

ALL USING TAFFETA

All the leading dressmakers are using quantities of plain and shot taffeta. This silk is now produced in specially soft qualities and in the loveliest colors it is possible to imagine. Raven's-wing-blue taffeta is in great demand for afternoon gowns and this silk is successfully combined with a thin make of cloth, or with crepe de chine, writes the Paris correspondent of the Boston Globe.

For visiting dresses taffeta is combined with fine serge, with waistcoats of beautiful bead and silk embroidery cleverly introduced.

For mourning dresses—of which we have now such a need in France—



Dance Frock for a Young Girl of Shell Pink Silk Gauze With Roses Made of Black Velvet Ribbon and Silver Leaves.

Black taffeta is combined with black crepe de chine or black silk gauze.

The bridge teas at the Ritz are exceedingly fashionable. These teas are given for the benefit of a very important ambulance fund, and they have proved an unqualified success. Recently I noticed a number of well-known society women at the crowded tables, and some really beautiful dresses were worn.

A very pretty girl wore a rather remarkable frock which was composed entirely of dark blue taffeta dotted all over with bright red spots. The full skirt was trimmed with a number of narrow flounces, arranged in Vandykes, and the corsage was tight and high-waisted.

There was a demure little collar—almost Quaker in outline—made of white organdie muslin and very long suede gloves met the skimpy sleeves which failed to reach the elbows. With this dress a picturesque hat made of dark blue satin straw was worn. The wide brim of this hat dropped slightly at the sides and the high crown was circled by a thick wreath of shaded roses and blackberry brambles.

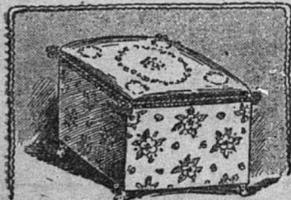
Doucet is just now making a great many dinner gowns of black and dark prune panne. He is introducing very lovely embroideries, in which silver threads, tiny porcelain beads and pastel-tinted silk play leading roles. These gowns are intended for matrons and almost all of them have pointed trains which fall in a sort of fishtail over a full petticoat.

This is a revival of an old-world fashion and it is distinctly effective when worn by the right woman, but these fishtail trains demand dignity from their wearers. They must not be swished about, here and there, without some reason.

FOOT-REST ALWAYS HANDY

Two or Three of Them in the Living Rooms Are Now Considered Almost Indispensable.

The foot-rest shown in the accompanying sketch can be made by the amateur without fear of failure, at a



Useful Foot-Res.

cost, at the most, of less than a dollar, should all the materials for it have to be purchased, which is scarcely likely to be the case.

To make it: In the first place procure a strong packing case, with a lid well hinged on, measuring about 18 inches each way and the same measurement in height. Line the inside of the box with brown paper, as it will prove useful for storing all kinds of odds and ends, and underneath the box, at each corner, screw on casters. Cover the sides with some pretty cretonne; this can be done by turning the material over at the edges and underneath, and fastening it on with tacks.

The edges of the lid are next finished off with ornamental braid and

brass-headed nails driven in close together.

A cushion is fastened upon the top of the box; a cheap cushion covered with cretonne and of the size required can be purchased for a small sum, and may be secured in place with tiny black tacks run through at each corner, and at the sides and into the lid of the box. To facilitate moving it about, brass handles can be screwed on at the sides of the box if desired.

GOOD USE FOR DRAIN PIPE

With Proper Decoration It Can Be Made Into Useful and Ornamental Umbrella Stand.

Drain pipes make most excellent stands for sticks, umbrellas, golf clubs, plants, brooms, etc., it is impossible to knock them over, and if treated to a little simple decoration, they become ornamental as well as useful.

These pipes can usually be had from builders, or at any place where building is going on several are sure to be left over, and they can be bought very cheaply.

The pipe will need covering all over with some enamel, paint or paper. Some very good effects can be got by covering the pipe over with left-over paper; thick paper would be suitable for the purpose, such as embossed paper that is used for halls or for ceilings.

If the pipe is only to stand in a pantry as a receptacle for brooms, it could be covered with almost any kind of left-over wall paper.

As a rule, the best plan is to enamel the pipe; give one coat, let that dry, then give another, or paint it with a paint that varnishes at the same time. Such paint can be had in all artistic shades of color; the tone, of course, will depend upon the surrounding decorations. Leave it to dry for several days; it can then be decorated a little further.

For this purpose it is a good plan to stencil a simple pattern round the top and bottom of it with another color; this can be done with ordinary oil paint or gold or silver paint. It is a matter of only a few minutes to paint the stencil on the pipe, and the effect is very good. For those who paint, a few flowers arranged gracefully round the pipe look very pretty, or a little scene.

When the pipes are used as plant stands, they should be painted or



Firm Umbrella Stand.

enameled the same shade as the plant pot; this gives a complete look to the stand. The stencil or other decoration on the pipe may be another color, but all should harmonize together.

COLOR ON DARK GOWNS.

Bright-colored embroideries on dark-colored gowns have been shown in New York lately. A smart street gown seen at an opening was of navy blue serge with embroidery in bright red. The embroidery takes the form of a narrow border finishing the edges of the overskirt, the girdle, the collar and the cuffs, etc. It is simple in design, but it is the color effect that is sought rather than detail. Hand embroideries of such sort are being largely used, and New York tailors are using stitching of novel sort. The machine is threaded with heavy floss in a desired color and rows of stitching are used as finish. At a glance it looks like a silk cord applied. It is effective in spite of its simplicity.

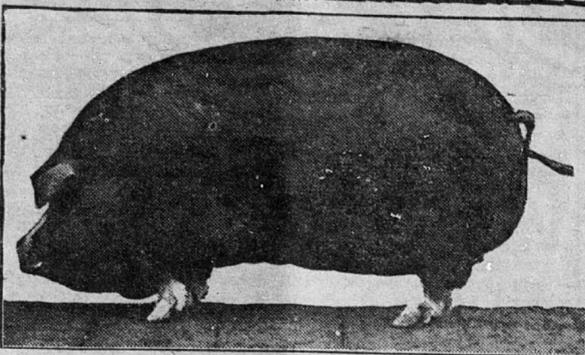
Care of the Hair.

When one has a resting time forced upon her is the psychological moment to get busy with the hair. Every woman knows the benefits of tonic treatments, but every woman knows equally well what a sight she is during the process. Therefore, instead of becoming when the baby gets down with chickenpox, shutting one in the house, improve the opportunity to strengthen your locks. You can even resort to crude petroleum without affecting callers. Separate the hair into strands and apply tonics nightly without fear of flattening; rub in vaseline often, and let the hair hang for ventilation.

New Coating.

Golf cords is the material of a new sport coating and it comes in three-color stripes or rather three shades of the same color.

LICE ARE COMMON PESTS AMONG SWINE



Grand Champion Poland-China Sow.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The farmer should frequently examine his hogs about the ears, flanks, and inside of the legs to see if they are lousy. Lice are common pests among swine, and vigorous and persistent treatment is required to eradicate them. They may be readily seen traveling among the bristles, particularly in the parts just mentioned. The eggs, or "nits," are small white oval bodies attached to the bristles. Dipping does not as a rule destroy the vitality of these eggs. Swine should be dipped frequently in order to kill the lice that hatch out of the eggs after the previous dipping. These lice are blood-sucking parasites, and by biting the hog and sucking blood they cause a great deal of skin irritation. Furthermore, they act as a drain on the vitality of the hog, through the loss of blood which they abstract. When lousy the hog is usually restless and rubs on posts and other convenient objects. The coat looks rough and harsh. This pest is transmitted from one animal to another by direct contact, or by contact with infected bedding or quarters.

Dipping Swine.

To free hogs from lice they should be dipped two or more times at intervals of about two weeks. Several dippings may be required before complete eradication is accomplished. Do not fall at the same time to clean and disinfect thoroughly the sleeping quarters. Cresol compound (U. S. P.) may be used for dipping and disinfecting. For dipping, mix in the proportion of two gallons to 100 gallons of water; for disinfecting, in the proportion of three gallons to 100 gallons of water. Although not always as effective as might be desired, coal-tar products of the kind ordinarily sold as stock dips are commonly used to treat hogs for lice. For use they are diluted with water in accordance with directions supplied by the manufacturers.

Dipping vats are made of various materials, but the most durable is cement. (See Farmers' Bulletin 481, Concrete Construction on the Live Stock Farm.) The vat should be set in the ground at a convenient place where there is good surface drainage away from the vat. A suitable size for a vat in which to dip hogs is ten feet long at the top, eight feet long at the bottom, one foot wide at the bottom, and two feet wide at the top. It should be deep enough so that the hogs will be completely immersed in the dip and will not strike the bottom of the vat when they plunge. If possible, the vat should be located so that a two-inch drain pipe may lead from the bottom of the vat to facilitate emptying and cleaning, otherwise it is necessary to pump or dip out the contents of the vat in order to clean it. Do not use old filthy dip, but clean and recharge the vat before dipping again if the dip has become very dirty or if it has stood a long time in the vat. The end where the hogs enter should be perpendicular and the entrance should be on a slide. The other end should slope gradually, with cleats to provide footholds for the hogs for emerging after dipping. A dipping vat is very useful wherever a large number of hogs is kept.

Hog Wallows.

Some farmers favor hog wallows; others are strongly opposed to them. Filthy hog wallows are a source of danger. Hogs wallowing in or drinking contaminated water are likely to contract disease. However, there are many advantages to be derived from wallows. A cool bath is very soothing to a hog during the hot weather. It cleans the scurf from the skin and protects the hogs from flies. Crude oil, sufficient to form a thin layer on top of the water, may be poured into the wallow about every ten days. This will tend to keep the hogs free from lice and other skin parasites. If the skin becomes irritated from the oil, its use should be discontinued. Small quantities of coal-tar dip are sometimes added to the water in hog wallows, but there is an element of danger in this practice, as poisoning may result from the absorption of phenols by hogs which lie in the wallow more or less continuously.

On some of the larger hog farms concrete wallows are becoming popular. The cement hog wallow should be located in a shady place and made so as to contain from eight to ten inches of water. A two-inch drain pipe, as recommended for the dipping vat, should be placed in the bottom of the wallow to permit its being cleaned out.

Other Methods.

In many cases a farmer is not financially able to build a concrete hog wallow or a dipping vat. If this be the case, the dip, properly diluted ac-

ording to directions, can be applied with a spray pump or sprinkling can, or else rubbed on every part of the hog by means of a brush or a swab of cotton waste. Care should be taken not to apply the dip stronger than directed.

Another method of controlling lice is to tie gunny sacks or similar coarse cloths around a post and saturate the sacks frequently with crude oil. The sacks should be tied at a proper height so that the hogs may rub against them.

Change Pastures Frequently.

Swine can be raised when they are confined in limited quarters if the quarters are kept clean, but they will do much better and stay in better health if they have plenty of pasture. Divide the pasture into convenient areas, so that the hogs can be shifted from one pasture to another. This not only provides fresh pasture, but affords an opportunity to disinfect the pastures by plowing and reseeded or exposing to the sun and weather. Intestinal worms, which are rather common in swine, are contracted from feed, water, and ground which have been contaminated by the droppings from infected hogs. Frequent change of pasture is one of the best means of reducing worm infestation to a minimum. Hogs, however, should not be allowed to run at large on open range, as this favors the spread of hog cholera.

DISPOSE OF PESTS THAT EAT UP PROFIT

Everyone With Sound Sense Knows That It Doesn't Pay to Feed Ticks and Lice.

(By D. A. SPENCER, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.)

Does it pay to dip sheep? This question is asked during the spring by many beginners in sheep husbandry. Perhaps an answer may be suggested by the following question. Does it pay to feed ticks and lice? Everyone with sound sense knows that it does not.

If the flock owner is anxious to realize all possible profit from his flock he should attempt to dispose of pests that eat up the profit. The flock may appear to have no ticks, but a few stray ones may be lurking here and there, ready to bring forth an army of ticks if conditions remain favorable. This is often the case and the final result is usually about as bad as if you could see ticks when the sheep are sheared.

If the ticks are thick it may be wise to dip as soon as the sheep are shorn. Otherwise wait three or four weeks after shearing so that there may be sufficient growth of fleece to hold some of the dip. Dip again in about ten days in order to kill the young ticks that may have been in the egg stage at the time of the first dipping. Any of the coal tar dips, such as kresol, zoleumol, etc., used according to directions, will give very satisfactory results.

SELF-FEEDERS GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK

Interesting Test Being Made With Dairy Cow at California University Farm.

If the self-feeder for pigs, because it lets them follow naturally bodily demands of eating just what food their system required, is such a great success, the self-feeder might prove equally good for other kinds of stock also.

At the California university farm, just as a feeder, not as an experiment that would certainly prove anything, a dairy cow has been fed since lactation with a self-feeder. In one place is alfalfa hay which she can get to at all times, another dried beet pulp mixed with rolled barley, which it is figured will give with alfalfa hay an approximately balanced ration. One trouble has been that she has been too interested in the barley to take enough interest in the other feeds, and that is expensive, but by increasing the proportion of beet pulp she has been made to show better judgment.

The test may prove nothing for practical purposes on account of expense of grain and concentrate. However, one noticeable fact is that her bodily weight remains without any change, indicating that the system is a physical success, also the effect on milk flow is excellent.

DELIGHT IN GAUDY CLOTHES

Natives in the Interior of Africa Are Eager Purchasers of Cast-Off European Military Finery.

There is a clothes dealer in London who for years has made it his specialty to purchase showy costumes and discarded military and official uniforms for disposal in the Orient and Africa.

It is said that even the retiring lord mayors of London have become, almost by official tradition, this dealer's customers, and that the cocked hat, gold-laced coat and knee breeches that have formed an inspiring feature of the famous pageants in the lord mayors' processions are, as like as not, the next year to delight the eyes of darkest Africa upon the proud person of some native.

Some amusing comments have been made by this dealer with reference to the eagerness with which the native in the interior of Africa takes over this discarded finery. He states that at the bazaars where his goods are purchased he has seen blacks solemnly walking around with waistcoats buttoned behind instead of before and even men wearing women's costumes. Big fellows have been seen in clothes so small that one could not imagine how they got into them nor how they could get out unless the stitching gave way.

It is related that the Prince de Joinville, when off the Gaboon coast, once received on his ship an official visit from two chiefs, father and son, who must have been customers of the London dealer mentioned. Each owned for ceremonial purposes a military uniform.

That of the father was an English general's, while that of the son was a hussar's. Its intricate cut, numerous buttons, straps and buckles, together with the painfully small size of the uniform, proved too much for him. He sent the prince a despairing message imploring help, and a relief party of delighted midshipmen was sent to dress him and bring him aboard. They obeyed orders, but with the mischievousness of youth. They so tightened every fastening of the native's already overtight attire that the poor fellow was nearly bursting with combined pride and suffocation when he arrived. Everyone agreed that he could never be got out of his unwelcome finery by any method less drastic than cutting him out.

It appears that no manner of wearing a complete costume ever equals in effect some of the savages' combinations of unrelated items. One venerable African chieftain received his European guests with an antiquated evening shoulder cape of pink flowered satin and spangles, worn about his waist as an apron, while his white wool was martially crowned with a military helmet.

Still another conducted important negotiations with an exploring party clad simply and impressively in a woman's large Gainsborough hat, a pair of cavalry boots and a necklace of the glistening tin ornaments used to decorate Christmas trees.

An Echo of Tragedy.

I found a taxi at last that had started the day with a full tank. And that brought an encounter which had nothing directly to do with the war, I asked the driver, in my poor French, if he were free. He replied in very good English. "I was ten years in the United States," he said as I paid my bill. I asked: "Where did you live in America?" "All over—two years at Cape Nome, at Seattle, at Portland and at San Francisco." I caught at that with the instinct of a Californian. "Would you like to go back?" I asked. "No," he said. "I lost my wife and two children in the San Francisco earthquake." He went on with the story simply, as one relates an old grief. The house was in that narrow district of the Mission which suffered most. He had left early to go to work—he was a cook, I suppose—when it came. The house collapsed, killing all within. "I left three days after that," he concluded, in the midst of this tragedy universal, the recital of that old tragedy seemed too much.—Will Irwin, in Saturday Evening Post.

Calls Sial Workers Slaves.

Mexican sial harvesters and many workmen on the United Railway of Tucatan are practically slaves, according to the testimony before the senate sial investigation given by Frederick W. Blake, former general manager of the railroad, says the Washington Post.

These laborers, he explains, earned barely a living, and many owed their employers considerable money. "They had to work whether they wanted to or not," he testified. "If any employee left the police would be notified and he was brought back. An employer who wanted to get laborers could buy a debtor's services by paying his debts."

Practically all of the planters, he said, lived in Meridia, rarely visiting their farms. Any loss by a decline in sial price was made up by cutting laborers' pay. Profits keep the planters in liberal style, and afford their families yearly trips to Paris or the United States.

Novelty.

"Where are you going this summer?" "Well," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I'm looking for novelty. I want to be in some place where I can do as I choose and where the summer scenery will be brand-new to me." "Have you found such a place?" "Yes. I'm going to stay home."

MAKING ONE'S WILL

AUTHORITY GIVES SOME ADVICE ON THE SUBJECT.

List of "Do's" and "Don'ts" That Should Be Observed by the One Who Is Framing a Testament—Have Best Legal Advice.

In the American Magazine Charles S. Cutting, who is one of America's foremost authorities on probate law, and for many years was judge of the probate court in Chicago, gives the following directions for making a safe will that can't be broken:

"Do's"—1. Before you consult anybody, decide how you propose to leave your property.

"2. If the disposition to be made is simple, any ordinary skilled person can draw your will.

"3. If your will is complicated, including trusts, life estates, etc., employ the most skilled draftsman within your acquaintance.

"4. Do as your legal adviser tells you as to matters concerning which there may be doubt.

"5. Be sure to comply with all formalities required by the statute, especially the following:

"6. Subscribe your name to the will in the presence of witnesses.

"7. Declare it to be your will in their presence.

"8. Have at least two witnesses sign in your presence.

"9. If you sign by mark, or for any reason are unable to write your name, have at least three witnesses to the fact of your signing by mark or that you requested some other person to write your name.

"10. Ask people who have long known you and who have no doubt as to your sanity to be witnesses to your will.

"11. Place your will in the custody of some perfectly responsible person or corporation, or in some receptacle, as a safety deposit vault, which cannot be opened after your death without the presence of public officials.

"12. Remember that any provision you make for your wife is an offer to her to purchase from her her statutory rights, and that if she chooses she may reject your offer and take advantage of her rights under the statute."

"Don'ts"—1. Don't put off making a will until you are ill and your disinherited relatives will say that your mind is affected.

"Don't believe that making your will will hasten your death.

"3. In states where the statutes give a widow dower only in her husband's real estate, don't get the idea that she will be the owner in fee of one-third of his realty.

"4. Don't attempt to tie up your estate for a long period, providing for ultimate distribution in the distant future. Courts are very apt to find ways to construe such a will contrary to your intention.

"5. Don't let your will be the vehicle of conveying to posterity your hatred or dislike of individuals.

"6. If you are wealthy and have provided well for your family, don't forget the obligation you owe to the community in which you have acquired your fortune.

"7. Don't attempt to change your will, after it is written and witnessed, by drawing lines across certain portions of it and writing in other directions. Such attempts will fail.

"8. Don't make a nonresident of your state executor of your will. Many states will not permit him to act.

"9. Don't have the man you selected as executor sign as a witness. It may disqualify him.

"10. Don't allow any legatee or devisee in your will to sign as a witness. If he does, he may lose his legacy or devise.

"11. If you wish to add a codicil to your will, don't fail to have the codicil refer unmistakably to the will and to attach the codicil thereto physically.

"12. Don't hesitate to change your will by codicil or otherwise whenever you see fit."

Population's Flow and Ebb.

When we speak of the waves of immigration rolling into this country the backwash is frequently forgotten. In 1915 the number of arrivals was 423,244, while the number who returned to the countries of their nativity was 384,174, or 88 per cent. Last year may be regarded as abnormal owing to a general condition of war; but, taking the five-year period 1909-13, of a total of 7,454,239 immigrants, 3,210,958, or 43 per cent, returned.

In fact, there is a regular ebb and flow in the movement of population, depending upon the rise, remarks the Philadelphia Record, and decline in the demand for labor. A considerable proportion of the immigrants are birds of passage, and there are many among them who have come and gone two or three times. Only one-half the arrivals become permanent residents.

Seek Remedy From Sea.

To save the life of a patient in St. Winifred's hospital Dr. Winslow Anderson of San Francisco, accompanied by 14 doctors and nurses, went out to sea in a Crowley launch for 36 gallons of the purest of pure sea water. The ailment from which the patient is suffering will give way only to a treatment in which pure salt water from the sea forms the chief element. The party carried twelve three-gallon fugs with heavy lead sinkers, by means of which the water was lifted from a depth of 30 fathoms. The launch went nearly to the Farallon Islands.