

Velvet Gowns, Simple and Superb



Velvet, a little satin, some soutache braid, with a superb gift for designing and perfect taste, combined to make the beautiful, and apparently simple afternoon gown which compels our admiration here. It may not be anything like as simple as it looks; there are subtle means for arriving at such beauty of line and adjustment, but they are the technique of the artist and go unnoticed, except by the practiced eyes of other artists. This is the sort of dress that would please the painter of women of any generation, and it will delight the lady of today. It is a portrayal of the mode at its best and no one could ask for a better draping of the human form divine.

Dark brown velvet with considerable luster was chosen for this frock. In the cusp of the neck and the shape of the sleeves, in the hang of the skirt and its decoration and length, are to be noted touches that reveal how artfully the latest style features have been utilized by the designer. The skirt reaches almost to the instep and narrows a little toward the bottom.

Its rather deep yoke is braided check-board pattern with soutache braid of the same shade as the velvet. The sleeves flare toward the wrist and are finished with two wide, shaped folds of satin. The bodice is paneled at the front and back, fastening at the right side, where three satin-covered buttons are placed. The edges of the edges of the fitting of satin flutes are placed. The bodice and skirt are finished with a fine, dark blue or taupe or plum color, as well as in brown, and the design is suited to both mature and younger women.

The hat worn with the gown is finished with brown velvet with a brim facing of dull gold brocade and a small feather ornament at one side. It corresponds with the dress, is simple, rich, and graceful, with the irregular brim and softly draped crown that have made the season's millinery so successful.

DAIRY

EXPEDITE MOVEMENT OF COW

Every Effort Should Be Made to Provide Comfort for Animals While in Transit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Each fall an influx of springer or fresh cows enters dairying sections. Every effort should be exercised to expedite the railroad movement of the dairy cows during their time in transit and to provide all possible comfort for the animals en route, as the dairy cow is a part of the United States department of agriculture. Such care and attention will reduce mortality and will increase the production of the individual during her lactation period over the flow which generally obtains in "railroaded" cows.

Valuable purebred cows should be moved as rapidly as possible by express service or by freight under the special system of loading known as the dairy cow. Every effort should be exercised to expedite the railroad movement of the dairy cows during their time in transit and to provide all possible comfort for the animals en route, as the dairy cow is a part of the United States department of agriculture. Such care and attention will reduce mortality and will increase the production of the individual during her lactation period over the flow which generally obtains in "railroaded" cows.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

To market, to market, to buy a fresh Serve it for dining as Hoover would want. To market, to market, to purchase some beans and learn what economy means.

USE HONEY, SAVE SUGAR.

The keeping of bees is becoming a greater honey-maker for both men and women. The late sugar shortage brought about many to realize the value of a good working bee hive. Men who are busy in other ways find the care of bees both healthful and interesting, keeping them out-doors and affording some recreation.

Honey is an unknown sweet to many of our people, due to the scarcity and often the price. Honey is equal in sweetness to sugar and may be used as a substitute. In using honey the liquid in any recipe is reduced one-quarter of a cup, and better quality protein and some soluble minerals which are invaluable in rebuilding the broken-down tissues of the body. It is a good substitute for fats, which are scarce, high-priced and hence precious and may be used over toast and breakfast foods in place of sugar and cream.

Brown Bread With Honey.—Beat one egg and stir into one-half cup of honey and one cupful of sour milk. Sift together one-half cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of salt; add one and one-half cupfuls of cornmeal and a cupful of raisins, which should be soaked in water for an hour; mix and steam in molds three hours. Serve hot or cold.

Fruit Pudding.—Take one-half cupful each of grated raw potatoes, carrots, chopped suet, raisins, honey, currants, and chopped nutmeg, one-half cupful of orange peel, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cloves, a half teaspoonful of cinnamon and one cupful of sugar. Mix and stir the dry ingredients, adding more flour if needed to make batter stiff as for fruit cake. Oil a mold and pour the mixture into it, leaving space for expansion. Steam four hours.

Sticky Sauce.—Boil together for 15 minutes one cupful of honey, one-quarter of a cupful of water, one tablespoonful of sweet fat, a pinch of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cinnamon, the juice of one lemon and one orange, one-quarter of a cup of raisins. Serve hot for dessert or hot mush or boiled rice.

Italian Honey Candy.—Take one cupful of sirup, four tablespoonfuls of honey, one teaspoonful of vinegar, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of lemon juice. Boil until brittle when dropped in cold water. Pull white still warm.

The world is mine oyster, which I will award will open.

DIETES SWEET AND OTHERWISE.

The season for small cakes and candies is here and with the desire to conserve as much sugar as possible we will be glad to use the various sirups for sweetening.

Cocoanut Soda.—Take a pound package of cocoanut and a pound can of Eagle condensed milk. Mix thoroughly and make into small flat cakes, then bake in a shallow tin until brown. The reason for using the brand is because of its consistency; it makes a more satisfactory cake.

Sorghum Brittle.—Take one cupful of sorghum and half a cup of cold water. Just before removing from the heat add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda. Turn this over rolled or coarsely chopped peanuts in a shallow greased pan.

Peanut Candy.—Boil together three-fourths of a cupful of corn sirup and one-fourth of a cupful of sorghum until it forms a hard crack in cold water. Stir in one cupful of chopped peanuts and pour into a well-greased pan. Mark in squares.

Peanut Brittle.—Take one cupful of corn sirup, one teaspoonful of vinegar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of sorghum, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of peanuts. Cook sirup, vinegar and salt until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Add the peanuts to the sirup and cook in a hot kettle, until the sirup becomes golden brown, stirring all the time to keep from burning. Add vanilla and pour into a shallow pan. Break in pieces when cold.

Honeyed Orange Peel.—Boil the peel of two oranges in water until tender, then drain and remove as much of the white as possible. Cut in narrow strips with scissors. Boil one-half cupful of honey with the peel for five minutes. Pour on a shallow plate to dry.

Hermits.—Cream one cupful of fat, add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, three eggs, one cupful of mixed raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of nutmeg, one cupful of cinnamon, four-egg roll. Cut with a cookie cutter and bake in a quick oven.

Good Quality Should Be Kept to Insure Quantity of Products Demanded at Present.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The war has greatly increased the demand for dairy products and it is also important that they be produced economically. In order that the quantity of dairy products may be large and the production economical, more and better cows are needed. The raising of all the best heifer calves will provide cows enough to permit the culling out of all low producers.

WORLD NEEDS FOOD

Demand Makes Opportunity for Returning Soldiers.

Thousands Will See Glorious Possibilities in Settlement of Available Farm Land in This Country and in Canada.

The war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have sheathed their swords, and the day of reconstruction has come.

What of it? Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labor, from the four walls of the counting house, and the confines of the workshop, taken from their homes, their families, their part in the prevention of the spoliation of the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common everyday life, will be returned only to find in many cases old positions filled, the machinery with which they were formerly engaged disintegrated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of medieval loafers, if they are to be returned to their old positions? No, they will be able to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much-needed structures, is underestimated. Men who fought as they fought, who risked and faced danger as they did, are not of the caliber to blinch when it comes to the restoration of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it comes to the reconstruction of the world, the means of which they have in their hands. They will be a part in the great struggle whose divine purpose was to bring about this reconstruction.

Inured to toil, thoughts of fatigue, trained in initiative and hardihood by outdoor existence, they will return better and stronger men, boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

They will decide for themselves lines of action and thought, and what their future should and will be. In the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will return with both shedding from every pore.

Action was their watchword, and it will stand them in good stead now in their ears, or the zero hour remains them of the fray, and it will continue during their entire existence.

But if they return to find their old avocations gone, their places filled, the institutions with which they were connected no longer existing, new ways of life, new opportunities must be opened to them. It may be that the counting house, the factory, the workshop will have lost their attraction.

The returned soldier will look about him for an opportunity; within his reach there is always the "forward-to-the-land" necessity. In this lies the remedy that will not only take care of a multitude of those who may go abroad, but also of the farmer, the settler, the pioneer whose desires are not to do so, whose health prohibits them from indoor life, or whose outdoor habits from the past one, two, three or four years have given them such a taste of the life that that confinement would be unbearable. Farm life will thus appeal to them, and the indications are that it will be taken advantage of by thousands. It means much to them as well as to the continent of America that provides the opportunity in the world at large, and to the stricken and famished nations of Europe, who, not only today, but for years in come, will require the sustenance that can only largely be supplied by the United States and Canada.

By following the pursuit of agriculture the returned soldier will continue the course he so successfully followed when in the field of battle. Both countries have undeveloped areas yet open to settlement.

There is little need here to direct attention to the wealth that has come to the farmers of Canada within the past few years. It is not only in grain growing that unqualified and almost unmeasured success has followed, honest effort, but in the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been a large source of profit. These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth in the prairies of Western Canada. Farms of from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and fifty acres of the richest soil may be secured on reasonable terms, and with an excellent climate, with school system equal to any in the world, and desirable social conditions, little else could be asked.

Confident statements are today being made planning for the future of the returned soldier with a view to making him independent of state help through the immediate necessary assistance has been granted, the main idea being to show in the future, the country's appreciation of the services he has rendered.

But that the war has ended, and the fact is apparent that of all avocations the most profitable and independent is that of the farmer, there will be a strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation. Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking, not an appreciation but a production. The deep interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the welfare of the farmer and secure a maximum return for his efforts. Large sums of money are spent in educational and experimental work, engaged on experimental and demonstration farms, and in the agricultural colleges, are men of the highest technical knowledge and practical experience, some being professors of international reputation. The results of experiments and tests are freely available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the government and appreciation is shown by the number of farmers who attend the free courses.

Agriculture in Canada has reached a high standard, notwithstanding which lands are low in price. Thus upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. With free interchange of travel, difficulties of crossing and re-crossing removed, Canada may look for a speedy resumption of the large influx of settlers from the United States which prevailed previous to the war. During the war period there was a dread of something, no one seemed to know what. If the American went to Canada he might be conscripted, put in prison, or in his attempt to cross the border he would meet with innumerable difficulties, most of which, of course, was untrue. These untruths were circulated for a purpose by an element, which, it was discovered, had an interest in fomenting and creating trouble and distrust between two peoples whose language and aims in life should be anything but of an unfriendly character. The draft law of the United States, adopted for the carrying out of the high purposes had in view by the United States, kept many from going to Canada during the period of the war. The citizen army of the United States was quickly mobilized, and contained a large percentage of the young men from the farms. In this way many were prevented from going to Canada.

That is, all over now. There are no real or imaginary restrictions; there is no draft law to interfere. On the contrary, there is an unfathomable depth of good feeling, and the long-existing friendship is stronger than ever. This has been brought about by the knowledge of what has been done in the recent great struggle, each acting with the other, having credit for what was accomplished. In thought and feeling, in language, in aims in life, in work, in desire to build up a new world, there has been a kinship which is an indissoluble, as time itself, advertisement.

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WHY SHE WAS NOT POPULAR

As Old Lady Explained It, Woman's Neighbors Had a Right to Their Grievance.

Two women were discussing a third. "She's a splendid worker, but still she isn't popular," commented the single one. "I wonder why?"

An old lady who had been listening, broke into the conversation. "She's too handy," she told them.

Both of the two young ones looked at their warden.

"Yes," explained the old lady, "too handy, I mean. Doesn't the Bible say not to let your left hand know what your right hand does? But she always goes to their farmer neighbor on one side a cup of coffee she has to tell the one on the other side all about it. When she gives any one anything she tells all about it. And you both know that no one likes to have their weaknesses advertised. She keeps one hand too well informed of the other hand's doings. That's why I say she's too handy."—Indianapolis News.

Men of Iron.

Capt. Edward Beck of South Bend, Ind., at present in France with the black Senegalese troops, recently wrote home concerning them.

"They are just like our own colored troops," he writes. "No wonder they're great fighters. They never feel any pain. They remind me of a colored laborer in South Bend. One time he lost his hammer. The foreman's head, a mason on the upper floor of a building dropped some mortar on his foot. The fellow never moved; in fact, he hadn't felt a thing. So the mason dropped a brick.

"'Crack!'"

"When the brick hit his head the colored man looked up at the mason languidly:

"'Look on whar you'll do, dere drop 'em, dat unner,' he said."

Times Had Changed.

Jane Adams, at a Hull house tea, was commenting on the 1918 fashion. Illustrating the trend of the times she told of a poor man who had been unable to clothe his wife and family, until one day he managed to invent a new kind of leath boots.

"The government paid him liberally for the invention and he sent to his wife with hers in his eyes.

"At last, my dear," he cried, "you will be able to buy yourself some decent clothes."

"'Oh do nothing of the kind,'" she retorted. "'I'll get the same kind the rustier the women are wearing!'"

She Didn't Know.

Dora—Oh, I'm so much distressed and I want your advice. I know I've loved for three men, and I don't know which to accept.

Clara—Which one has the most money?—If I knew that, do you suppose I'd waste precious time running around for advice?—Minneapolis Journal.

Riding Togs for Cool Weather



Bright autumn weather has called out the devotees of horseback riding in numbers that have increased from week to week for the past two months. Now that the war work is not so compelling one sees single equestrians and big, jolly parties, as well as many happy pairs, in the parks and roads. Judging from the smart togs of the women, a rumor that the side saddle was about to reappear is utterly without foundation.

As for the riding habits, they seem to have reached a degree of excellence in style and becomingness that make it hard to suggest any improvement. Coats and breeches are cut on the same lines as last year, and there is little variation in them. The coats are trim about the body and rather full in the skirt, but, while lines remain the same, tailors modify the construction to make the thin woman look less thin and the plump woman look slender.

Nearly all coats have skirts that extend all the way round the figure, but there are exceptions to this rule, like the trim model shown in the picture above.

Black hatter's plush suitors and ivory corsets, derbies and some soft felt hats make a choice in headwear that gives everyone a chance to choose something becoming. In vests there are many white and black models in stripe and cross-hatch cutouts and others of bright red wool with brass buttons, to be worn with coats that reveal only a glimpse of the vest. As for footwear it's "boots and saddles" this season. The puttees that appeared in the spring having abdicated in favor of black or tan boots. Heavy gloves and gaiters are in the same colors.

Soft tan-colored blouses for real utility and country roads are recommended. In white neckwear one may choose a stock, a plain turnover collar, or a crash collar, and in ties the ascot or the four-in-hand, besides the small cravat bow worn with turnovers.

In making tea, do not use water which has boiled a long time, and do not use water which has not yet reached the boiling point.

Julia Bottanelli

Dairy Cows Should Be Dry, if Possible, When They Are Moved Over Railroad.

absorbs the shock and far better, while it is also simpler for the caretaker to feed the cows and clean out the car en route.

As far as possible, the stock should be shipped during cold weather, advise the authorities of the United States department of agriculture, as cows handled during the hot weather have a tendency to contract pneumonia, usually a fatal disease among mature cow stuff. At best it takes an animal about a year to become thoroughly acclimated to a warmer or colder climate than that to which it has been accustomed, and on this account, the movement should take place at a time of year when the temperature of the two points is as nearly equable as possible.

RAISE BEST DAIRY HEIFERS

Good Quality Should Be Kept to Insure Quantity of Products Demanded at Present.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

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Neeris Maxwell