

What the ***** Well-Dressed *****

Woman *****

Will Wear *****

PARIS.—Separate blouses are as important an item in the wardrobe as can well be imagined. Some radical changes are appearing in blouses, but the home seamstress will not find anything especially difficult to deal with unless some of the sleeves bother a bit. The kimono sleeve is still seen, but it is being supplanted by set-in sleeves of various kinds.

Many of the newest blouses are cut with the dropped shoulder, and with this a long sleeve gathered into a deep cuff is often seen. Armholes are considerably larger and most of the sleeves are set into them without fullness. Not entirely so, however, for occasional blouses and waists are seen with slight fullness at the top of the sleeve.

Sleeves are all sorts of lengths, from the decidedly short ones on the evening gowns to the unusually long ones on some of the afternoon frocks and separate blouses. Many of the elbow and three-quarter length sleeves are bell shaped, and when the warm days come this shape will be comfortable as well as pretty.

Come Below the Waist Line.

So many blouses are extended below the waist line now, and many of these are as pretty as possible. Sometimes the blouse material is left the desired length below both on the front and back and cut square across the bottom. Then the circular peplum is used as a finish in some cases, and if one is ingenious in the manner of trimming and finishing some beautiful blouses will result.

Blouses are not seen with much fullness in the front, although there are more tucks or gathers at the shoulders, ending at a yoke neck, than formerly. But there must be no blousing at the waist line. The slight fullness across the bust is becoming to practically every one, and even one plait laid at the shoulder end will make a great difference in the becomingness or unbecomingness of a blouse.

In the dropped shoulder seam and the large armhole the sleeve is set into the armhole and stitched the same as a man's shirt sleeve, having the body part lap over the top of the sleeve and then stitched through from the right side instead of making an ordinary seam. Usually this dropped shoulder seam is accented by a cording or piping or a band of trimming or insertion. The under arm and sleeve seam are sewed in one continuous seam. Care must be taken in basting to see that it is coming out exactly right at the bottom.

Gives a Diversity.

The majority of blouses are collarless, and when necessary a blouse may be changed into a high necked affair by wearing one of the separate net or lace collars.

Front, back and side closings are all used, with so much latitude in every respect there is no excuse for wearing anything unbecoming. All the usual materials are used for blouses, besides a few new ones.

The many lovely wash materials, from the finest handkerchief lins to the cotton voiles and marquisettes, and among the less expensive ones the cross barred muslins and lawns, give one a wide range from which to choose. Then the soft silks and satins, some of them veiled in marquisette or chiffon, and some made without the veiling, are most attractive for the separate blouse. It is not especially easy to use chiffon and marquisette; it gets away from one so easily in the handling.

Cut the veiling out exactly like the lining, and watch out while you are doing it to see that it lies straight and smooth. Baste the seams together on the right side ready for French seams and slip it over the foundation to see that it is basted right. Time may be saved by doing the seams by hand, using two or three running stitches and then a back stitch.

Arranging Hooks and Eyes.

The best way to put the hooks and eyes on—those that come on a tape—is to turn in the edges of the satin on the seam lines, baste the hooks and eyes in place, and stitch on the machine on the lower edge of the tape, stitching through the tape and the satin. Then take the basting out and after the chiffon is in place turn the edges of the chiffon at the opening down over the folded over edge of the satin, baste it in place, and after basting the tape down again on the upper edge, this time over the chiffon, bring the raw edge of the satin up

over the hooks and eyes and hem or overhand to position. The hooks and eyes are firmly sewed on in this way and the stitching is practically invisible.

The bell shaped sleeve is cut from a two-piece pattern and shaped principally at the outside seam. To get the shape across the bottom it must be folded together so that the front seam and the fold down the outside of the upper sleeve part make the two creases. This lets the outside seam come underneath.

In some of the lingerie blouses where lace is used a good deal, and oftentimes it is a heavy lace, the blouse is cut to come the desired length below, the trimming carried down to the bottom, and the lower edges finished with a matching lace edge. The blouse edges are usually square and opened up to the waist line at the under arm seams. The slight fullness at the waist line is gathered or plaited and a narrow fancy belt of some kind worn.

Concerning the Peplum.

If a peplum is to be made it must measure about one and a half inches more at the waist line than the actual waist measure. Being cut somewhat circular, it would ride up if it were just the waist measure. After it is finished at the ends it should be pinned in place on the band, pinning it in the middle of the front, if the closing is in the back, and then at each end. Either distribute the surplus amount over the hips by holding it easily there or put a gathering in and let the fullness come over the hips. If properly done this slight fullness will be practically invisible.

Many of the new blouses having the extension below the waist open in the front, and this certainly is an improvement over the opposite way is the matter of convenience. It has always seemed possible, though, to make prettier blouses by having the opening in the back, and fortunately there are still a great many to be worn.

Blouse Opens in Front.

One pretty little blouse which opened in the front was cut quite plain



and made for a middle front opening. At the top, however, the right side lapped by to form a sort of oblong tab, and below this the fastening was exactly in the middle, buttoning all the way. Coming from underneath the tab was a plaited lace frill.

This was graduated in width, being three inches wide at the top and narrowing down to one and one-half inches at a point three inches below the bottom of the tab. This blouse had long sleeves gathered into a deep cuff, and a plain, perfect fitting standing collar finished the neck.

The home dress illustrated is carried out in eau-de-nil cashmere and has a panel taken down back and front of skirt with the corner turned back in a revers that is lightly braided or embroidered.

The Magyar bodice has the lower part joined to the upper under a piece of braided material; this also edges the yoke and trims the over-sleeves. Spotted net is used for the vest, which has the slight fullness eased to the collar.

Materials required: 5 yards cashmere 48 inches wide, 1 dozen yards Russia braid, 1/2 yard spotted net.

A Winner.

"Boy, take these flowers to Miss Bertie Bohoo, room 12."

"My, sir, you're the fourth gentleman who's sent her flowers today."

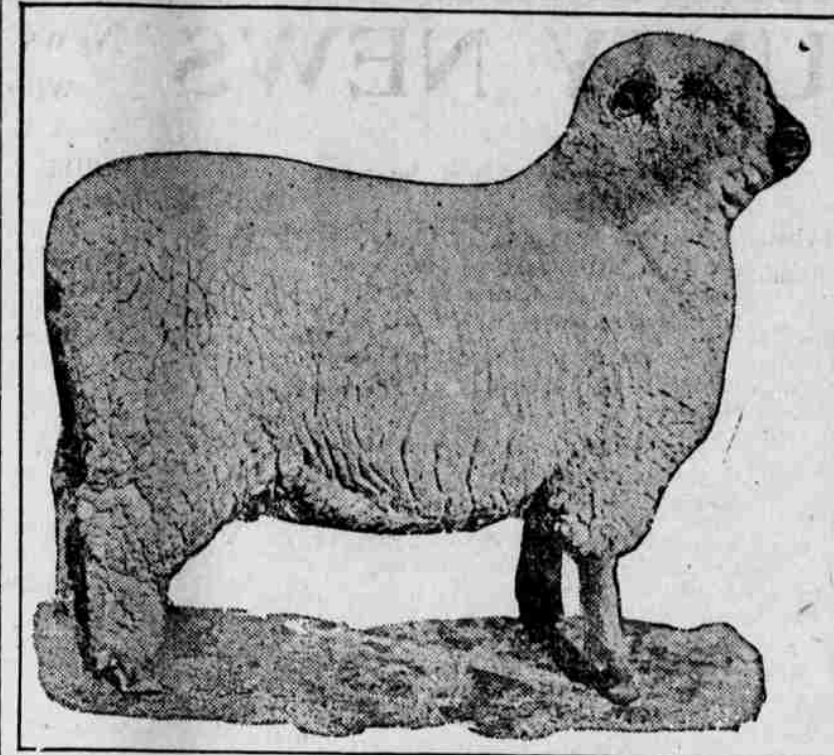
"What's that? What the deuce? Who sent the others?"

"Oh, they didn't send any names. They all said, 'She'll know where they come from.'"

"Well, here, take my card, and tell her these are from the same one who sent the other three boxes."—Tit-Bits.

GOOD MANAGEMENT OF EWES IS OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE

Exposure to Cold and Lack of Milk Causes Estimated Loss of 35 to 40 Per Cent of Lambs—Shelter Must be Provided on High, Well Drained Land—Feeding Hastens Growth.



An Excellent Breeding Ewe.

(By J. M. BELL.)

The chief losses to the flock during the lambing season are from cold and exposure and from lack of milk. The first cause can be remedied by proper shelter and the latter by adequate and nutritious food for the ewes at this critical season.

It may safely be estimated that from 35 to 40 per cent. of the loss of lambs occurs from the above causes. To remedy them to a great extent is in the reach of the sheepman.

Regarding the question of proper shelter, the farmer must have his built on high, well-drained land; must have it well protected on the north east and west, and must be particular to give his flock sufficient room for a damp, over-crowded shelter is almost, or just as bad, as none at all, and the losses of lambs will be nearly as heavy as where the flock are not housed, but left to shift for themselves.

Where sheep are crowded in this way the ewes will drop their lambs outside of the shelter, and when this occurs in cold weather the little fellows die of cold and exposure before they are strong enough to suck.

Too many have the idea that the wool of the sheep provides all the protection needed. In reality, sheep are about the most tender of the various kinds of stock, and were it not for the liberal protection provided by Nature more protection would be necessary than for any other stock; hence the ewes should have comfortable quarters—warm, but not too close—and liberally supplied with clean, dry bedding to prevent dampness and to insure cleanliness.

Confine the sheep every night, especially if the weather is disagreeable, and when the lambs begin to arrive keep the ewes that have dropped lambs separate from the flock.

Build a dog-proof fence around the sheep yard, and under the shed partition off a place for the young lambs to go in. Have a trough for them and by the time they are two weeks old they will eat cracked corn and oats.

This feeding will hasten rapid growth and at the same time will make them more independent of their dams. Good feeding troughs should also be provided for the ewes.

This brings us to the all-important subject of what sort of a ration the ewes should have just before and after lambing time; in fact, until spring grass comes.

Just here let us take the case of a sheep owner whose loss of both lambs and ewes was very heavy during last winter and spring. The loss of ewes was 25 per cent.; that of lambs 37 per cent. Before lambing the flock was fed cut fodder and timothy hay; after lambing their ration was bran and cut fodder, no succulent food, or food that contained enough protein to produce the amount of milk necessary for the lamb after it was born.

The man said: "If I had had 500 bushels of turnips I should have saved my sheep and lambs also."

It is a great mistake to feed sheep merely timothy hay or corn fodder before and after lambing time. Many of the heaviest losses can be prevented if care is given to the ration, as it is an exceptional case where a ewe has not sufficient milk to at least keep her lamb alive if she has been properly fed a month before lambing.

The feed need not be expensive, nor necessarily succulent, although that is a great advantage; but it should be rich in protein, palatable, digestible and given in liberal amounts

and at regular intervals, twice a day.

Clover, cow peas or soy bean hay, corn silage, turnips, sugar beets, and some well cured (not moldy) corn fodder may constitute the greater portion of the bulky ration, together with a grain ration of corn, oats, bran, and a small percentage of linseed oil meal or cotton seed meal.

It is best to mix these grains together, but if any are to be fed alone let it be oats.

Corn alone will prove unsatisfactory, as it has a tendency to weaken the lambs and lessen the flow of milk.

Be sure to have sufficient feeding room, as the danger from crowding and pushing when ewes are heavy with lamb is very great and likely to cause some cases of abortion.

In conclusion it may be said that every dead lamb or ewe means a loss of about five dollars to the owner, and it behooves him to give the best attention to his flock during the lambing season.

DAIRY PLANS OF DANISH FARMER

Great Aim Is to Keep Largest Number of Efficient Cows Possible on a Given Area.

The aim of the Danish farmer is to keep the largest number of efficient cows possible on a given area, a cow to 2 1/2 acres or less. Enough young stock is raised to keep the herd supplied with cows.

From their feeding of oil cake and meal and the stall feeding of green crops, an immense amount of manure of fine quality is made, and with their careful methods of husbanding the solids in a covered manure pit and the liquids in a cistern, and applying in small quantities at frequent intervals during the rotation, the producing power of their land is increasing from year to year.

The price of cows is from \$80 to \$90. Only the best heifers are raised and with the record of the dam and the quality of the sire known, their selection is comparatively simple.

The soiling crops used are rye, oats and peas, oats and vetch and clover and grass. These are hauled to the barn and fed green, or pastured off by tethering the cows along the edge.

In the cool European countries the soiling season of the crop is much longer. The cows are seldom turned to pasture in Denmark, but tethered by means of a halter on the head and a rope or chain twelve to twenty feet long, which is attached to a ten-inch pin driven into the ground.

Water is hauled twice a day to the tethered cows. Many small dairymen take the cows to the stable to be milked three times a day.

The cows are moved five times a day from three to six feet depending upon the amount of feed.

Thus the crops are grazed off even when two or three feet high without waste from tramping. This is the Dane's chief point of economy in the summer feed.

Practically no grain is fed while the cows are on grass. A few dairymen feed a little oil cake to their best milkers.

They are stabled all winter, fed all the straw they will eat and on the average of four pounds of hay, 40 to 100 pounds of roots and about six pounds of grain per day, consisting of oil cake, bran, barley and oats

Hair Falling?

You certainly cannot lose your hair and keep it, too. Which shall it be? Lose? Then do nothing. Keep? Then use Ayer's Hair Vigor. That is about all there is to it. Ayer's Hair Vigor is also a splendid hair-dressing and hair-tonic. It keeps the hair soft and smooth and greatly promotes its growth. It does not color the hair. Consult your doctor freely. Doctors are studying these hair questions much more than in former days.

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BEHOLD OBJECTED TO KIDDER.

A millionaire rancher, of Pomona, Cal., was painfully injured, recently, while attempting to ride a large red Durham bull. He had made a wager with another rancher that he could remain on the bull's back for two minutes, faith in his ability to win the wager being based upon his experience in broncho riding. He lost the bet by just 117 seconds, for three seconds after he mounted the animal's back, he was seated in the center of the corral nursing a badly wrenched hip and shoulder.

Automobile Eye Insurance needed after Exposure to Sun, Winds and Dust. Murine Eye Remedy freely applied Affords Reliable Relief. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort—Try Murine.

Foundation Must Be Good.

We can never breed a great people from squalid or filthy homes.—Exchange.

WIFE'S HEALTH RESTORED

Husband Declared Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Would Restore Her Health, And It Did.

Ashland, Ky.—"Four years ago I seemed to have everything the matter

with me. I had female and kidney trouble and was so bad off I could hardly rest day or night. I doctored with all the best doctors in town and took many kinds of medicine but nothing did any good until I tried your wonderful remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My husband said it would restore my health and it has."

Mrs. MAY WYATT, Ashland, Ky.
There are probably hundreds of thousands of women in the United States who have been benefitted by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over thirty years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering.

Read What Another Woman says:

Camden, N. J.—"I had female trouble and a serious displacement and was tired and discouraged and unable to do my work. My doctors told me I never could be cured without an operation, but thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am cured of that affliction and have recommended it to more than one of my friends with the best results."

—Mrs. ELLA JOHNSTON, 324 Vine St.
If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.