

BLOUSE STYLES FAVORED FOR EVENING COSTUMES



It is evident that blouses and smocks are aspiring to rival evening frocks and the chances are that they are going to succeed. There is no end to the fanciful ways in which they are made and nothing is too extravagant in the way of trimming them. For dinner and theater wear they have advantages and they appear in brilliant and light colors, and in combinations of two colors in materials, with decorations that call into play many additional hues. The peplum blouse, the apron blouse and the smock have a gay future ahead of them.

Georgette crepe, chiffon and net with chintilly and gold-run laces newly recruited in their company are the filmy mediums in which evening blouses are made. Worn with skirts of black satin they achieve a toilette that may be worn with assurance.

Among color combinations, emerald or even more vivid greens with black are distinctive. Copper colored crepe with gold lace, champagne with black embroidery, peacock blue and light green show the fondness for virile colors. There is a new sort of decoration that looks like the finest beadwork done in many colors. But it is

a sort of paint put on in dots set close together and appears in motifs on girdles of georgette like the blouse. Blouses in one color are enlivened with rich girdles of gold or silver brocade. Embroideries in silk and in beads, often used together, and occasionally mock jewels and gold tissue confess that nothing is too splendid for the blouse which is to be worn in the evening, and narrow bands of dark fur find themselves placed to the best advantage on lace and georgette.

Two pretty examples of the mode are shown here. In one of them crepe de chine appears with satin in an odd, original model with woodbine leaves in silk and beads, embroidered on the satin. It has an apron at the front, bloused at the waistline and bordered with the embroidered satin. The long sleeves flare at the wrist and are finished with a satin band. Pale gold and turquoise blue are, as always, happy together in the blouse at the right. Blue beads give a good account of themselves as a trimming and the sleeves challenge us to pronounce them the most graceful of the many styles that help to make the season interesting.

Velvet Becomes Satin's Rival



Just how it happens has never been explained, but it happens every little while that a certain style seizes the attention, simultaneously, of women all over the length and breadth of the land. Merchants wake up some morning to find that apparently every woman has made up her mind over night that she wants one kind of fabric, one particular color, one style. Just now it seems that every woman wants a velvet gown, in addition to the satin frock for which there has been a universal demand. It seems that the shops saw this wave of demand rolling in, and that designers and manufacturers were prepared for it.

Designers require supple materials for frocks and they have determined on chiffon velvets in very wide widths, and the finest grades of velveteen, as best suited to their purposes. These are used for afternoon and evening dresses. The heavier grades of velveteen will answer for suits, but the more flexible stuffs are liked for everything and chiffon velvets are in such demand that they bring very high prices. The best grades of velveteen are by no means cheap. By way of recompense, velvet frocks are very simply designed and fussy decorations are conspicuous by their absence on them; so that the minimum of goods is required.

These points are apparent in the pretty frock for afternoon, shown at the left of the two pictured here. It is of wide, light-weight velveteen in marine-blue. This skirt has six round plaits set on at each side—widening the hip

lines—and this arrangement of the material is borrowed from a Paris designer who introduced it early in the season. Aside from this small vagary it is plain. The bodice has a plait back and surplice front filled in with flesh-colored georgette. One side of the front is extended into a soft girde finished at the front with a handsome beaded ornament. The long sleeves have a turned-back frill of velveteen. The small muffer collar is a separate affair that swatches the neck in soft folds and buttons at the side. It may be taken off indoors.

Satin gowns reveal that their designers are more or less devoted to draped skirts, the model pictured being among the simplest of these. In this frock a smock of satin, split to the waistline at the left side, is covered with a sunburst pattern and points made of silk braided couched on. The design is an Aztec inspiration pure and simple and a long girde of satin ending in tassels repeats it. A plait turnover collar and deep cuffs of the satin are important details in this frock and help to account for its distinction.

Julia Bottomly

Batik decorations in all their high colorful effects will unquestionably be seen to a great extent in autumn blouses, overblouses and negligees of all kinds.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

MRS. COW'S TALK.

"Now cows," said Mrs. Cow, "I'd like to talk. I hope none of you will be so rude as to moo and interrupt me when I start speaking."

"Of course when I get to the end of a sentence I do not mind if you say 'Moo, moo, that was fine, fine.'"

"What if we should say, 'Moo, moo, that was horrible, horrible,'" suggested another cow. "What would you say to that?"

"That would be something I couldn't permit," said Mrs. Cow. "It would be very rude. But I think you will all agree with me in what I have to say."

"We don't really know whether we will or not," said the other cows.

"Of course not, Moo, moo," said Miss Bossy. "we don't know at all."

"Too bad," said Mrs. Cow, "that you shouldn't show a little more trust and confidence in Mrs. Cow, your own friend and companion, Mrs. Cow."

"Too bad," said the other cows, "but we haven't a great deal of sense. And we're not so affectionate that we love you because you're one of us. Sometimes a cow shows affection, but as a rule we're rather unaffectionate lot."

"Well," said Mrs. Cow, "the only thing for me to do is to tell you what I have to tell you and then maybe you'll think different."

"In fact, I feel sure you will feel different."

"We thought you said we'd feel the same," said the other cows.

"You'll agree with me," said Mrs. Cow, "and so you will feel different from the way you do now. Now you don't agree with me."

"We don't either agree or disagree," said one of the other cows, "but we do wish you'd tell us what you have to tell us so we can see whether we agree or not."

"Some of us may agree, and some of us may not," said Miss Bossy.

"The young cow speaks wisely," said another cow.

"Are you going to give me a chance to talk?" asked Mrs. Cow.

"Moo, moo, give her a chance," the others said.

"You see," said Mrs. Cow, as she chewed slowly and as though time



"You'll Agree With Me."

meant nothing to her, "they say that cows give milk."

"Well, that's the truth isn't it?" asked Miss Bossy. "If you mean us to agree with you about that we will, or if you mean us to agree with you in not agreeing with it—"

"Now, Miss Bossy, don't say too much and get mixed up," said Mrs. Cow. "Wait until I have finished."

"Moo, moo, wait until she has finished," the others said.

"They say that cows give milk," Mrs. Cow continued, "but we don't actually give it."

"What do we do, moo, moo, what do we do?" asked the other cows.

"We make the farmer pay us in board and lodgings," said Mrs. Cow. "Ha, ha, cows are business creatures, we're paid for our milk. Of course we are."

"And when food for us is more expensive the farmer charges more for the milk. You see we don't give our milk exactly. We give it in return for the payment of food and board."

"A good idea," said the other cows. "Moo, moo, you're right. We don't give our milk at all. We give it in return for something, for two things, in fact."

"Yes, moo, moo, Mrs. Cow, we agree with you. You're a wise cow."

"And we're all wise cows, moo, moo," said Mrs. Cow, "to insist upon board and lodging in return for our milk. Why that is the way people do! They give their time for work and in return they get money which pays the rent and buys the food!"

She Knew It.

Five-year-old Margery was invited to a party and, womanlike, she wanted a new frock.

Her mother, finding the child's party dress in good condition, refused to buy another.

Her father, trying to console his little daughter, said:

"Let me see the dress, Margery."

She brought it out and he said:

"Why, Margery, it is very pretty! I've never seen it before."

"Well," responded the child, "I've seen it often."

Good Use for Surplice.

Little Boy (in church for the first time, as the surplised choir enters, whispers to his father)—Are they all going to have their hair cut, father?

SCRAPS OF HUMOR



FOLLOWING UP A FABLE.

"Of course you remember the fable of the thrifty ant and the mendicant grasshopper?"

"Yes; the grasshopper, having sung all summer, was invited to dance."

"And then what happened?"

"Well, if the grasshopper was any good as a dancer, it ought to have made enough money to make the ant feel like small change."

Figuring the Chances.

"Tom," said his young wife, "I bought a ticket today for a piano that's going to be raffled off."

"Hm! How many chances are there?"

"A thousand. That's what decided me. Where there are so many chances as that one ought to stand a real good show, oughtn't one, dear?"

A Good Belief.

"Do you believe in a happier existence after death?"

"Yes. And I believe that we could all make this a happier existence while we live if we had the will to do it."



APPROPRIATE.

"Do you wear an insignia in your self-coat?"

"Yes. During the winter the moths laid out a complete 18-hole course on it."

The Locomotive.

The locomotive is content to shun all moods impotunate. It works without an argument—Which is extremely fortunate.

Lost.

"I see it is now proposed to have the word 'obey' stricken from the marriage ceremony."

"Yes, in the interests of economy! I've always held that insofar as that word was concerned the minister might just as well have saved his breath."

An Interest in the Business.

Old Pa Pascaddis—I won't have you marrying a mere clerk. You tell that young man to keep away until he has an interest in his firm.

Myrtle Pascaddis—Why, dad, he has that now. The manager told him he'd have to take some interest in his work or he'd lose his job and he's already done it.

Quoting Figures.

Skinner, the Doctor—Have you reduced any under the diet I prescribed? Nickelpinch, the Mortgage Shark—Not much; about 2½ per cent.



MULTIPLIED BLISS.

She—Jupiter has eight moons.

He—Gee whizz! Fancy courting a girl under eight of 'em.

Existence Brief but Blissful.

The pig doth dwell in joy complete Apart from mortal hurry. He gets as much as he can eat And never has to worry.

Loving One's Enemies.

"Have you ever tried to love your enemies?"

"Yes," answered the slow-speaking man, "I have tried. But I never get a real enemy to reciprocate my affections with any degree of reliability."

—Selected.

Economy.

"Here is a fine tonic which will quickly bring back your husband's appetite."

"Dear me, doctor, I've been getting along so fine with my market money since he lost his appetite."

Our Erotic Literature.

The Advertiser—Can you run my ad next to pure reading matter?

The Ad Manager—I'll do the best I can. But this is a popular story magazine and there's not much reading matter in it that's very pure.

TO ERADICATE TUBERCULOSIS FROM LIVE STOCK THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES



Hogs Kept Under Conditions Such as Shown in the Illustration Are More Apt to Contract Tuberculosis.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With live stock and their products on a higher plane of values than in previous years there has come to stockmen and farmers a keener realization of the need to stamp out animal diseases. This important development in live-stock raising was shown repeatedly at the conference of state and federal sanitary officials who assembled in Chicago to discuss tuberculosis eradication.

Whereas in the past the unwillingness of cattle owners to have their herds tested in order to locate the disease has been a limiting factor in the work, now there are waiting lists, and the problem confronting state and federal officials is to meet the demands. Coupled with that problem is the need for improved methods of testing and a more uniform system of certifying to the health of animals so that stock may be shipped interstate with a minimum of inconvenience and delay.

First Conference of Its Kind.

The conference, called by the federal bureau of animal industry to discuss these problems, was the first of its kind, and 158 delegates from various parts of the country were in attendance. In opening the meeting Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau, emphasized the importance of conducting disease eradication in a manner that is practicable and workable as well as being scientifically correct. Likewise he announced the desire of the federal government to receive information from all sources to supplement the work of United States department of agriculture investigators. A problem of considerable importance is the tuberculin testing of cattle at public stockyards. Such testing is aimed to check traffic in diseased animals and to protect communities which have little bovine tuberculosis from infection by cattle that are diseased or of doubtful health. This condition applies especially to dairy stock and to breeding cattle, but in preventing interstate movement of tuberculous animals, live-stock sanitary officials recognize the need for doing the work in the most expeditious manner.

Discuss Merits of Tests.

In addition to the subcutaneous test, which has been the most widely used in detecting tuberculosis in live-stock, two other tests—the intradermal and ophthalmic—received close study and discussion. The intradermal test, in the experience of many of the delegates, is especially useful in testing range cattle and those which are unaccustomed to handling. It has a field of usefulness, likewise, in very hot or cold weather when the atmospheric temperature makes difficult an accurate diagnosis with the subcutaneous test, which depends on a series of animal-temperature readings.

The ophthalmic, or eye test, is another means of diagnosing tuberculosis. This test is applied to one eye, the other being left untreated for comparison, and a characteristic appearance indicates whether the disease is present. The eye test thus far has been used chiefly either in combination with the other tests or as a means of obtaining further evidence on suspicious cases. The discussion indicated the usefulness of all three tests in detecting tuberculosis in live stock, and when used in combination the tests appear to be an almost unfailing means of diagnosing the disease. As a supplement to the conference, experimental testing by the three methods was conducted at the Union stockyards.

Accredited Herd Plan Indorsed.

Delegates from all parts of the country reported keen interest in their localities in the so-called accredited herd plan, under which the federal state authorities grant a certificate to owners of herds found to be free from tuberculosis and which are maintained in a prescribed manner. The principle of the plan was warmly indorsed as a constructive means of tuberculosis eradication, and the conference favored its continuance along present lines or with additional requirements that will increase its effectiveness. A topic receiving special emphasis was the need for painstaking and thorough disinfection of premises where disease has been found, followed by continuous attention to sanitation of buildings and surroundings.

Tuberculosis in Swine.

Eradicating tuberculosis from cattle will practically solve the problem of controlling the disease among swine. That was the opinion of veterinary experts experienced in the handling and postmortem examination

of swine received at the principal market centers. By means of a simple and practical marker, hogs may be tattooed with distinguished letters and figures, and when disease is found by postmortem examination, the identity of such animals is known. With a simple system of records it is thus possible to trace a shipment to the farm from which it came and stamp out infectious diseases at their source. The evidence submitted showed that swine become infected with tuberculosis, principally from cattle, either by following them in feed lots or pastures, by receiving infected dairy by-products or by eating tuberculosis carcasses. In addition there are numerous other, but less common methods by which swine contract tuberculosis.

Insist on Thorough Work.

The discussions revealed a wide difference of conditions and problems, many of them intricate, but there was unanimous agreement on the main topic—to eradicate tuberculosis from live stock throughout the United States and to do it at the earliest possible time. Farmers and stockmen of the country virtually have set a pace in their demands for testing that is faster than was anticipated a few years ago, but the live stock sanitary officials are not to be outdone. The federal bureau of animal industry is now producing about three times as much tuberculin as a year ago, and it is being distributed free to federal, state, county and municipal officials. Those in charge of the work in different states recognized that the present progress is but a beginning, and to avoid confusion there must be uniform policies and methods. They stressed also the importance of doing the work thoroughly and well, so there will be no reaction and loss of confidence.

Live stock owners may be of great immediate assistance in the work, with much benefit to themselves, if they will isolate all animals brought into their herds until such animals are definitely known to be healthy, and also will maintain clean and sanitary surroundings. The gradual increase in the number of live stock in the United States and also in the shipment and exchange of animals make disease control and eradication a problem demanding the closest co-operation among live stock owners, sanitary officials and the public in general. The regulations which have been found necessary are directed, the conference showed, at a small minority of conscienceless people who, if unchecked, would spread disease all over the country. In addition many of the provisions regarding handling of live stock in interstate traffic are a check on carelessness or indifference to public welfare. It is believed that the great majority of live stock men, knowing these facts, will support regulations which are aimed to correct the conditions.

SCARCITY OF FEEDER CATTLE

Baby-Beef Industry is of Increasing Importance and is Receiving Attention of Farmers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, says the United States department of agriculture, the baby-beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all live stock sections of the country. Farmers' Bulletin 811 discusses the various phases of producing baby beef for market.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Raise the heifer calves from the best cows.

When you think of dairy cattle, think of purebred cattle.

The good cow of inferior breeding is not qualified to drop a good calf.

The cow does not usually become productive until she is at least two years old.

There is no roughage which is of more importance to the producer of beef cattle than silage.

Thousands of farmers in this country already have discarded scrub stock and are better off because of that decision.