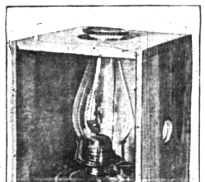
CANDLE ALL EGGS FOR SHIPPING TO MAKE SURE THEY ARE FRESH

A Strong Light Renders Contents of Egg Visible and Its Quality Is Indicated.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Do you know how to tell the quality of an egg without breaking the shell? All you need is a pasteboard box with a hole 1¼ inches in diameter, a strong light such as is furnished by a lamp



Making Use of Pasteboard Box.

or an electric-light bulb, a dark room, and the egg. When the egg is held close against the hole the strong light renders its contents visible and its quality is indicated by the appearance of the yolk, the white and the air space at the blunt end. By comparing the egg with charts furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture in Department Bulletin 51, it is possible to learn the exact condition of an egg before it is broken.

Candling By Housewife.

Testing eggs by candling, as it is called, may not only be used by the housewife in obtaining fresh eggs for her table but has also proved to be commercially practicable in preventing loss by separating for local consumption, eggs, that, because of cracks, wetness, incipient spoilage, and other defects, are likely to spoil in shipment. Such eggs are suitable for immediate use but will not stand shipping.

Candling Saves Charges.

Candling as near as possible to source of production will not only save transportation and storage charges for the farmers who wish to buy and sell on an accurate quality basis but will prevent the loss of a valuable food product. This method of conservation was tried out during the World war and the results have been so gratifying that many states have made it a permanent feature of their food-control work.

Department bulletin 51, which contains these charts, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 40 cents.

PROMPTLY CAN FRESH VEGETABLE OR FRUIT

If Permitted to Stand, Bacteria Have Chance to Multiply.

Product Which Is Unduly Soft, Overripe, Partly Moldy or Decayed, Withered or Bruised, Should Be Carefully Discarded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many of the bacteria which form heat-resistant spores are found in the soil, and thus are quite likely to occur upon the surface of fruits and vegetables. If these products stand for some days, or even hours, after being picked, the United States Department of Agriculture finds that certain bacteria will have a chance to multiply, which they did not have while the fruits or vegetables were growing in the field, garden, or orchard. When packed or piled together, the vegetable or fruit mass may heat in the center, even if stored in a comparatively cool place. Thus these bacteria will be supplied with all the conditions that most favor their rapid development—warmth, moisture, darkness, and an abundant food supply. The result is rapid growth and development of several new crops of bacteria. Evidently, then, our chances of success in the effort to kill all the bacteria and their spores in the canning process will be much less than if the perfectly fresh vegetables or fruit had been promptly canned.

For similar reasons, no fruit or vegetable which is unduly soft, over-ripe, partly moldy or decayed, withered, or bruised, should be canned. Most of these conditions mean that there is already present an unusually large number of those microorganisms which have caused or aggravated the undesirable condition of the fruit or vegetable. In case of bruising or overripeness, the injured or dying plant tissues have a very low resistance to bacterial attacks, consequently the bacteria grow much more rapidly than would otherwise be possible.

There is another reason why speed is imperative when handling these perishable products. There are present in all plant, as well as animal tissues, certain substances called enzymes, which have power to produce very great changes in the tissues, independently of the changes wrought by the growth of bacteria. The apple, as it ripens, becomes less starchy and more sweet, because its sugar-forming enzymes transform the starch to sugar; at the same time, other enzymes cause the disappearance of the acids of the green apple. As ripening progresses still further, another set of enzymes brings about the softening of the cell walls which results in mealiness, and still another set causes the gradual disappearance of the sugar, so that the "dead-ripe" apple is no longer as sweet as it was. Equally important changes of one sort or another take place in all fruits and vegetables during ripening.

In some actively growing products, such as young green peas, asparagus, and sweet corn, these enzymes work with exceeding rapidity, and sweetness is lost with each succeeding hour that passes after they are gathered.

"The Hour From the Field to the Can," is an excellent slogan for home canners, especially when canning that most difficult of all products, corn. Its adoption as a working guide would do much to improve the quality and insure the safe-keeping of canned products.

SAVE SEWING TIME

If a woman's time sewing at home is worth 30 cents an hour, and if, through learning to make a foundation pattern, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, she saves an hour or more of time each sewing day, the 371 women in two training classes in Dunklin county, Mo., who saved a total of 408 hours after they had studied with the home demonstration agent, must obviously have saved time worth $734.40. These women made 74 foundation patterns among them, 324 undergarments, 409 outer garments and 148 garments that would have been bought or hired made under ordinary circumstances. In addition to the time saved, and its value, these garments represented a saving of $975 cash outlay.

Household Questions

Oysters are considered best if bought in shells.

• • •

Use gelatin immediately after dissolving for ice cream.

• • •

Panned chicken is delicious served with currant jelly sauce.

• • •

It takes more time to freeze water ice than it does ice cream.

• • •

Dip fish into boiling water for a minute and the scales will be much easier to remove.

• • •

The inkstain on the rug will disappear if you shift the rug so that the sun will shine on the spot.

• • •

When putting cooked currants in cookies, add them to the butter, sugar and egg mixture before the flour is added.

• • •

If you add a teaspoonful of vinegar to the water in which fish is boiled it will keep the flesh firm and make serving easier.

• • •

Varnish will retain its lustre for years if it is wiped with cold tea instead of soap and water. Be sure and wipe it dry.

• • •

Old draperies that are faded may be cut up for cushion covers or home upholstery use, and may be washed or brushed clean, then dyed in desirable colors for use.

Care of Milk.

Clean, cold and covered should be the housekeeper's motto in caring for her milk. There should be a special place for it in the refrigerator and the bottles should have actual contact with ice.

A Substitute.

If you haven't an incense burner or rose jar pour spirits of lavender over lumps of bicarbonate of soda. This gives a pleasant perfume and is an excellent disinfectant.

Wide Choice in Fall Styles;

Cozy Coats for the Small Girl

INSPIRED by a desire to please, the designers of fall suits follow devious paths to reach their common goal. They are determined that no woman shall be doomed to wear an unbecoming suit, if she is inclined to look for a becoming style, and therefore the designing has been done with reference to different types. Designs have "the perfect thirty-six" less in mind than more difficult figures, for it is easy to dispose of her. The season presents a promising variety in styles—determined by the coats—and each style is a theme played with variations of its own, but all have an accompaniment of fur.

SHOWING FUR ACCOMPANIMENT

In the displays there are straight-line, box and bloused coats, the first and last revealing a variety of belted coats. For the dressier models, like the suits pictured, the soft-faced cloths, resembling duvetine, are chosen and they make up a large group, with many new names, all bearing a strong family resemblance to one another.

The dignified suit, at the left of the two pictured, has a long coat with a slightly uneven hemline and a very unique loose strap trimming which extends down the sides below the diagonal, slit pockets. There is a narrow belt across the front in addition to the single button fastening which is featured this season. The soft-faced fabric in an attractive shade of brown looks particularly well with squirrel-kolinsky collar and cuffs.

The suit at the right is embroidered in self-color silk and also loosely belted, across the front only, revealing a concession to those who like the higher waistline. Kit fox makes the chin collar and deep cuffs. In both suits the skirt is shorter than ankle length.

Straight-line coats, belted or unbelted, made of warm, sturdy materials for wear day in and day out, are all ready for the little schoolgirl. They are very simply designed, as they should be, sparingly decorated with plaits and a few buttons and most of them have plain coat sleeves to insure warmth. A little braid embroidery of the simplest kind, a wider or fancier sleeve, or simple panel back is occasionally conceded to those who like ornamentation and in one item the designers are indulgent; they approve the fur collar.

Many coats are made with yokes either straight or rounding, and an example of each style is shown here. The practical coat at the left, made of a soft-faced cloth, has a straight yoke joined to a body with two stitched plaits at the back and front. Its belt is fastened to the plaits at the back with large buttons, and the coat sleeves have deep cuffs. A velvet tam, matching it in color, is a comfortable bit of headgear.

About the limit in elaboration of coats for the little miss appears in the model at the right. It has a circular yoke supporting a plaited body that flares toward the bottom. Small silk ball ornaments drop from the pocket flaps and the sleeves, and its cape collar is of dark fur.

Fall lines of dresses for school wear have been made of wool crepe or of jersey and serge, and of course there are cotton wash dresses in numbers among them. Bloomers, or knickers, joined to a body with two stitched plaits at the back and front. Its belt is fastened to the plaits at the back with large buttons, and the coat sleeves have deep cuffs. A velvet tam, matching it in color, is a comfortable bit of headgear.

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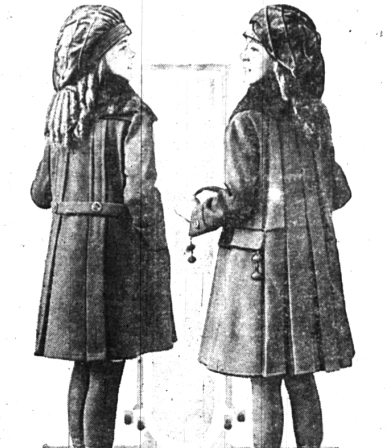

DESIGNED TO PLEASE SMALL GIRL

White Turban.

The white satin turban is now just about as popular as the black one was a few months ago. It is draped in much the same manner and is very close fitting.

Home Dressmaking.

Girdles of all kinds being so stylish for the one-piece frock, the clever needle-woman can easily design some individual ones. Rings of ivory are used to string picot-edged ribbon through. One seen was golden brown, to match seem to grow more and more popular and there is a tendency to have the coat and headwear to match in color. The dress is selected to at least harmonize with these so that colors combined in the outfits of the small wearers will be pleasing. For very little girls, wool crepe dresses in high colors and gayly embroidered in wool, will make brilliant little spots on the background of autumn.

Julia Bottomley

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Embroidered Pumps.

Embroidered pumps are a novelty. Usually they are of satin, embroidered heavily in self color, but combinations of red and black, tan and brown and black and white have been noticed ribbon edged with gold strung through half a dozen rings at the back and worn with a pongee slip-over. Fancy braids are braided together for the same purpose, and the ends looped and finished with beads, tassels, buttons or stuffed balls.

PRIDE IN SCHOOLS

Dominant Feeling Among Settlers in Western Canada.

Despite "Newness" of the Country, There Are No Better Institutions of Learning Anywhere.

There is frequently hesitation expressed by those whose minds are almost made up to move to the agricultural lands of Western Canada, that the children will not enjoy the school privileges afforded them in their present surroundings. This is a reasonable doubt. The country is new. It is within the memory of many who will read this that the bison roamed these prairies at will, that there were no railroads, no settlements beyond that of some of the Hudson Bay posts, a few courageous ranchmen and Indians. It was a country of unknown quantity. It is different today, and it has been made different in that short time because of the latent stores of wealth hidden in the land, which has been made to yield bountifully through the daring enterprise of the pioneer and the railways that had the courage to extend their enterprising lines of steel throughout its length and a great portion of its breadth. Villages and hamlets have developed into towns and towns into cities, supported and maintained by those who, coming practically from all parts of the world, and many, yes, thousands, from the neighboring states to the south, have taken up land that cost them but a trifle as compared with what they were able to dispose of the holdings upon which they had been living for years. These people brought with them a method in life that electrified and changed the entire Canadian West. Today things are different, and a trip to Western Canada will show a country new but old. New because changes have been wrought that give to the newcomer the opportunity to become part of a growing and developing country—it gives the chance to say what shall be made of it; old because there has been brought into its life those things that have proven useful in older countries, while there has been eliminated everything that would tend to a backward stage. A writer, dealing with social matters, treats of the schools, and says:

"Everywhere the school follows the plow. Cities which a few years ago were represented by scattered shacks are proud today of their school buildings. The web of education is being spread over the prairie. Lately, however, a new policy has been adopted. Instead of many rural schools, big central schools are being established, each serving an area of fifty square miles or so, and children who live a mile and a half away are conveyed thither in well-warmed motor cars. In the summer, of course, they come on "bikes" or ponies.

"And the young idea is taught to shoot in many directions. The instruction is not limited to the three R's, but nature study and manual crafts are taught, in order that the future agriculturist may have his educational foundation laid. Many rural schools have pleasant gardens attached, with flower and vegetable beds, and the visitor to one such school deep in the country says she will never forget the pride with which a little lad showed her the patch of onions in his plot. Thrift is also taught in the schools by means of the dime bank.

"Following the primary schools there are secondary schools, where training is free. This includes classics, modern languages, science, mathematics, advanced English, and often agricultural, commercial, and technical subjects, and—but this concerns the girls—household economics. For three years this lasts, and then comes matriculation into the university, a matriculation which admits direct to the arts or science degree, or the education may be completed by a course in some special subject at a technical institute."—Advertisement.

Pointed.

"Senator Penrose," said a Philadelphian, "had a neat way of putting things.

"At the Philadelphia club one evening a Philadelphia reformer came in for a good deal of criticism, on the whole, for the fellow was a meddling, arrogant, offensive chap.

"'Well, anyhow,' said a banker charitably, 'he's got his good points.'

"'Yes,' said Penrose, 'so's a porcupine.'"

YOUNG GIRLS NEED CARE

Mothers, watch your Daughters' Health

Health Is Happiness

From the time a girl reaches the age of twelve until womanhood is established, she needs all the care a thoughtful mother can give.

The condition that the girl is then passing through is so critical, and may have such far-reaching effects upon her future happiness and health, that it is almost criminal for a mother or guardian to withhold counsel or advice.

Many a woman has suffered years of prolonged pain and misery through having been the victim of thoughtlessness or ignorance on the part of those who should have guided her through the dangers and difficulties that beset this period.

Mothers should teach their girls what danger comes from standing around with cold or wet feet, from lifting heavy articles, and from overworking. Do not let them over-study. If they complain of headache, pains in the back and lower limbs, they need a mother's thoughtful care and sympathy.

A Household Word in Mother's House writes Mrs. Lynd, about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"My mother gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I was 14 years old for troubled girls often have and for loss of weight. Then after I married I took the Vegetable Compound before each child was born and always when I felt the least run down. Both my sister and sister-in-law take it and have only the highest praise for it. It has been a household word in my mother's house for years."—Mrs. KATHERYN LYND, 2431 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A Little Book Helped Her to Decide

Milwaukee, Wis.—"My daughter took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she was so weak and did not feel like going to school. She was like that for a whole year before taking your Vegetable Compound. I found a little book of yours in our mail-box and decided to give her your medicine. She is now strong and well and attends school every day. We recommend your Vegetable Compound to all mothers with weak daughters. You may use this letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. E. KLUCZNY, 917 20th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

"I was always feeling tired and sleepy, was losing in weight and would faint at times. I had other troubles too, that made me feel badly. I read your little books and heard friends talk about the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done them, so I have taken it too. The results are most satisfactory, for I have gained in weight and my bad symptoms are gone. I recommend your Vegetable Compound to all my friends and you may make whatever use you like of this letter."—GLORIA RAMIREZ, 1116 8th Ave., Tampa, Florida.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information.

AFTER EVERY MEAL

WRIGLEY'S

Utmost in Quality

Pure materials, scientific manufacture, absolute cleanliness—then sealed against all impurity.

That is Wrigley's as you get it—fresh and full flavored.

Aids digestion, keeps teeth white and clean—breath sweet and disposition sunny.

Have you tried this one?

WRIGLEY'S P. K. is the new refreshment that can't be beat.

C108

Wrigley's Adds a Zest and Helps Digest

Exposing the Paragon.

We were expecting guests for dinner. One of them was a friend of my husband's family, and had the reputation of being a most particular cook and housekeeper. I was, accordingly a trifle perturbed about the appearance of the house and the dinner.

Just as I began preparations, a neighbor's child was seriously hurt, and I hurried to the assistance of the distracted mother, after giving instructions to my husband to peel the potatoes and put them on to boil. When I returned, my guests had arrived. At the table I noted that the potatoes had been peeled carelessly, and apologized, explaining that my husband had done them.

The visitor said, "Your husband didn't do them; I did."—Chicago Tribune.

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion.

Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum, and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Too Obedient.

The devout mother and her five year-old daughter were seated in church. When the service began the mother said in an undertone: "Sit on the edge of the pew, dear, and bow your head."

The child obeyed and the mother turned her entire attention to the service. The whole congregation was respectfully quiet.

Suddenly the little girl's voice echoed through the stillness: "Hold onto me, mamma, I'm sliddin' off!"

Peat a Perfect Fuel.

Peat is used in Ireland to such an extent that few people in the country districts ever burn coal. The odor of peat is healthful and pleasant, and it gives out neither fume nor dirt.

A Dying Request.

"It seems odd to hear grand opera in a 'hot dog' establishment."

"It's this way," said the proprietor, "When I installed that machine for my guests I had nothing but jazz records. The other day a gentleman is reduced circumstances came in. He told me confidentially that he didn't have but a nickel between himself and starvation, but he asked me as a favor to an unfortunate who might fill a pauper's grave in less than ten days to cut out the jazz."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Could Use Skyscrapers.

David Bispham met Oliver Herford in London and in the course of conversation remarked on the fact that as yet London had no skyscrapers. "Pity, too," said Herford. "I never saw a sky that needed scraping more."

Nu-Way STRECH SUSPENDERS

A full year's wear or more guaranteed (75c and 50c), Men's Garters (50c) and Hose Supporters (all sizes, 25c). No rubber to rot from heat or sweat. Phosphor Bronze Stainless Springs give the stretch. ASK YOUR DEALER. If he can't supply you, send direct, giving dealer's name. Accept no substitute. Get the genuine Nu-Way. Look for guarantee and name on buckle. Write for story of Nu-way Spring Stretch.

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Be a Private Secretary or an ACCOUNTANT

YOU can prepare for a high-grade office position in a short time under our instructions. Write for bulletin AA, explaining courses and tuition rates. Opportunities to work for board and room while attending. "The School that places its graduates in 'better positions.'"

DETROIT BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
411 W. Grand River Ave., Detroit
Oldest and Best Known Business School in Mich.

RESTAURANT, ICE CREAM PARLOR and ten furnished rooms, excellent stock; will net $5,000 per year; must sell; can be bought right. A. G. CANADA, Harbor Springs, Mich.

FARM WANTED
Will deal with owner only. Send description and price to W. R. Callaway, Box 782, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOLLO SPARK PLUGS—Spark in oil pumping cylinders. More power—less gasoline. Porcelains won't break. Price $1.00. Agents wanted. WOLLO, 3328 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

REPRESENTATIVES—Responsible. To sell farmers and poultry men guaranteed article. Fast seller. Good profit. Territory protected. Jones, 505 Union Fuel Building, Chicago.

Make Big Money, Small Investment, legitimate enterprises. Write stating amount to invest. Advice free. Financial Expert, 783 Loew's State Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

Ladies, Do Your Own Hemstitching and pleating; attachment fits any machine, $2.50 Buttonhole $8. Hand embroiderer $5.50. Agents wanted. E. Stephenson, 23 Quincy, Chicago.

WANTED—Housewives to Use OSOWHITE Washing Powder. Guaranteed to wash clothes without rubbing. Will not injure fabrics. For general housework. Send 25c for trial package. Agents Wanted. Dodgeider & Medler, 154 Louis St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Fords Run 34 Miles Per Gallon on cheapest gasoline or half kerosene using our 1922 carburetor. Increased power; starts for all motors; attach yourself. Money back guarantee. $10 daily profit. Big profits to agents. AIR PROTOTOR CORPORATION CO., 246 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio

Your Hair need not be thin or streaked with gray—GRAY HAIR COLOR RESTORER will quickly revive it and bring back all its original color and luxuriance. At all good druggists, $1.00, or direct from HESSIG-ELLIS Chemist, MEMPHIS, TENN.

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