

Woman's World

Reversible Raincoats Make Smart Suits for Street Wear

By Erta Haley

Strictly Streamlined

REVERSIBLE raincoats have been in style just long enough for the older ones to wear out and become shabby looking.

Your first job in remodeling this type of coat is to inspect it carefully for worn spots.

When you finally take scissors in hand, remove the gabardine or outside first. Then remove the collar, pocket flaps and front closing from both sides.

When you find bastings all-important when working with a woolen garment. The seams should not be stretched or the stitching will seem tight and ill-fitting.



If you have a reversible raincoat ... make the material fit the pattern. A shirt-waist style in a dress-type using a minimum of material—is a good style.

A bolero type, too, is easily made from this type of material. This is a particularly smart choice if the top part will not make a well-fitted bodice to a dress, and too, the dress will need no collar and the sleeves can be made three-quarter length.



Make it into a smart dress.

sewing, however, will enable you to make a neat closing of the material in front.

Wool Garments Need Care in Tailoring

Since a dress is much smaller than the original coat, you will have plenty of material for generous seam allowances. Even if the pattern calls for narrow seam allowances, make them wider.

All woolen garments should be machine stitched at all points. The stitch — well, it should be as short as is practical for the fabric, and you are the best judge of that.

Spring Fashion Notes

If you're dressing for business, then you'll want one of the new soft woolen bolero suits or dress-maker suits that make one look so exceedingly smart.



Martha Vickers, now appearing in a Warner Brothers picture, 'The Big Sleep,' is wearing a black wool jersey blouse with a striped taffeta collar and cuffs to match the peacock blue and black striped taffeta skirt.

stitching are commonly used in tailoring.

You'll find bastings all-important when working with a woolen garment. The seams should not be stretched or the stitching will seem tight and ill-fitting.

Another small pointer which is well to remember when working with wool, is to hang the garment when you are not working on it, and also to keep the skirt or bodice hung while the other is being worked on.

To cover the pocket openings as suggested previously, cut strips of lining fabric 1 1/4 inches wide and the length of the opening plus 1 inch.

As finishing touches to the garment, a complete pressing job is in order. Use a damp muslin cloth and do take your time. Here, more than on any other material, pressing is the secret to successful tailoring.

Adjusting to Make Clothes Fit Well

Home sewing gives you a wonderful opportunity for making things fit. Slight alterations on ill-fitting garments alter the difference between good and bad grooming.

For lengthening a dress, a fold-band of contrasting material may be added to the dirndl type of skirt. The band, when finished should be about 5 inches wide for a youngster's garment and 7 inches wide for the adult.

A concealed piecing at the top of a skirt can also serve to lengthen a skirt. Use a bolero for concealing purposes.

If the sleeves of a dress are out-of-date, rip them out and re-make them. The current trend in the cap sleeve makes it possible to have new sleeves even if there is only a small amount of material.

Proper sleeve padding is important. Ready-made pads may be purchased reasonably, or they may be made from the same material as the garment.

For bagginess at the back of the skirt of a dress, take out the back waistline seam and side seams of the skirt. Raise the back of the skirt just enough to bring the side seams into line.

Killing Frost

By ELSIE WILLIAMS

McClure Syndicate. WNU Features.

OLLIE BURNSIDES walked up to his neighbor's when the moon rose. Wanted to find out a thing or two. Jennings Milton was a cattleman and had ought to know about land laws.

Jen was on the porch, smoking his pipe. "Evenin'," he said to Ollie. "Come on in."

Ain't no need for Jen to always be so short with me, Ollie thought. "No, I'll jus' sit here on the edge o' the porch. Tol' Myrt I wouldn't stay but jus' a minute. . . . Pretty night, ain't it?"

Ollie's Adam's apple bobbed up and down before the next words would come out. "Come t' see—know anythin' 'bout law, Jen?"

"Enough t' git by. More'n you can say, I reckon."

"You're the man I want t' see, then," Ollie said. "Ain't there a law, Jen, what says does a man farm a piece o' land seven years it's his'n—man what farms it?"

Jen laughed. His white teeth gleamed in the moonlight. "You've lost out in your squatin' on the other man's land, Ollie. I done leased all that Abner Langford section for



"Ain't there a law. . ."

pasture. Means you gotta take down the fence from around your dag-nabbed winnie field!"

Ollie Burnside's jaw dropped. "But—but, looky here, man—I ain't dug my 'taters. An' I ain't cut my cane off'n that winnie field yit!"

Jen sat back in his rocker comfortably. "Well, I'd be within my rights, I reckon, t' order you t' take down the fence now. Jus' t' show you I got a heart I stay leave it on—till you can git your stuff out."

Ollie hedged for time. "Cane ain't sweetened enough yit, Jen. An', man, them 'taters ain't noways ready t' be dug!"

Jen said, "Tol' you I had a heart, didn't I? Well, reckon you can leave them 'taters on till frost kills the vines."

Ollie rose from the porch. "Be bad news t' Myrt. She's sot her heart on that winnie field. Grubbed 'meeter roots in there, Myrt did."

Ollie owned ten acres of swampland along the creek bank. Water come up every summer and flooded his place. Then when the land was in shape to farm again the creek would drain it dry as a match stick. A man couldn't raise a crop o' stick-tights on it, let alone cane or 'taters.

Pleasant fall weather lasted into December. Jen came to see Ollie. "Ain't dug them 'taters yit?" he asked.

"No, sho' ain't. You said dig 'em when frost killed the vines. Ain't done that yit."

Jen jerked his horse's head up from nibbling the grass. "I know it—dagnab it! Mighty onusual weather. Cuttin' your cane, I see."

"That's right. Had jus' enough cold weather t' make good syrup."

"An' no killin' frost!" said Jen Milton bitterly. "Them 'taters had ought t' be dug anyway."

"Man o' your word, ain't you?" Ollie asked. "Leastways that's the name you got around here."

Frost came a few weeks later, but only a few tender leaves were nipped. Then warm weather held until all danger of another freeze was past.

Again Jen went to see Ollie. Ollie grinned at him. "Ain't no use you buckin' an' a-rearin' like that, Jen. Won't be frost now until sometime in the fall. That winnie field is mine. I got squatter's claim t' it. Went t' see o' Judge James—"

"That scoundrel!" Jen broke in angrily. "Well, he sent me up onced, Judge James did, but I thank him for puttin' me wise t' some state laws. O' Abner Langford slipped up on some o' the taxes on the winnie-field piece years ago. I got them tax certificates now. The judge says was I kicked off last fall— Funny things 'bout law—and weather—ah, Jen?"



Released by Western Newspaper Union. CORPORATION PSYCHOLOGY AIMED AT WRONG TARGET

I LISTENED to a General Motors official present the facts regarding the CIO strike at his company's plants. His audience was composed of a group of small business men and professional people.

Exactly the same facts presented from the standpoint of those who wished to buy a needed new car, rather than from the standpoint of those producing the cars, would have accomplished the purpose the speaker wanted.

A speaker, understanding public psychology would say: "The radical element in labor is attempting to tell you, who want new cars, when, and what kind of cars, and at what price you can buy, instead of permitting you to make such decisions."

BOTH PARTIES LACK CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

I WAS TALKING to a man who claimed to be, and was accepted as, a political leader in the community. To him I said I feared we, as a people, were standing on the brink of an abyss, over which lay death and destruction for the freedom that has been our heritage.

"Your fears are well founded," he replied. "Our freedom is in grave danger."

"How can we avoid the catastrophe? How can we be assured of maintaining our freedom?" I asked.

"Vote the Republican ticket," was his answer.

"What will the Republicans do to protect and maintain our freedom?" I asked.

"That," said he, "I cannot tell you, I do not know. You must accept the record of the past as the promise for the future."

Repeat that brief dialogue, substituting Democrat for Republican, and you have the present political situation. Both parties shout their adherence to our constitutional liberties, to our free enterprise system, while we edge nearer and nearer to that brink of destruction.

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OVER THE YEARS from 1919 to 1944, the school teachers of the nation have not been forgotten. The general average of their salaries have been raised during that period from \$871 in 1919, to \$1,755 in 1944. More than doubled. The 1944 range is from an annual salary in New York of \$2,726 and in California of \$2,616, down to \$945 in Arkansas, and \$790 in Mississippi.

CONSUMERS PAY COST OF WATER TRANSPORTATION

COMMODITIES can be, and are, shipped from Chicago to New Orleans, and from New Orleans to Chicago, by water. The freight bills are less than they would be if shipments were made by rail or by truck, but those bills do not represent the cost of the transportation.

The taxpayer provides the river improvements that makes inland water transportation possible. The taxpayer, regardless of in which state he lives, keeps the channels dredged and the lights burning. If those using that inland water transportation paid the full cost, the shipping charges would be higher than the rail tariffs.

DDT Has an Important Rival in Velsicol 1068

A compound of chlorinated hydrocarbon, product of the University of Illinois insect experiments, is said to be three to four times as toxic to houseflies as DDT and twice as toxic to potato-beetle larvae and to pes and spirea aphids. It is about equal to DDT in its effect on mosquitoes.



Flame Cultivation Passes Farm Tests

Suitable for Hard-Stemmed Field Crops

Flame cultivation of farm crops has been proven sound at Cornell university and Mississippi State college. Tests made with sugar cane and with cotton have proved this method suitable for hard-stemmed row crops.

The flame cultivator consists of an ignition system burning diesel or tractor fuel, with burner heads mounted behind tractors so that two flames hit the rows from opposite sides.

At Mississippi it was found that any plant which is sufficiently tall for its leaves to escape contact with the flame has to be removed by hand. Johnson grass and "pig weeds" are resistant to repeated flaming when the leaves are not struck, while some plants succumb when the stems are repeatedly flamed.

Flaming versus hoeing showed no difference in the values obtained on seed cotton, lint and spinning. Seed



Six flaming cultivator being operated in field.

showed a higher significant difference for free fatty acid and significant difference for grade in favor of flaming. Under this system it is now possible to produce cotton without hand labor by cross-ploving, flame cultivation and machine picking. Other farm crops promise to fall under this mechanical method of operation.

Swine Tuberculosis Spread by Chickens

Tuberculosis in swine increased 10 per cent last year, according to the American Veterinary Medical association. One hog in every 14 slaughtered, showed tuberculosis lesions. Such meat, when inspected, must be condemned. This represents a heavy financial loss to the swine raising industry.

Tuberculosis in swine is not spread from animal to animal, unless the udder of the sow is infected. The control and eradication of the disease in swine depend on eradicating tuberculosis in cattle and poultry.

As old-aged flocks of chickens are the chief spreaders or tuberculosis to swine, farmers should keep poultry out of hog lots, and dispose of the older birds each year.

Improved Machinery Corn Sheller



This corn sheller, product of International Harvester, has a capacity of 100 to 150 bushels of husked corn per hour. It can be operated by any one-plow tractor engine or motor with capacity of 5 to 10 h.p.

It is constructed to shell corn for sale to elevators or to meet the immediate feeding requirements. Elevator and cob stackers may be attached. The corn travels downward in line of feed. A feature is a one-piece cylinder.

NEEDLECRAFT PATTERNS Lovely Needlework So Refreshing



Due to an unusually large demand and current conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular patterns numbers.

Form for ordering patterns: Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept. 22 Eighth Ave. New York. Enclose 20 cents for Pattern. No. Name Address

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MILES NERVINE