

CIDER VINEGAR CAN BE MADE ON FARM

Marketable Apples Converted Into Table Condiment

Cider vinegar which will meet the requirements of both federal and state laws can be made on the farm, say the specialists of the bureau of plant industry, United States department of agriculture. Cider vinegar is made from apple cider to a process of alcoholic fermentation by which the apple juice is changed to alcohol, producing what is commonly known as hard cider, and then subjecting the hard cider to a process of acetic fermentation by which the alcohol is changed to acetic acid. The acetic acid gives the vinegar its characteristic sourness.

Small apples which are not green or rotten, small apples, and any apples that cannot be marketed as fruit may be used profitably for vinegar. Neither green nor rotten apples will make good cider or vinegar.



Cider Is Changed Into Alcohol, Which in Turn Is Converted Into Acetic Acid in Making Vinegar.

Dirty, grass, leaves, and any foreign substance, if allowed to get into the apples, will not only injure the flavor but may retard the fermenting processes. The apples should be ground fine and then slowly. As much of the juice as possible should be pressed out, but it is possible to add water to the pomace for a second pressing. The juice should be allowed to settle for a day or two in loosely stoppered barrels or covered receptacles.

There are two well-known processes for converting hard cider into vinegar. The first is known as the slow-barrel process. This is the simplest and the least work and attention, but the disadvantage of requiring a long time for completion. The second method is known as the rolling process, which is more elaborate and requires daily attention.

USE OF CORN

United States Consumes More Than Any Other Country

Consumption of corn in the United States is 29.40 bushels per capita, the largest of any country in the world. It is the largest corn producer in the world, raising over 80 per cent of the crop. Austria-Hungary is the second largest consumer, using 3.77 bushels. The Netherlands uses 3.05 bushels. Italy 2.19 bushels, as it is a manufacturer of macaroni, and Japan uses 2.16 bushels. Japan is the smallest corn consumer, using only 2.16 bushels. Crops in most countries are below average. The average production and consumption of corn, including cornmeal, as given by the department of agriculture, is tabulated below in bushels:

	As. Yield.	Consump.	Per Cap.
U. S.	178,000,000	188,126,387	2.77
Canada	No data.	15,489,083	2.16
Great Britain	22,000,000	36,829,960	.94
France	No data.	34,966,063	.67
Germany	No data.	100,076,324	2.50
Italy	3,250,000	3,250,000	.07
Sweden	No data.	17,394,010	3.05
Denmark	No data.	85,000,797	1.95
Belgium	2,000,000	2,000,000	2.94

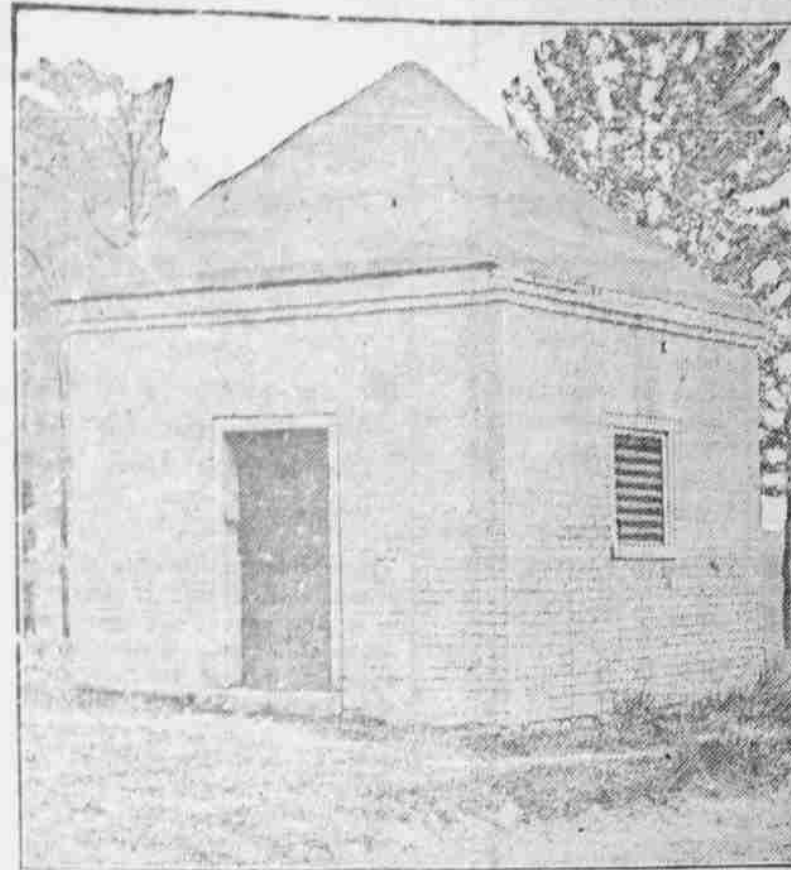
The Setting Sun Seems Larger and of Oval Shape.

We all know an optical illusion when the setting sun seems larger and of an oval shape, says Popular Science, but a recent explanation by W. F. Badley of some of the causes which bring this about is interesting. The atmosphere near the sun's surface, when hot and dusty, acts as a magnifying glass. Looking toward, we see through more rarefied air, which does not possess the magnifying power. The oval appearance is due to the fact that the sun is seen through the edge of an aerial lens, which may be clearly illustrated by drawing a small circle on a piece of white paper and placing a reading glass over it. Under the center of the circle the circle appears round, but if the glass is moved until the circle is near its edge its shape changes to an oval.

Cigar Makers Now Propose The Conservation of Boxes.

The Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States would save a total of 20,730,596 feet of lumber through a conservation program which they will submit to the war industries board for approval. One of the most expensive features in connection with the sale of cigars is the container. The most common container is the wooden box. Under the plan, which is now being canvassed by the tobacco and cigar manufacturers of the country, no cigars of certain classes would be packed in wooden boxes of less than 100 each capacity, and the thickness of all such box material would be reduced as far as practicable. Under this arrangement there would be few cigars in containers of 50 capacity, and none at all in containers of 25 or less capacity.

CONSTRUCTION OF GOOD SMOKEHOUSE AND PROCESS OF SMOKING TO PRESERVE MEAT



FARM SMOKEHOUSE, FIREPROOF AND FAIRLY LIGHT.

THINGS TO REMEMBER AT BUTCHERING TIME.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

- Cleanliness is the most important factor in butchering and curing meats. Meat very easily becomes tainted.
- Save all pieces of meat for sausage. There are many ways of converting it into a palatable product.
- All waste fat trimmings and skin should be rendered and the products used to make soap.
- Bones should be crushed or ground for chicken feed.
- Never put meat in cure before the animal heat is out of it.
- Always pack meat skin side down when in the curing process; except the top layer in a brine cure, which should be turned flesh side down.
- Keep close watch on the brine; and if it becomes "ropy," change it. Do not forget to turn or change meat several times during the curing process.
- The fat of dry-cured meat will sometimes become yellow. This does not make it unwholesome.
- It takes more time to smoke dry-cured than brine-cured pork.
- Slow smoking is much better than a rapid smoking, and there is less chance of causing the meat to drip.
- If meat becomes moldy, brush off the mold with a stiff brush or trim off the moldy parts with a knife. The entire piece is not spoiled. Be sure meat is thoroughly cooled before smoking.
- Remember, the seasoning of sausage is generally governed by taste. Fresh sausage can be kept under a covering of lard for a number of days.

The process of smoking helps to preserve the meat. Smoking also gives a desirable flavor to the meat, if it is smoked properly and with the right kind of fuel.

The smoke house can be made any size and of the kind of material suitable to the demands of the owner. If a very small quantity of meat is to be smoked once a year, a barrel or a box will answer. On the other hand, if a considerable quantity of meat is smoked and the house is to be permanent, it should be built of brick, concrete, or stone to be fireproof. A small outbuilding can be used if care is taken to confine the fire to the center of the room in an iron kettle. The safest method is to construct a fire pit outside of the house and pipe the smoke into the house. The pipe running from the pit to the house should be buried to prevent crushing.

A smokehouse 6 by 8 feet, 10 feet high, will give best results for general farm use. Ventilation should be provided to carry off the warm air and prevent overheating of the meat. Small openings under the eaves or a chimney in the roof will control ventilation. If arrangements cannot be made to have a fire pit outside the house, it can be built on the floor and a metal sheet constructed to shield the meat. If the meat can be hung 6 or 7 feet above the fire, this shield will not be necessary. At this height the meat will get the benefit of the thick smoke and still hang below the ventilator.

Viewed from the angle of a trade, corn husking is rapidly becoming a craft, according to the announcement of a local trade journal. In past years corn shuckers have worked without any attempt to secure a uniform rate. In most cases the shucker worked by the day and it followed that on rainy and stormy days, the men drew their wages, even though they did not go into the field.

As corn husking grew to be more and more a profession, it is reported, the huskers began to angle for shorter hours and a more uniform scale of wages, either based upon the day wage or the commission on the bushel gathered. The latter system is rapidly gaining a foothold.

Pithy Paragraphs

- A polite man never meets a stranger.
- Self-possession is nine points with the lawyer.
- One week in the country should make one strong in the city.
- When a man is looking for difficulties he will find two where he expects one.
- Every time a girl gets a small dent in her heart she laughs. It is broken.
- At some period in his career every man carries something in his pocket for luck.

U. S. Flag Standards.

The president of the United States has no official flag, but as commander in chief of the army and navy his presence is notified by distinct standards. The army flag is red, and bears in the center the official coat of arms of the United States. Bearing the same coat of arms and somewhat similar, except in color—blue—is the navy flag.

CAPES FOR WINTER

Warm, Roomy Garments Are Sure to Be in High Favor.

Will Do Good Service for Afternoon or Evening Wear and Protect Most Elaborate Frocks.

The problem of planning your winter wardrobe this autumn is not only one of style and becomingness. It is actually one of planning to keep warm, for undoubtedly with a minimum of artificial heat in our houses and a minimum of woolen clothes on the market, good warm clothes will be in great demand and will be accordingly high in price, comments a fashion correspondent.

Now, if you are wondering about your next winter's wrap you cannot do better than to decide on a cape or a cape coat. There was danger last winter when they were first launched and taken up enthusiastically among well dressed women in the larger cities that they would be run to the ground before this autumn came around. But they weren't. The public did not grasp the idea with such mad enthusiasm that they were ready to cast it aside in a few months. In fact, the price of capes was too considerable to permit this to happen, and the price has remained fairly high because a cape requires quite a little material and it is the sort of garment in which really inferior fabric cannot be camouflaged by the cut and design into looking smart. The success of a cape depends on actual quality, not on skillful manipulation or designing of the material.

And now manufacturers of women's clothes and dressmakers say that capes are to be in the best favor this winter. So far as style is concerned you will not go wrong in making this selection. Another advantage about a cape is this, that while this year it will look quite all right for street wear and going about the stores and shops in the daytime, it will also do service for afternoon and evening wear. It will serve to add warmth to the simplest street frock and likewise to protect the most elaborate of your dress-up frocks.

Moreover, a cape can be worn over

an autumn or spring suit to very nice advantage, although a coat might not slip over the sleeves of a suit. Hence, you can make a left-over light-weight suit suffice all winter if you choose.

And there is another advantage. Difficult as it is to make cheap capes look well, you actually can make a cape at home without having it look home-made, which is more than one can say of most homemade coats. You see, everything is in the material, and you would be far wiser to put, say, \$15 or \$18 in material of fine quality from which to make a cape than to try a ready-made wrap that you could buy for that price.

FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING



This attractive hat is of black panne velvet and shows the high, graceful lines so popular this season. Ghourra encircles the crown.

BAGS PRETTIER THAN EVER

Patriotic Sock Bag in Colors of Red, White and Blue—Beads and Japanese Pattern.

Many an eye will recognize the once popular bag of crocheted silk brightened by cut steel beads in fringe and tassels. Since it is a patriotic sock



bag, the colors are red, white and blue. The beaded bag has a pagoda top that opens and shuts like a real treasure box. The designs and colors are exquisite tributes to Japan, wrought in the tiniest beads you ever saw.

MAKING OVER THE DRESSES

Great Saving in Material by Remodeling Gowns for the Children—To Clean Velvet.

With material for dresses at a premium, the thrifty housewife will look about for something to "make over," not only for herself, but for the children of the household.

Sometimes there is a velvet dress left from last year or the year before. Velvet if at all of a good quality wears very well. A little benzine to remove spots and a good steaming makes it look like new, states a correspondent.

The steaming process is very simple and quite effective. Heat an ordinary iron and place it in a tin or granite pan. Wet a towel and place over the hot iron. The steam will immediately begin to pour out. Hold the velvet close to the top of the pan, being careful not to allow the material to touch the wet cloth, as contact with this will make a spot that will be hard to get out.

Use a soft-brush on the velvet all the time you are holding it over the steam, always brushing it the same way. Soon all the creases and wrinkles will be gone, and after hang-

DRAWN-IN LOOK AT BODICE

Effect Is Quaint and Regarded as Prime Necessity if the Frock Is to Be Smart.

Nearly all the smartest frocks of the fall have a narrow, rather drawn-in look about the bodice. It gives a quaint effect, which is the prime necessity at the present moment if the frock is to be smart.

Black satin is combined with blue gabardine in a very youthful way. The main part of the gown is made of blue serge. The waist extends at the front over the skirt into a long square tab on each side. This gives the coat effect. (Of course it is necessary to give the coat effect.) The tab has a large button of serge in the middle at the end. Over this turns a small rever of black satin.

Black satin fills in the front of the waist and forms a long apron in front. The sash made of it is quite full, and after being folded generously around the waist, ends in a large bow at the back with ties about half way down. A roll collar and cuffs are made of seal fur. Sleeves are long, of course, and tight.

Interest in Plaids.

Perhaps it is through the influence of the Scottish kilts which have appeared at various times in our American cities to remind us that the kinsmen of Bruce and Wallace are among our allies, that we have revived our interest in plaids. Perhaps it is just because bright colors are in vogue as a counteractive against the grimness of war, or perhaps it is just time that plaids returned to vogue—they do periodically, do they not? At any rate, some of the most interesting of the new separate skirts are made from Scottish plaid, and some of these skirts are made in plaided designs to carry out the idea of the highlander.

ing the velvet in the sun or a warm place to dry, it will look fresh and new.

For the schoolgirl a velvet dress is appropriate for "dress up" occasions. Of course the material must be cut along much the same lines as the old dress. If the skirt was cut straight, just gored a bit at the top, it can be used much the same way for the made-over dress. Taking some off the top of the skirt makes a new waistline with more fullness. If the bottom of the hem is at all worn and there is not enough length for a whole new hem, use two rows of narrow silk braid to hide the worn places.

The waist may be made of black satin, with a bolero of the velvet. The bolero can be cut out of the old waist. Finish the edge of the bolero with narrow silk braid like that used on the skirt, and with a dainty frill at the neck and wrist a charming dress is the result. This dress may be worn at the afternoon parties or to the dancing class, with the assurance that although "made-over" it is quite the thing to wear.

A dainty handkerchief has one corner cut off and remade by a triangle of white net on which is one's monogram.