

## The Secret of Being Well Dressed

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



**S**PEAKING about this matter of what to wear and when to wear it, the real emphasis should be placed on that little word "when," for no matter how costly or how perfect in detail the ensemble, if it be a sports costume when it should have been a dinner gown or an afternoon dress when it should have been a formal—well, why describe the feeling!

As to the secret of being well dressed, it really is no secret at all, at least to the woman who possesses the happy faculty (it does seem to be a gift with some) of knowing exactly the right costume for the right place and at the right time. To her, even though her budget be limited, the matter of being correctly gowned is as an open book.

However, one need not worry much this season about the when, what and where of dress, for the very fashions themselves are making the matter clear to us without leaving a doubt.

Consider, for instance, the trio of handsome costumes herewith illustrated. At a glance one visions the setting in which each belongs. Let us begin with the smart daytime dress posed in the center foreground. It is every inch a patrician and precisely what it looks to be—a costume to wear about town. This stunning dress is made of a beautiful soft raine crepe of beige (a new fabric) which lends itself particularly well to the modified-to-the-figure silhouette which is favored by best dressed women for their street costumes. Its modified width at the shoulders, its convertible neckline (the gray astrakhan scarf collar may also be worn swirled low at the throat)

and its novel cuff treatment are all points of style interest. Gray and silver details provide a striking contrast to the deep red of the fabric. The fact that the beige crepe which fashions it is red is significant, for seldom occurs a season in which red of all degrees is so much in evidence as now.

Just a glance at the lavishly styled two-piece dress to the right and one immediately senses its proper place. Its environment is at an afternoon club reception, or tea at five, or a matinee or a musicale or some such gathering of the elite. A gracefully draped peplum distinguishes the blouse which is made of quality-kind white satin. The skirt and the lower portion of the sleeve are of black velvet. The idea of combining satin and velvet is one which many style leaders are advancing. Of course there must be a touch of fur which in this instance is expressed in a bordering of silver fox on the sleeves. The velvet toque with its subtle little veil is typical of millinery trends for afternoon.

An evening dress, and it could be mistaken for none other, is shown to the left. It also follows the late mode of making up satin and velvet together. Note the fitted line across the diaphragm and the longer skirt. The crepe satin of the gown is brown, so is the wide velvet ribbon which trims it for brown as a fashionable color is decidedly in the ascendency. © 1932 Western Newspaper Union.

## BERETS AND TOQUES INSPIRE MILLINERS

The maid's eye view of the hat mode for the moment is something new. It has a beret inspiration, but differs from this long popular piece of head covering in that on the left side it is cut up into a point with the lines leading to it swerving in almost a scroll fashion.

A flower or a pin often is placed in the apex of the V, or again, a narrow piece of ribbon crosses the crown of the head and terminates in a small bow. No hair, or even the lobe of the ear, is visible on the right side of the head, and the left side is not left nearly as exposed as with either the beret or the toque vogues. By means of the swerving line to and away from the point of the V it comes further down over the tip of the left ear.

As for materials, these new bonnets use fabrics almost exclusively, either stitched flat, quilted, or left plain.

## Printed Chiffon Hosiery Wins Popular Approval

Coeds and their manmas are all agog over the new printed chiffon stockings which are being shown in various patterns designed for wear with tweeds, with street costumes, sports clothes and even formal gowns. They answer that fervent and long-standing maiden's prayer for a sports stocking that isn't bulky.

There's stockings in little brown and beige checkerboard checks, for instance, that should be stunning for campus wear, with casual sweaters and skirts and maybe a checkered scarf to match.

There's another brown and beige number printed in a Herrington tweed pattern, which looks sheer and also sporty, and is effective with tweeds.

## Fur Is Used Lavishly on Modish Formal Suits

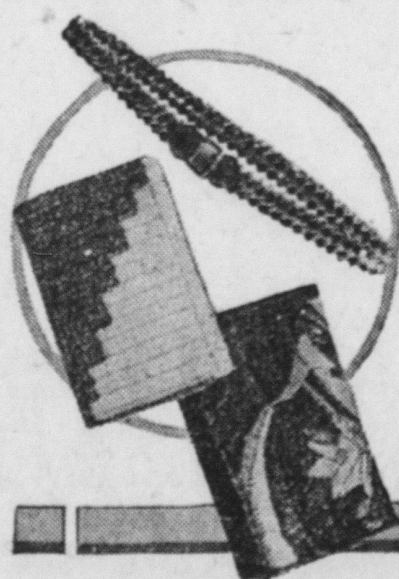
The formal suit is lavishly furred with or without a shoulder cape. Broadcloth, with its smooth, suave texture, fashions the most interesting models, with silver fox and Persian lamb used for suitable contrast.

## Velvet Hats

Black Lyons velvet makes some charming new hats, many of them little cap-fitting types with soft rolling brims and stitched crowns. Vels continue to be chic.

## OF CELLOPHANE

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



Cellophane fashioned into belts, purses, cigarette cases and even hats and berets is latest news traveling the rounds in the realm of accessories. The cellophane belt here shown, which is folded and woven kindergarten fashion from half-inch strips of cellophane, got its start to fame in Hollywood. It is now the star among the season's smartest accessories. Sometimes the belts are crocheted from ribbon cellophane one-fourth inch wide. The crochets are done in single stitch. Purses and cigarette cases to match the belts may be either woven or crocheted. Berets in color to match the costume are made of the cellophane, together with woven or crocheted purses in which to slip the lipstick, powder and hanky. These various articles are lots of fun to make. They cost next to nothing if you do the weaving or crocheting yourself. The cellophane may be procured in eight vivid shades as well as in black and colorless transparent. It may be bought by the sheet, roll or already cut in half and fourth-inch ribbons. In weaving the belt the half-inch width is used folded lengthwise down the center of the strip to give the several thicknesses required.

## Silks, Tweeds and Satins Are Used With Velvet

Combination of velvet with other materials is one of the most popular innovations of the season. Silk crepe, thin wool, crepe satin and even rough tweeds and angoras are used as a contrast with velvet.

## Alfalfa, as Feed, Superior to Corn

Records Kept by Illinois Farmers Support the Contention.

By **E. H. WILCOX**, Agricultural Economics Department, University of Illinois, WNU Service.

Corn may be the leading grain crop of Illinois, but it has to take second place behind alfalfa when it comes to producing the greatest amount of digestible feed an acre at the least cost. This is an important point in cutting down feed bills, one of the big items in the farmers' expenses.

Records kept by farmers showed that corn, averaging 47 bushels an acre, produced digestible nutrients at the rate of 2,087 pounds an acre; winter wheat, averaging 24 bushels an acre, produced 1,140 pounds; soybeans, yielding 21½ bushels, produced 1,216 pounds; oats, yielding 40 bushels, produced 894 pounds; and spring wheat, yielding 17.3 bushels, produced 828 pounds of digestible nutrients.

On the basis of the records kept in 1931 by these farmers, the cost of producing 100 pounds of digestible feed was \$1.20 with corn, \$2.02 with winter wheat, \$2.15 with soybeans, \$2.18 with oats, and \$2.55 with spring wheat.

Among the hay crops, alfalfa, with an average yield of slightly more than two tons an acre, produced 2,146 pounds of digestible feed; mixed clovers, averaging 1.5 tons an acre, produced 1,434 pounds; soybean hay, yielding 1.7 tons, produced 1,822 pounds; and red clover, averaging 1.2 tons, produced 1,222 pounds of digestible nutrients.

On the basis of these figures, 100 pounds of digestible nutrients were produced at a cost of \$1.14 with alfalfa, \$1.46 with mixed legumes, \$1.48 with soybean hay and \$1.78 with clover hay.

## Little Choice Between Methods of Ensilage

Years ago it was recommended that in ensiling corn the ears be removed and cured elsewhere, and only the stalks and leaves be converted into silage.

An Iowa subscriber raises the question: "Will the corn in the silage replace some of the ground corn needs to feed?" The answer is, "Yes." This is another way of asking whether it is best to save out the ears, putting only the stover in the silo, and then bring the cured and ground grain and stover together in feeding. This has been tried but there is no advantage in the method.

A hundred pounds of good corn silage contains 17.7 pounds total digestible nutrients, whereas a like amount of stover silage contains but 12.2 pounds total digestible nutrients. Besides this, the stover silage requires more protein in the grain mixture, or from some other source, to properly balance the ration.—Hoard's Dairyman.

## Rations With Little Hay

Many corn-belt farmers are confronted with the problem of not having enough hay to carry their cattle and sheep through the season. Or the hay may be poor in quality or composed largely of timothy.

In feeding trials with fattening cattle, dairy cows, calves and ewes, it has been found that economical rations requiring little alfalfa or clover hay can be worked out when grain is comparatively low in price as compared with legume hay, and where some low-value roughage such as corn fodder, straw or timothy is available.

The method is as follows: First, provide a limited amount of high-grade legume hay. With steers, dry cows and young cattle, this means two to four pounds per head daily. Dairy cows need slightly more. Provide bulk in the ration by grinding ear corn and oats for the grain. With steers on feed, the oats are not essential. Provide the extra protein required by the addition of one to three pounds of cottonseed, soybean, linseed or a mixture of these meals, or crushed soybeans.—Wallace's Farmer.

## Fertilizer Unit

Fertilizers are often sold on the basis of the unit. A unit means 1 per cent of a ton, or 20 pounds of plant food. A ton of 45 per cent superphosphate carries 45 units of phosphate and a ton of complete fertilizer of the formula 4-16-4 carries 24 units—4 units of nitrogen, 16 of phosphate, and 4 of potash. The cost of one unit is obtained by dividing the cost per ton by the number of units. If 20 per cent superphosphate costs \$32 per ton, the cost of one unit is \$1.60. If two fertilizers supplying the same constituent are being considered, such as 20 per cent and 45 per cent superphosphate, the calculation of the cost per unit shows which is the less expensive.

## Wins Sweet Corn Honor

George Eitel of Pickaway county grew four tons of Country Gentleman sweet corn per acre on five and a half acres this summer, which makes him the only successful entrant this year in the Sweet Corn club sponsored by the state university. In 1930 this field was planted to potatoes and was seeded to soybeans last year. Commercial fertilizer at the rate of 600 pounds per acre was applied. The corn rows were spaced 30 inches apart.—Ohio Farmer.

## Not Wise Measure to Grind Roughage

Let the Live Stock Do It for Themselves.

By **E. A. SILVER**, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Ohio State University—WNU Service.

Live stock can grind their own roughage cheaper than farmers can do it for them. Findings of agricultural experiment stations in 15 leading live stock producing states show that roughage does not need to be ground for any class of live stock except swine. In the case of hogs, grinding is recommended for soybean and alfalfa hay.

If an animal possesses good teeth, there is no reason why it should not be allowed to do its own grinding. Although some farmers claim that ground roughage is more palatable than unground roughage and consequently results in a greater utilization of the low-grade roughages, such claims are not recognized by departments of animal husbandry throughout the country.

Grinding roughage also is an expensive process, due to the fact that the capacity of most mills are low, requiring much power, effort and time to do the job. If roughage must be ground for cattle, it should be ground to as coarse a grade of fineness as possible. If a hammer mill is used, holes in the screen should not be smaller than an inch and a quarter in diameter.

## Losses Certain When Manure Is Kept Piled

One way of conserving manure is to haul as much of it as possible direct from the barn to the fields during the winter, says Wallace's Farmer. Whenever manure is allowed to lie piled up in the barnyard for a considerable length of time, there is a heavy loss of nitrogen through fermentation, as well as a loss of phosphorus and potash through leaching. Furthermore, it also results in a considerable loss of organic matter. Whenever organic matter, in the form of manure or crop residues, is incorporated with the soil, it builds humus—an exceedingly important factor in soil fertility.

Land that is very hilly, of course, is not well adapted to being manured long before the manure can be mixed with the soil either by plowing or disking, but land that is level or rolling will absorb any plant food that may leach out before the ground can be worked.

## Harlequin Bug Danger

Vegetable growers north of the cotton belt who this year met the harlequin cabbage bug for the first time may never see it again in such large numbers. Because of last winter's mild weather, this gaudy colored and destructive insect, a native of the South, overwintered in larger numbers farther north than usual and has now spread rather widely in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and southern Ohio.

This is the first time in a decade or more, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, that a serious outbreak of the harlequin bug has occurred so far north. Normal winter weather can be depended on to drive it back to its regular territory.

This insect pest feeds on cauliflower, kale, turnips, and radishes, as well as on cabbage.

## Corn Production Cost

To produce corn for 25 cents a bushel, the yield per acre must approach 70 bushels, according to cost records kept by aspiring members to the 100-bushel corn club of Ohio. Of the 55 farmers who last year checked their corn yields officially, the men who raised from 70 to 90 bushels of corn an acre produced the crop for 21.7 cents. Those who exceeded 90 bushels raised their crops at a cost of 16.5 cents a bushel, and the few who produced more than 110 bushels per acre found their cost to be 13.8 cents.

## Agricultural Notes

Wisconsin corn yielded 110 bushels per acre in some southern sections.

A conservative estimate for the United States places crop reduction due to weeds at about 20 per cent.

Massachusetts farmers used more lime per acre of crop land in the state last year than farmers of any other state.

If you are unable to work out a complete planting scheme at one time for your planting, try the budget plan. It will grow as the plants grow, and so will your enthusiasm.

From the standpoint of feed production, the pasture is commonly the most important field on the farm. Don't overlook the permanent pasture when applying this winter's manure.

Wisconsin's apple production is estimated at 1,827,000 bushels, which is slightly above the five-year average.

Farmers will have cheap feed this winter. The total supply of all feed grains is unusually large and farmers have fewer animals to eat it.

Farmers should continue to spread pison bran bait where grasshoppers congregate to lay eggs. Every female destroyer means anywhere from 300 to 700 fewer potential grasshoppers for next season.

## NUCLEUS OF TRUTH IN ANCIENT MYTHS

Some Old Beliefs Upheld by Science.

It is advisable to be careful with skepticism in dismissing ancient superstition. Science has exploded many legends and myths, but science has also discovered the nucleus of truth around which some fables are fabricated. And science sometimes matches an imaginative fiction with a fact which is no less extraordinary.

This seems to be the case with the superstition of the evil eye, which is nearly as old as human history. The Greeks and Romans took it quite seriously, the Middle Ages made much of it, and primitive peoples have generally held in frightened respect the magic powers of the evil eye. And though Dr. Otto Rahm, of Cornell University, made no mention of this ancient myth in his address to the final sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he was discussing powers and properties of the human eye which seem little less than magical.

The discussion concerned the phenomenon of active radiation from the human body and from particular parts of it. This does not refer to the radiance which emanates from an unpowdered nose, though Doctor Rahm has detected ultra-violet emanations from the nasal organ sufficiently powerful to destroy yeast cells or seriously retard their growth. Similar waves of force seem to come from the fingertips, and one case was referred to of a woman who could will a flower by touching it.

But the eye, it seems, has a rather formidable ability to discourage a shrinking yeast plant. The yeast cannot bear to be stared in the face at close range, a discovery described in scientific terms as "the influence of human radiation on micro-organisms." It is sheer speculation, of course, to suggest that this accounts for the fact that a well-made cake will sometimes "fall" for no reason with the cook's cognizance. Possibly the cook is to blame for looking too hard at the cake at a critical moment in its rising.

Doctor Rahm was willing to admit



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the possibility that a "magnetic personality" might depend on actual physical factors and the potency of radio-emissions from the body itself. This might account for many social phenomena. It might explain why some handshakes are unconvincing, while others are alive and electric. It might explain why the smitten swain feels a physical shock from the glance of his lady's eye. It might make the holding of hands in the moonlight a scientific as well as a romantic experiment.

## Rats!

On numerous occasions a young North side housewife reported to her husband of seeing a very large rat in the back yard, where she usually spent her afternoons. Whenever she went into the back yard she was constantly alert for the sight of the rodent. She told of throwing stones at it and how lazily it strode off into the bushes. One evening the husband was greeted at the front door and told if he would hurry out to the rose bed he might catch sight of the rat. His first thought was to get his rifle and to take a shot, but thinking this might arouse the neighborhood, he grabbed a mop instead and hurried to the back yard. He was all set for action when a golden brown guinea pig wiggled from the rose bushes and came almost up to his feet.—Indianapolis News.

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