

ENSEMBLE THEME FINDS FAVOR; ERA OF ELABORATE MILLINERY

EVIDENTLY the makers of our modes believe that we cannot have too much of a good thing. Which, perhaps, accounts for the fact that the ensemble costume bids fair to establish a new record for itself in the matter of popularity. The new plaided and checked and otherwise be-patterned flannels are enough to tempt genius into combining them with solid colored wrostedes, wherein coat and frock are interrelated.

A striking autumnal ensemble is shown in the picture. One can readily appreciate that such an ensemble will give splendid service. As to smart style it carries conviction. It is just

represent foremost coming fashion. We are scheduled to wear millinery of a more elaborate type. That hats are not as simple in their styling as they once upon a time were, is the one outstanding impression gained after a careful review of millinery collections as they now are. There is every evidence of a trimmed era being ushered in.

Even the new felts declare mutiny in the ranks when it comes to featuring the simple banded types. The two felt models shown at the top of the accompanying group tell a story of greater elaboration. Felts of larger brim are crowding out the closer-



ENSEMBLE THAT MAKES APPEAL

such fancy colorful woollens which give favor to the new modes.

Very cunning arrangements are featured. For instance, a plaided sports ensemble stresses a coat and skirt of the novelty woolen with a blouse of plain flannel whose coloring responds to some chosen shade in the plaid. This idea of creating the jacket to match the skirt with a contrasting jumper blouse is very important.

Feminine arrivals from abroad expressed their choice of Paris style in that they sponsored plain and novelty woolen ensembles. These composite treatments took form in coats of monotone woollen posed over skirts of pin-checks in matching hues. One inter-

ting sort. Also in order to retain the mode's favor the new felts have taken on a most superior quality. Ordinary common felts are passe. The picture shows kind in demand this season.

Since ornateness and elaboration is the keynote to success in the newer millinery, the designer of the first hat shown here resorted to scalars and a paint brush to accomplish the feat, which in this instance is a cunningly contrived and stenciled floral patterned brim. As a matter of fact both felts pictured at the top of the illustration display a fine fineness in the way of carefully applied velvet bindings and other details.

The soft, gracefully manipulated



ELABORATE MILLINERY DESIGNS

esting version included a skirt in stripes of gray and black worn with a coat of gray.

There is no end to the novelty woollens which combine effectively with like fabric of solid coloring. For sportswear a pleasing material shows a curious darned effect in a second coloring such as mauve on green, blue on a blue of darker hue, and so on. Some of the dressier woollens show a patterning in metal thread—all of which goes to emphasize the fact that woollens of extreme novelty will rep-

resent foremost coming fashion. The model centered in the picture is an admirable autumn headwear suggestion.

Moire silk is a magic word these days in the realm of millinery. It is the popular fabric for immediate wear. The large black moire hat pictured here typifies the last word in smart fashion.

The hat shown last in the group accents the trend toward the higher crown.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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POULTRY

TUBERCULOSIS IS SPREAD BY HENS

The transmission of fowl or avian tuberculosis through the egg is a negligible factor in spreading the disease, according to the results of extensive experiments conducted by Dr. C. P. Fitch, division chief, and R. E. Lubben and Ruth N. Dikmans of the veterinary medicine staff at University farm, St. Paul, Minn. The experiments have been running about a year and the experimenters have so far examined nearly 800 eggs laid by about 40 known tuberculous hens affected with various forms of the disease. Many of the eggs were examined by inoculation into the bodies of chickens and many others have been cultured. None of the birds, or a few animals so inoculated, has as yet developed tuberculosis.

"These results would seem to indicate," say the authors, "that tubercle bacilli are not usually transmitted through the egg and that the danger in this manner is not great."

Tuberculosis among chickens is especially frequent in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Close housing necessary in winter months contributes to the spreading of infection. Tuberculosis in farm flocks becomes significant because of its relation to the tuberculosis of cattle and swine. In 21 out of 25 cases examined by a Nebraska station veterinarian it was found that tuberculosis of swine was contracted from barnyard fowls. Experiments have also shown that the skin form of tuberculosis of cattle may be produced by the fowl or avian type.

Late Built Houses Are Liable to Cause Ills

Many poultrymen are finding that poultry houses built too late in the fall are apt to result in colds and roup.

Before the birds, especially pullets, are put in a new poultry house the floor as well as the lumber used in construction must be thoroughly dry. A house built of seasoned lumber during the month of August has ample time for drying out before the birds are put into their winter quarters.

The essentials of a good poultry house are: Dryness, as this prevents colds and roup; fresh air, which keeps the birds in good health; sunlight, nature's best disinfectant, and floor space so that during confinement the birds will have room to exercise.

For the best results a poultry house should be built for units of 200 birds. This requires a house 20 by 40 feet. It should face southward and should be located on high, dry ground, and where it gets some shelter. Glass windows on the east and west sides with curtain windows in the front will allow all the sunlight and fresh air that the birds require.

Protection of the flock against daily and seasonal changes of weather and climate is the purpose of a poultry house. For New Jersey conditions, the New Jersey multiple unit laying house gives best results. The plans for this house are given in Circular 152 of the New Jersey Experiment station, New Brunswick, N. J., which can be obtained free on application.

Good Poultry Business to Cull Out Nonlayers

Just as a good business proposition, those hens that are not laying at this time of the year should be culled out of the flock and sold. They have probably finished their year's work and will eat expensive feed and use valuable house room the rest of the year. The poor-layer hen at this time of the year is lazy, overfat, probably beginning to molt, and has bright yellow coloring left in her legs and beak if she is of the yellow-skinned breeds. On the other hand, the good layer is always active, looks healthy, will not molt until late in the fall, and has put the yellow from her skin into the eggs of all the eggs she has laid. Any flock owner can cull hens by these indications. If he does not have confidence in his ability to do a good job of culling he can shut his culls up for a few days and see if they lay any eggs.

Good House for Geese

In order to make a success of geese raising the house should be on the ground. A building up off the ground would be much too dry. The goose house does not need to be expensive, ordinary rough lumber which is battened on the outside would be quite suitable. Earth should be thrown in to the house so as to make the floor at least six inches—or, better, one foot—above the level of the ground outside. The eggs should be collected as soon as laid.

Depluming Mites

Hens are sometimes troubled with scabies, or depluming mites, which bite the skin at the base of the feathers and finally cause a loss of plumage. Mix four parts lard with one part flowers of sulphur, and rub this ointment on the parts where feathers are lacking. A loss of feathers around the back is sometimes caused by activities of the male birds. Washing the bare parts with commercial disinfectant solution will prove useful in destroying depluming mites.

FARM STOCK

HARDEN FLESH OF LITTLE PORKERS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Investigations of the soft-pork problem by the United States Department of Agriculture and co-operating state experiment stations have shown that it is possible to utilize mature soy bean pasture in such a way that subsequent feeding of corn and tankage will produce satisfactory firmness of carcasses. Soy beans fed with corn in dry lot in the proportion of 1 pound of soy beans to 3 pounds of shelled corn to 130-pound hogs, however, do not make a firm carcass.

It is necessary to supplement the soy-bean pasture with shelled corn and minerals. According to the tests, pigs maintained on the supplemented pasture for 8 to 10 weeks, and gaining 40 to 75 pounds, will produce a firm carcass if later fed on corn and tankage for an additional gain of 125 pounds.

The statement of the conclusions adopted by the co-operating agencies at the soft-pork conference held in Chattanooga, Tenn., in April is as follows:

(1) Soy beans grazed with a supplementary ration of 1.5 to 2.5 per cent of shelled corn and with minerals self-fed to pigs starting at weights ranging from 25 to 85 pounds and making gains of approximately 40 to 75 pounds through a period of from 8 to 10 weeks produce, in the usual case, carcasses of a satisfactory degree of firmness when a subsequent gain in weight of 125 pounds or more has been made by the pigs on corn with tankage.

(2) Soy beans fed as a supplement to corn in dry lot in the ratio of 1 pound of soy beans to 3 pounds of shelled corn to pigs ranging up to 130 pounds in starting weights will not produce firm carcasses in the usual case when the hogs are slaughtered after a gain of approximately 100 pounds or more has been made on the corn-soy-bean ration.

Soy beans have assumed a position of probably foremost importance in the list of recognized softening feeds. For several years they have been used in increasing amounts in hog production, particularly in sections where hogs are produced in the greatest numbers. For that reason the attention devoted to soy beans in these investigations has increased noticeably.

Plans for further experiments provide for a study of soy beans even more comprehensive than heretofore. It is now believed that there may be a difference in the palatability, feeding value, and softening influence of different varieties of soy beans. These questions will be included in the study also.

In addition to the work with soy beans plans have been made to continue the studies of the influence of soy-bean oil meal, peanuts, rice by-products, alfalfa, velvet beans, and cull navy beans on firmness under various conditions. Likewise, it is planned to continue the investigation of factors other than feed, including initial weight, type, breed, sex, and thriftiness.

Types of Horses Wanted at Profitable Figures

The following quotations are from a recent article appearing in the Breeders' Gazette:

"Good draft horses, heavy mules with quality, horses fit for use under saddle and race horses that can win comprise the types wanted at profitable prices today. All other sorts are selling at a loss to producers."

"This condition bids fair to continue without material change, probably for the next ten years at least."

"The farmer who buys such farm chunks wants them cheap. . . . The farmer who produces them loses money."

"There is no prospect for improvement in demand or prices on work horses under 1,500 pounds. Similar conditions apply to small mules."

Live Stock Hints

Salt is very necessary for all classes of live stock.

Shade and water are essential for all classes of animals during the summer, but especially this true for hogs during hot months.

Compared with feeding pigs just grain in pens, alfalfa pasture with grain will not only greatly cheapen the cost of feeding, but will have the pigs ready for market a month quicker.

A goodly number of our farm mares are so old that they will soon be useless to work or raise colts.

Keep sweet clover pastured down fairly closely or clip back to a height of eight inches to produce the best grazing.

When corn is cheap and pigs have alfalfa, clover or rape pasture, there is no particular gain in feeding them tankage. But on grass or oats or rye pasture, tankage is an economy.

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Drink With Sticks.

An ancestor to the straw through which we sip our sodas has been discovered in East Africa, says Popular Science Monthly. Yak trees there have cavities in their trunks in which rain water collects. The natives frequently carry "drinking sticks" two feet long and half an inch in diameter, which they use to sip the water out of the trees.

Will Eat Camel Meat.

Although goat or sheep with dates, herbs and nuts are the mainstay of the food for certain peoples on the Sahara desert, there are some tribes not averse to eating a camel if one should fall sick on the desert, provided they were able to cut its throat in accordance with demands of their religion.

Needs Pity Himself.

Definition—An altruist is an American citizen who, after dodging bandits, murder motorists and poison all day, still has time to worry about disorders in China.—San Diego Union.

Early Stage of It.

Sometimes a man fusses about paying a clergyman's fee, but that shows that a he has never been divorced and had to settle up with his own and his wife's lawyers.—Exchange.

Never in Harmony.

Falsehoods not only disagree with truths but often quarrel among themselves.—Daniel Webster.

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For those who are playful. Nature knows the way to health. Take Barkroot Tonic

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P. N. U. No. 39, 1928

"Poo-oo-ee" Wins Pigs.

Omaha, Neb.—The "poo-oo-ee, poo-oo-ee" of Fred Patzel, Madison, Neb., farmer, will get hogs to their feed troughs faster than that of any man known, judges in the first national hog calling contest decided Saturday night.

Patzel, picturesque Nebraska champion whose calls to hungry piglets during the week's competition gave him the highest score in the preliminary trials, came through the final contest, outclassing some of the best talent of the corn belt, and winning \$700 in cash, a gold medal and a chance to go into vaudeville.

Snail-Eating Hawk.

A hawk that hunts snails is a native of Florida. It is known as the "Everglade Kite," and is found over a large part of the state. It shows great skill in extracting the snail without breaking its shell.

Uncle Eben.

"Curiosity is never satisfied," said Uncle Eben. "Every summer I has to go to de circus to see whether de billboards is gineter make good."—Washington Star.

Named From Greek Letter.

The name "delta" was given to a tract of land inclosed by the mouths of the Nile river, which was shaped like the Greek letter delta. Now the term is used for any land so situated.

She Saw to That.

First fly on arm of girl, to companion—"Have you noticed, my dear, how dusty the roads are today?"—Paris Rire.

Can't Always Tell.

You never can tell. The poker player with the vacant look may have a full house.—Boston Transcript.

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