another distinguishing touch is the wide ostrich bands on the sleeves. Quantities of ostrich will be used this fall and winter in a trimming way. All signs point to this, and there is a wide use of ostrich bands and novelties in the millinery realm.

Revival Styles Still Hold Chief Interest

It's still new to be old-fashioned. Revivals of styles that were popular in the early 1900's and even before, continue to be one of the preoccupations of the better Paris dressmakers.

Especially among evening clothes, twenty-year-old modes are among the last-minute fads. Lace mitts, ruffled shoulders and billowing skirts are distinctly 1932.

Buttons in Colors

Buttons are doing their share to brighten the new wardrobe. All-black dresses show buttons of bright red or green and white dresses step out of the all-white category when they are adorned with blue or green or red buttons.

Trench Silo Best for All Purposes

Colorado Man Enthusiastic Over Its Cheapness and Efficiency.

"The trench silo can't be beat," says Walter Anderson, Arapahoe county (Colorado) farmer living on the Wildmere farm. "I wouldn't know what to do without it," he adds.

In telling his experiences with a trench silo to A. H. Tedmon, county agricultural extension agent, Anderson says:

"I prefer to cut my corn when I put it in the silo, because it is easier to get it out later, but by putting it in whole you would save the cost of cutting. If you will cover the silage the day you are through filling, you will have no moldy silage.

"In covering my trench silo I use dirt only. I tried straw for a while, but found that dirt is best. The way I cover my silo is to just take two horses and a slip—the team on the end of a long cable on the other side of the trench—and one man drives the team while the other works the slip. I put on about four inches of dirt, which comes off clean and nice.

"Straw is not needed, but if the dirt is very dry it will pay to wet it down a little so it will pack in good shape. If the side walls are very dry it will pay to take a hose and wet them well. You won't get any spoiled silage if the walls are wet so as not to take the moisture out of the cut corn.

"I always use sideboards on the sides of my trench and build these boards up just as high as I need to take the corn I have to use. This extension, when backed up with some dirt, gives plenty of room. If those who fill their trenches with whole corn would use a sharp spade to cut the corn down into the holes, it would help them get a good, tight pack. As for me, I would never spend a penny on anything but a trench silo. It has so many advantages over the other kinds."

Trench silos are advocated by the Colorado Agricultural college as a cheap and efficient means of conserving feed for live stock.

Lamb-Feeding Pointers Proved to Have Merit

How heavy should a lamb be at 5 months old? One year Ralph Kurtz, Allen county, Indiana, made his lambs average 97 pounds at 5 months. Another year they averaged 96 pounds at the same age. Some, of course, weighed more than 100 pounds each, and it is Mr. Kurtz's ambition to obtain an average of 100 pounds.

Mr. Kurtz docks and castrates at 8 weeks old. By that time the lambs will begin to eat grain, so he makes a creep and gives them corn and oats with alfalfa hay. At times silage is fed.

"After grass gets good lambs will not consume much grain," said Mr. Kurtz, "but we feed it as long as they will eat it. We try to finish lambs on alfalfa pasture. That will give them a good finish without grain and gives us our cheapest gains."

Mr. Kurtz keeps 25 grade Shropshire ewes and has about 30 lambs a year to market. In the fall sheep are given the run of the farm. They clean up vegetation in fence rows, glean grain dropped in harvesting and eat weeds or volunteer grain in stubble fields. Ewes get no grain until about two weeks before lambing time.

Pastures Are Important

In these days of low-priced grain and comparatively high costs of production, farmers are turning more and more to increased pasture acreage as one method of reducing costs. A recent bulletin published by Purdue university emphasizes the importance of good pastures, in a balanced system of farming.

A study made in southern Indiana revealed the fact that the farms that had one-half of the acreage in pasture crops were considerably better off than those that had only one-fourth of the area in grass and three-fourths in grain crops. Free copies of the bulletin, which is No. 359, may be had by writing to the university at Lafayette, Ind.—Prairie Farmer.

Cure Hay Before Baling

Hay that is baled from the windrow, even though it is apparently dry, must still go through a natural sweat and in most cases will, when going through this sweat, spoil in the bale, states A. M. Maremont of the Chicago Hay company. Every year a number of farmers who are over-anxious to dispose of their hay, send in freshly baled hay and when they get the returns for it, are disappointed.

Hay should be put in a stack or mow until it has gone through the sweat. After that it can be safely baled and marketed and will be in good condition.—Prairie Farmer.

Hogs Eat Rape and Rye

When Dave Skells, Codrington county, S. D., needs emergency hog pasture in the future he will use rye and rape. He had a three-acre lot where drought killed a new seeding of alfalfa. Half of it was sowed to the mixture June 1. Despite extremely dry weather, there was so much feed that 42 hogs could not keep it down. Mr. Skells pastured 60 sheep on the mixture two weeks. He says the one and a half acres would have pastured 85 hogs.—Capper's Farmer.

Advance in Quality of Breeding Stock

Steady Improvement Going On in All States.

One apparent benefit from low prices is the steady improvement in the quality of breeding stock on many farms in the United States. Many farmers were able to obtain good purebred sires at rock-bottom prices and this accounts for much of the progress reported by the department in its annual summary of an activity known as the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, which is conducted in co-operation with the states. There are now nearly 18,000 farmers enrolled in the campaign. Five states have more than 1,500 members each, and 16 have more than 100 each. Farmers who use only purebred sires of all kinds on their farms are eligible for membership.

County-wide elimination of scrub and grade sires—a goal considered unattainable a few years ago—has been partially reached by three counties in Kentucky and one each in Virginia, North Carolina, and Utah. The first four counties have eradicated all nonpurebred bulls and the last two all nonpurebred dairy bulls. Kentucky also has a county free of scrub and grade boars, the report shows.

Although economic pressure is largely responsible for the replacement of inferior and unprofitable farm animals with those of improved type, local pride has frequently been a large factor in bringing about these changes.

Tests Showed Soybean Oilmeal Valuable Food

Soybean oilmeal made a splendid showing in a cattle feeding test recently concluded at Iowa State college. Six lots of steers were on feed and the greatest profit per steer, \$22.51, was made by the lot fed linseed oilmeal as a protein supplement. Soybean oilmeal fed steers were second with an average net of \$22.23. Next in line was the lot fed a soybean oilmeal-cottonseed meal blend with a net of \$18.16. A lot getting a medium feeding of whole soys made a profit of \$16.33. A lot that had a heavy feeding of soys made \$15.30 and a lot getting a light feeding made \$13.67.

The steers were fed shelled corn, hand-fed twice daily, alfalfa hay, corn silage and a simple mineral mixture. In figuring prices corn cost 29 cents per bushel, silage \$3.75 a ton, alfalfa \$16 a ton, minerals \$2 per hundred-weight, linseed oilmeal \$35 a ton, cottonseed meal \$28, soybean oilmeal \$20, whole soys 60 cents a bushel.

Fewer Pigs Saved

Pigs saved throughout the United States last spring were 7 per cent below the number a year ago, which represents a decrease of 3,758,000 head, although here in Ohio the number of pigs saved was 7 per cent greater than a year ago. This estimate is made in the June pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture working through rural mail carriers.

The decrease came about through a decline of 3 per cent in number of sows farrowed and 4 per cent in the number of pigs saved per litter. The decline was greatest in the western part of the corn belt and in the far western states.

In Ohio there are more than 2,000,000 hogs last spring, representing about 7 per cent increase.—Ohio Farmer.

Sanitation Pays

A survey of hog production methods on 80 farms in Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma counties, Colorado, shows the benefits of the clean ground method of raising hogs. Farmers there who change their hog lots at least every two years are saving an average of six and one-half pigs per litter, compared with four and one-fifth pigs per litter saved by those who simply clean their farrowing houses, but let the pigs run on old ground. Farmers who neither change lots nor clean the farrowing houses are saving an average of three and nine-tenths pigs per litter, which is considered too low to enable the grower to break even on the enterprise.—Wallace's Farmer.

Around the Farm

Late fall and early winter are good times in which to haul lime and spread it on fields.

Manure ranks as the best general-purpose fertilizer and should be carefully conserved.

In planting trees and shrubs tamp soil about the roots to prevent the formation of soil pockets.

The best stage of oats for curing as hay is to wait until the earliest or top kernels of oats are showing signs of ripening.

The secret of growing mild onions is to plant them in rich, heavily manured soil. The more slowly an onion grows, the stronger it is.

Barley, oats, buckwheat and wheat all lost money for the labor of growing them in New York state last year, according to farm accounts.

Damping off may be controlled in spinach crops by dusting the seed thoroughly with a few cents' worth of cuprous oxide or the red oxide of copper.

Museum of Sounds

An "audible museum" or a museum of sounds has been organized in Berlin under the direction of the ministry of ports. Here there is a gigantic collection of phonographic records representing calls, music and characteristic noises of all kinds. This includes the wail of the Korean, the merry song of the Rumanian tailor, the whoop of the American cowboy and the lingering call of the Spanish night watchman. There are also records of the voices of many distinguished persons.

Mercorized Wax Keeps Skin Young

Get an ounce and use as directed. Five particles of aged skin peel off until all defects such as pimples, liver spots, tan and freckles disappear. Skin is then soft and velvety. Your face looks years younger. Mercorized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. To remove wrinkles use one ounce powdered Mercorized Wax in one-half pint witch hazel. At drug store.

That Suspicious Five
Office Boy—Your wife called and said she wants to see you about—
Boss—About what?
Office Boy—About 5, sir.
Boss—H'me—O'clock or dollars?

WON IN THREE BABY SHOWS

Mother gives credit to Eagle Brand



● Little ROSE MARIE HAGGERTY of Pueblo, Colo., at 1 year, 7 months.

"WE STARTED our baby on Eagle Brand at three months," writes Mrs. W. F. Haggerty, 1016 Carterette Ave., Pueblo, Colo., "and she is perfect now. She has won in three baby shows, and I think Eagle Brand ought to have the credit. She is 1 year, 8 months old now, and has never been sick, not even a cold—and I will send our family doctor's statement if you wish.

"The texture of her skin is just like velvet. I sure have praised Eagle Brand, for I think it has made her beautiful.

"The other day, I was visiting at the hospital and one of the men called a doctor to see her and he asked was she bottle fed and when I told him Eagle Brand, he said, 'Well, Eagle Brand ought to see her' so that is why I am sending the picture."

If your baby is not thriving on his present food we suggest that you and your doctor consider Eagle Brand. Send for free booklet. The new and complete edition of "Baby's Welfare" contains practical feeding information and suggestions for supplementary foods—orange juice, cereals, cod-liver oil, etc.—advised by doctors.

● (Every picture and letter published by The Borden Company is voluntarily sent us by a grateful parent or other relative.)

FREE! Wonderful baby booklet!

THE BORDEN COMPANY, Dept. WN-9, Borden Building, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Please send me—free—the new and complete edition of "Baby's Welfare."

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Please print name and address plainly