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OYSTERS 35 CENTS PER QUART

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Advertisements

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If he is a prospective buyer you'll have him at your side. One extra buyer often pays the entire expense of the ad, and it's a poor ad that won't pull that buyer.

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Don't think of having a special sale without using advertising space in this paper.

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at a sale often pays the entire expense of the ad.

Get That Buyer

BARREL SKIRT HERE

DESIGNS OF NEW EFFECT ARE ALREADY BEING SHOWN.

Cannot Be Said to Have Been Absolutely Accepted, but Rather Has Been Put Forward for Approval or Disapproval.

Behold the barrel skirt! Not for several seasons has a threatened change in silhouette excited so much comment and caused so much perturbation of spirit among costumers as the present season introduction of the barrel skirt, or "jupe tonneau," as the French designate it.

The figure silhouette had been quite serenely and happily settled when bulletins concerning the arrival of the barrel skirt were heard, to be followed shortly by the skirt itself.

It has not been accepted; make no mistake about that; but it is threatened, and ever so many interpretations



Behold the Barrel Skirt!

of the garment are before the public, pleading for approval. Some are very simple affairs, really only glorified members of the old favorite, the peep-top skirt, while others are decidedly freakish, and there are some models that qualify as new and are attractive as well, and worth very serious consideration.

One such is shown in the sketch presented herewith. This model barrel skirt is the most interesting half of a gown employing two fabrics, and in the arrangement of the skirt, with its slightly bulging hip gorges of fabric contrasting in color with the major portion of the garment, a suggestion is given that the skirt may be simply unbuttoned at the bottom and a regular skirt result. This is not true, however. It is merely an illusion.

The skirt of the frock shown measures two yards at the bottom, and its silhouette is arrived at, as one may clearly see by a glance at the sketch, by two straight front and back panels of equal width, top and bottom, gathered in at the waistline, left open at either side to about the knees, and from there fastened securely, the inset of contrasting fabric bulging so as to accentuate a hip flare and result in the barrel silhouette.

The bodice of this little gown is very smart; but in the excitement of considering the barrel skirt, whether it is to be or not to be, the question of bodice grows to be of comparatively minor importance. It must be considered, however, and it may be stated that the bodice fastens simply in the center back with small button matching those employed on the skirt. The gown might be attractively developed with sand-colored serge and taffeta in a contrasting shade, narrow black sateen braid giving a smart trimming touch. Four and a quarter yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. For the crown proper, with one and a half yards of combination fabric.—Washington Star.

MANY MODELS IN BLOUSES

Not for Several Seasons Has Such a Pleasing Variety Been Offered as Just Now.

A noticeable feature about the number of blouses for the coming season is the fact that there is a little of everything to be found among them. While peplums are not so strong as they were, they are being used to give distinction to a few models. It is expected that they will receive greater

NEW SPRING SUITS OF SATIN

Designers Plan to Use This Material Largely as a Substitute for the Serge.

The designers are bringing out a heavy weave of satin for the first spring suits, as a substitute for serge. There is a strong tendency to omit a blouse and arrange the coat so that it can be kept on. A few of these new coats are buttoned down the back from neck to hem, which removes any possibility of their being taken off in a public place.

It appears that the prevailing creed in fashion is that a woman must not think of going in her shirt sleeves any more than a man would think of doing it; she wears a wash blouse beneath the jacket for purposes of cleanliness, but not publicity. So far-reaching is this creed that the medieval tunic, which extends only to the hip line and is fastened to the shoulder or slips over the head, is worn with a cloth skirt over a blouse even in the house.

Probably the best thing to remember

in buying clothes now is that the figure must be straightened out in the medieval manner, from bust to hips.

You can choose your own way of doing it, whether by a deep girde, by the straight lines of the fabric or by a belt of suede or leather that conceals any inward curve beneath the arms toward the waist.

There is no evidence that embroidery in bullion and silk thread will go out of fashion this spring, but the ornate French designs taken from stained-glass windows of the fifteenth century have given way to the more primitive designs that one sees on the pottery of Indians.

The fashion for the cashmere and Paisley shawls that came out in October will again find expression this spring in figures printed on flat surfaces, and also the reproduction of the Paisley pear, which is an old Indian design, in embroidery done in colored and bullion threads.

Instead of stringing beads and cutting out funny pictures, children in a California school are being taught to darn daddy's socks.

welcome when white skirts are worn. A white or light peplum looks out of place with a dark skirt. Paisley collars and Paisley designs are very popular, and hand embroidery, along with sateen braid, is being rushed as strong as possible. A particularly attractive blouse of dark blue chiffon was printed in a large floral design, blue, green and gold in color. The collar was of rose. Rose stripes around the blouse gave a bolero effect. The peplum was bound in rose.

A clever peplum idea was carried out on a dark blue satin blouse in the form of heavily brocaded metallic tissue in various colors. The hands passed over the shoulders and extended below the waistline to give a peplum effect.

Bright-colored prints are very much in evidence. Stripes and plaids in blue and gold and rose, with a touch of black somewhere about them, all-over Paisleys and white with Paisley and Persian dots are seen.

An important trimming on blouses of georgette crepe and on cotton blouses is Irish crochet lace. In many instances it is dyed to match the color of the blouse on which it is used. On a biscuit-colored georgette crepe blouse the lace, dyed to match, forms the back of the square collar. In the front the collar forms a surplice effect and is edged with Irish crochet picot. The fullness of the sleeves is caught by an insert of the lace several inches above the wrist.

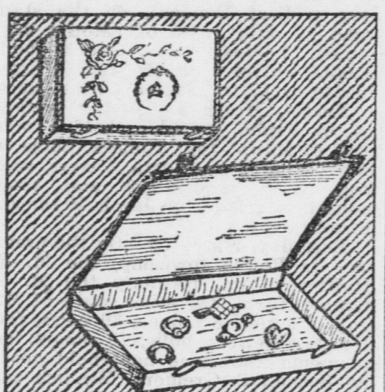
Diamond-shaped inserts of the lace dyed are very effective on the fronts of blouses.

DAINTY FOR DRESSING TABLE

Jewel Tray Almost as Much of an Ornament as Articles It Is Meant to Contain.

It is nice to have upon the dressing table some little receptacle in which rings, brooches, etc., can be easily placed and covered up, so that the air will not tarnish them while they are not in use. We give a sketch of a dainty little tray to make for this purpose.

It can be made from the lid of a cardboard box of a suitable size. The sides are covered with thin silk, the



Jewel Tray for Dressing Table.

material being turned over at the edges and underneath and fastened on with a strong adhesive.

The interior is loosely lined with silk fastened in place with a few stitches run through the card. The flap which covers the tray is made of thicker silk or satin edged with silk cord, and lined with soft white silk.

It is sewn on at the back of the tray and the cord in front is arranged in two little loops which fasten to two barrel buttons sewn on where indicated in the sketch.

Upon the front of the flap a pretty little floral design is embroidered, consisting of a pale pink rose and leaves worked in various shades of green, and within this design the initials of the owner are worked in gold, inclosed in a horseshoe composed of tiny green leaves.

DICTIONARIES OF FASHION

Dainty handkerchiefs have net edges.

The algrette is once more in vogue. New tricorn hats are soft and pliable.

The tam-o-shanter crown is fashionable. Metal brocaded ribbons are having a great vogue.

There are toques made entirely of ostrich feathers.

Some charming frocks are ruffled from waist to hem.

The skating girl must wear a tam-o-shanter and scarf to match.

The trains on some evening gowns are still no bigger than sashes.

The entire silhouette promises to be a little narrower and a little closer.

Unusual Shams.

A pillow sham that is unusual is made of fine white linen, ornamented with three flat crochet insets. The sham measures about 59 inches long and 22 inches wide and is finished with a deep hemstitched hem.

Paris Green Added to Whitewash Applied to Trees Will Stop Animals From Gnawing Bark.

According to the experts of the North Dakota agricultural college, damage to trees by rabbits gnawing the bark can be stopped in the following way: Make a thick whitewash; slack the lime overnight improves it. To each pailful of the whitewash add three teaspoonfuls of paris green, and paint the trees with it. Stir frequently when applying it.

Income From Lambs. Ten dollars a head is not an impossible income from lambs and wool from good ewes. Even as high a return as \$12 has been reported by sheep growers.

Something to Make Milk. The ewes will need something that will make milk. Are they getting it?

Raising Calves on Milk. Raise calves on clean, warm, sweet skim milk, fed regularly.

Good for Dairy Farmer. The soil, cream separator and the manure spreader are indispensable to the successful dairy farmer.

PRINCIPAL AIM IN WINTERING STOCKERS

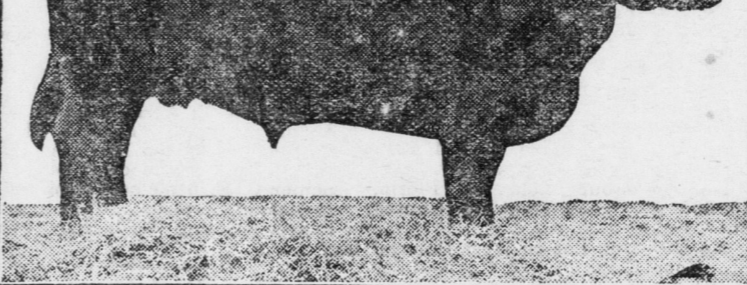
(By C. I. BRAY, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

The principal object in wintering cattle is to bring them through the winter in such condition that they will make the best returns the next season. In days of unlimited range and cheap beef, what would now be considered a high death loss was taken as a matter of course. With high beef prices, limited range, and with feedstuffs more readily available in case of need, it is not considered economical to let stock cattle lose flesh in wintering.

They will be in better shape to take advantage of the next season's grass if they gain a little through the winter. It is not advisable, on the other hand, to let stock cattle fatten much, unless they are to be fed out for market before June, as they are likely to lose this fat on early spring grass, and will not make such profitable gains through the following summer.

Under farm conditions, the greatest possible use should be made of such roughages as corn fodder, straw, or silage, but these feeds must be supplemented with either a little cottonseed cake, linseed meal or alfalfa hay. An advantage of cottonseed cake is that it can be used readily to supplement poor winter grazing, being easily transported, very concentrated, easy to feed, and a natural supplement to native grasses. Alfalfa alone fed to steers at the North Platte station, Nebraska, made gains of three-fourths pound per day as compared to gains of one-fifth pound on prairie hay, but alfalfa and prairie hay together were practically equal to alfalfa alone.

Fourteen pounds of straw and one pound of cottonseed meal have put 21 pounds gain on stockers during a winter's feeding. The addition of one pound cottonseed meal to a silage ration has proved more profitable than silage alone, making total gains of 16 pounds per head.



NOT ECONOMICAL TO ALLOW CATTLE TO LOSE FLESH.

RUSTY STRAW GOOD FOR FARM ANIMALS

On General Principles It Is Not Considered Advisable to Feed It to Females.

(By M. H. REYNOLDS, Division of Veterinary Science, University Farm, St. Paul.)

Is rusty straw safe or desirable stock food? The general teaching for many years has been that blights, rusts, smuts, etc., are all harmful and likely to produce abortions and other troubles. Actual experience and some research work, however, show that this statement is far too general.

There can be no question concerning the undeniability of moldy hay, straw, grain, or ensilage, on account of the well-known forage poisoning of horses and cattle, but quantities of corn smut have been fed in experimental work, without evident harm, though this does not prove that under other circumstances smut may not be injurious. Stock seems sometimes actually to prefer straw in the black rust stage and eat it readily, yet the same stock may appear to dislike straw in the red-rust stage, possibly because more dusty.

We think that the farmer would be quite justified in the cautious feeding of rusty straw. On general principles and in view of some uncertainty, it would be better not to use rusty straw for a female heavy with young, though even in such a case it might do no harm. There is little positive information available. The writer would greatly appreciate reports of actual experience.

RIGHT MANAGEMENT OF BOAR

Animal Should Not Be Used Very Much Until One Year Old—Keep in Best of Condition.

A boar should not be used very much on sows until he is one year old, nor for heavy service until two years old. If one wants to develop a boar to the highest possibility it is not well to use him at all under one year old.

One service per day is enough, but in case two sows are to be served in one day, breeded in the morning and the other in the evening, and let the boar rest a day or so before using him again. One service to a sow is all that is necessary. With such a treatment a mature boar should be able to handle 50 or 60 sows during a breeding season.

The boar should be kept in good condition all the year, but not so fat as to be lazy and clumsy. His ration should be increased before the breeding season, in order to have him gaining at the time he is being used. This keeps him in good condition, and better results may be obtained.

PREVENT INJURY BY RABBITS

Paris Green Added to Whitewash Applied to Trees Will Stop Animals From Gnawing Bark.

According to the experts of the North Dakota agricultural college, damage to trees by rabbits gnawing the bark can be stopped in the following way: Make a thick whitewash; slack the lime overnight improves it. To each pailful of the whitewash add three teaspoonfuls of paris green, and paint the trees with it. Stir frequently when applying it.

MARKETING DAIRY CATTLE

Dairy cattle can be marketed profitably only in the following way—4, 6, 8, or 10 months old, and sold as baby beef at eighteen or twenty months old. A good dairy cow will earn \$40 or \$50 more every year than an average so-called dual-purpose cow.

INSURE FERTILE EGGS

Three weeks is none too long to have the flock mated up before eggs are to be saved to insure fertility.

UNPROFITABLE SYSTEM

The poultry farm run on the haphazard system will never prove profitable.

POULTRY A DIFFERENCE IN THE INVESTMENT

The Western Canada Farm Profits Are Away in Excess.

(By G. H. BARR, Iowa)

Mr. George H. Barr, of Iowa, has seven sections of land in Saskatchewan. These he has fenced and rented, all paying for pasture or cultivation, all yielding good interest on the investment.

Mr. Barr says that farm land at home in Iowa is held at \$150 per acre. These lands are in a high state of cultivation, with splendid improvements in houses, barns, stables and silos, and the revenue returns from them are only from two to three per cent per annum on investment.

Last year, 1915, his half share of crop on a quarter section in Saskatchewan, wheat on new breaking, gave him 35 per cent on the capital invested—\$25.00 an acre. The crop yield was 35 bushels per acre. This year the same quarter-section, sown to Red Fife on stubble gave 3,286 bushels. His share, 1,643 bushels of 1 Northwestern at \$1.50 per bushel, gave him \$2,563.08. Seed, half the twine and half the threshing bill cost him \$450.00. Allowing a share of the expense of his annual inspection trip, charged to this quarter-section even to \$110.00, and he has left \$2,000.00, that is 50 per cent of the original cost of the land. Anyone can figure up that another average crop will pay, not 2 or 3 per cent on investment, as in Iowa, but the total price of the land. Mr. Barr says: "That's no joke now."

Mr. Barr was instrumental in bringing a number of farmers from Iowa to Saskatchewan in 1913. He referred to one of them, Geo. H. Kerton, a tenant farmer in Iowa. He bought a quarter-section of improved land at \$32.00 an acre near Hanley. From proceeds of crop in 1914, 1915, 1916, he has paid for the land. Mr. Barr asked him a week ago: "Well, George, what shall I tell friends down home for you?" The reply was: "Tell them I shall never go back to be a tenant for any man." Another man, Charles Haight, realized \$18,000 in cash for his wheat crops in 1915 and 1916.

REPAIRS FOR THE INCUBATOR

Time to Get Machine into Working Order—Removable Parts Should Be Thoroughly Cleaned.

(By C. E. BROWN, Poultryman, Northwest Experiment Station)

In a few days many incubators will be in operation. Whether the chicks are to be hatched early in March or not until the middle of April, it is time to look after repairs and to get the machine—in shape. Repairs for the incubator may not be readily found.

If the incubator was neglected at the close of last season, it should be thoroughly cleaned. Removable parts should be taken out and washed and the entire machine should be aired and sunned. A 10 per cent solution of zenoleum should be used as a disinfectant in washing the interior of the machine.

PREPARE GEESSE FOR MARKET

Use Slender-Bladed Sharp Knife, Making Cut Well Back in Order to Induce Free Bleeding.

When the birds are thoroughly fat and plump, geese may be killed in the following manner: Hang by the feet back to the wall and insert a long slender-bladed, sharp knife into the roof of the mouth. The cut should be made well back in order to induce free bleeding. It is difficult to drypick a fat bird without tearing the skin. A better way is to loosen the feathers by scalding or steaming.

A good way is to make a small platform of laths and place it in the bottom of a barrel so that the platform will be about 4 inches above the water. Pour into the barrel boiling water until it comes within about an inch of the platform. Lay the geese on the platform, cover the barrel tightly with a heavy piece of carpet or cloth and allow it to steam for five or six minutes. Before placing the bird in the barrel, tie a stout string to its feet, leaving one end hanging outside by which

ROUGHAGES OF FARM TURNED INTO MONEY

One of Chief Advantages in Keeping Live Stock Is Utilization of Cheap Feeds.

(By C. A. WILLSON, Kentucky Experiment Station)

The chief advantage that would result from the keeping of live stock on the majority of farms is that to a large extent the returns would be additional to those realized when live stock was not kept. These returns would be additional because live stock would turn the roughages of the farm, that are now going to waste, into money. More than one-half the fodder in this state goes to waste every year. For every head of cattle in the state there are produced three acres of corn, which will average one ton of stover per acre. One and one-half tons of stover is more than is needed to winter one head of cattle. There is going to waste, then, every year in this state, 6,700,000 tons of stover, which at a valuation of \$5 per ton means a loss to the farmers of the state, through a lack of proper utilization of feeds by cattle, of over \$23,000,000.

LAYING HEN NEEDS PROTEIN

Meat Scrap Has Produced Increased Egg Production at the Ohio Experiment Station.

"Hens require some protein of animal origin if best results in egg production are to be secured," said W. J. Buss, poultryman at the Ohio experiment station. "In our work meat scrap has produced increased egg yields and more than paid for itself, but soy beans generally are not a satisfactory high-protein feed. In recent feeding tests at the station, hens fed soy beans laid only a few more eggs than those given no food high in protein. Skim milk and tankage are also suitable for use in rations for laying hens."

STORING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs that are to be used for hatching should be kept in a cool room in which the temperature is more or less moist. A basement that is not too damp is the best kind of a storage room.

STARTING POULTRY PLANTS

The best way to start a poultry plant is to purchase a breeding pen and from that raise the next year's stock. For that purpose a pen of yearling fowls would be best.

HENS MISS GREEN FEED

Fowls need a lot of green feed. The problem of supplying it is easy in the summer, and by shade-drying tender grass and clover leaves in season it can easily be solved in the winter as well.

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WHENEVER YOU NEED A GENERAL TONIC TAKE GROVE'S

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

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