

FASHIONS of the MOMENT

NEVER was there a period in the history of fashion in which the smart shoe and the delicate stocking of cob-web silk played a more important role than at the immediate moment! In fact, it is quite true that many of the most successful "creations" of the present season have been built round, and in honor of, a particular pair of shoes and a particular pair of silk stockings! If one studies the existing modes carefully, one quickly realizes why this should be so; the newest and most original costumes, for afternoon and evening wear, show skirts which are cut up in a point in front or a little to one side, writes a London (Eng.) correspondent. And these skirts are worn directly over a culotte of elastic silk! If petticoats are worn at all they also are cut up in a point, for the object is to exhibit, very cleverly and discreetly, a considerable expanse of foot and—shall I say, "limb"? It is quite an ordinary thing to find an elaborate afternoon gown, for garden-party wear or for the big race meetings, cut up at front or side in such a manner that the "limb" underneath is—possibly—visible almost to the knee! I lay stress on the word "possibly" because these dresses are so cleverly cut and arranged that the supple material molds the form, and only on rare occasions is the peculiar design fully realized, but at all times, and with all sorts and conditions of costumes, the extravagantly elaborate shoe of the moment makes its presence felt.

This idea of cutting up skirts at front or side, is quite directorio. Since that period the fashion has been revived more than once, but never, I think, with such success as in the present year. Certainly never were afternoon shoes more fanciful or more costly. Take, for example, a garden party gown, worn in Paris by an Amer-



ican at one of the coronation festivities. The costume, when held in the hand, looked like a mass of filmy chiffon and fragile lace almost without form! It was a "Poem in White!" All the delicate tints of ivory, oyster and cream! It was one of those robes that are so fragile and so supple that they naturally cling to the figure and display its outline while concealing it. There was a quaint little pointed train of ivory white satin, and in front the skirt was cut up in a very narrow V, which permitted the shoes and stockings to be seen rather distinctly. And what shoes and stockings they were! The former cut low in front like an evening shoe and made of the finest black glove kid, and the latter of the thinnest possible white silk. On the dainty little shoes there were big up-standing bows—quite in the Louis XIV. style—of black velvet edged with plippings of white satin, and these bows were held in place by superb paste buckles. More fascinating shoes than these I have never seen, and the delicious "poem" was crowned by a large black picture hat loaded with superb black feathers. I have described this costume in detail because it indicates the direction from which the wind of fashion is blowing.

Finest of Shoes and Stockings.
Every day the necessity for extreme care in the choice of shoes and stockings becomes more and more obvious, and the woman who wishes to make a

success in circles where successes count will unhesitatingly pay the highest price for her shoes and stockings while—if necessary—contenting herself with a simple and inexpensive gown. I think I spoke a few weeks ago about the delightful effects to be obtained from a discreet combination of colored silk stockings, low-cut, black kid shoes and smart serge suits, the parasol matching the stockings in tint and the buckles of the shoes being of the same silver, or dull gold, as the parasol handle? I have seen several delightful costumes arranged in this style—notably one in dark blue serge, rather severely cut, worn in conjunction with silk stockings of a dark purple shade. The little shoes, which had Louis heels, showed big buckles of dull silver, and there was a parasol of purple taffetas with a long, dull-silver handle. The hat worn with this costume was of black satin straw, very wide in the brim and low in the crown. There was no trimming on it except one great rose, set in foliage of the darkest red it is possible to imagine. The costume was, as I have said, severely plain, but the quaint little light skirt was slightly cut up in front and the jacket was cut away in a similar manner. A foamy directorio rever covered one side of the coat, and a stock collar of black satin was worn. Silk stockings in cardinal red are also very much worn with dark blue costumes and the new shade of dark blue, which seems a mixture of peacock and royal.

Rage for Flower-Trimmed Hats.
The flower-trimmed hat is having it all its own way this season. Masses of roses, of cornflowers, of geraniums and—this very specially—of sweet-peas, may be seen on all the newest millinery models. And we find the most unexpected and artistic combinations of flowers! In fact the great occupation of our best milliners seems, at the moment, to be the skilful wedding of unexpected flowers and foliage. A very favorite and successful combination is Tuscan straw—the floppy shape—with lengths of black velvet ribbon and a mass of pure white lilies and black irises. Than this combination nothing could be prettier or more elegant. The velvet ribbon—six or eight inches wide—is thrown over the crown of the hat and passed through the brim at either side, the long ends being loosely tied round the coils of hair at the back. The great masses of lilies and dark irises are then placed very high at one side and allowed to fall over the crown. For a really good effect a quantity of flowers must be used and a hat of this kind might be safely worn with almost any summer frock. Another charming combination is pure white satin straw—the wide-brimmed shape with the low domed crown—with satin ribbons of darkest green, arranged as the velvet ribbons in the Tuscan hat, and quantities of white leather and black blow-aways. A day or two I saw a hat of this genre worn with a lingerie gown of fine muslin and valenciennes lace and the ensemble was most striking. The brim of the hat was exceptionally wide, and the dark green ribbons were tied at the back under glistening coils of red-gold hair; a parasol of dark green satin was carried and little black kid shoes—cut very low—were worn with dark green silk stockings.

Wild-Flower Trimmings.
Now that the seaside season is in view wild flowers will be in great demand. I have already seen some lovely shady hats, of Tuscan and white chip, which seemed literally weighed down with masses of poppies and golden corn, or with cornflowers intermingled with black and white blow-aways. And for more elaborate hats—for garden parties, etc.—the most delicious models are being made in stretched taffetas; the most subtle pastel tints are being used, and the latest idea is to trim these hats with a mass of sweet-pea blossoms, in tints which harmonize with the color of the taffetas. An exquisite model, specially created for a famous actress, was composed of palest rose-pink taffetas, with the wide brim of the hat lined with Venetian gypsure in a delicate shade of putty. The whole of the domed crown was covered with sweet-pea blossoms held together by a big bow of black velvet on the brim.

The Latest Fichu.
Our illustration shows a gown of shot beige and green taffetas with double row of fringe in self color. Green velvet sash with bow at the back and long ends. Fichu of white mousseline de sole and lace.

The South Sea Waves.
We all remember with what frequency in the old narratives of experiences in the South Seas reference is made to the heavy swells of the ocean, which impressed the navigators with the idea of their remoteness from land.

The great size of the sea waves in high southern latitudes has been explained by the fact that south of the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn there is neither windward nor leeward shore, and the prevailing wind in all longitudes is westerly. Thus when a west wind springs up it finds a long westerly swell, the effect of a previous wind increases the steepness of this swell and so forms majestic storm waves, which sometimes attain a length of 1,200 feet from crest to crest. The average height attained by sea waves in feet is about half the velocity of the wind in miles an hour.—Scientific American.

His Grievance.
Editor—We are sorry to lose your subscription, Mr. Jackson. What's the matter? Don't you like our politics? Mistah Jackson—'Tain't dat, sah; 'tain't dat. Mah wife jes' been an' advertised in youh darned old papah!—Puck.

A Comfortable, Attractive Prison.

New South Wales, Australia, since the advent of woman suffrage, has proceeded upon the principle that nothing is too good for the women—even for those who are being deprived of their liberty. The new penitentiary for women at Long Bay is probably the most up-to-date, comfortable, and even luxurious, place of its kind in the world. It is fitted up with hot and cold baths, with well ventilated cells painted in pleasing colors, electric lighted and stocked with suitable reading matter. The prisoners are graded according to the most advanced ideas and special privileges are awarded for good behavior. The wardresses are all educated and refined women, and a committee of ladies of Sydney has charge of those who are discharged from the prison. Gardening, dressmaking, cooking and washing are taught.

If incarceration is supposed to be an example to wrong-doers, there is undoubtedly a point at which comfort and luxury in prisons may be carried too far. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether anyone is ever injured by kind treatment if intelligently directed. The Australian state has set a good pace in regarding these unfortunate women as in need of treatment rather than of punishment. Long Bay is a moral and physical hospital; not, in the strict sense, a penitentiary.—Success Magazine.

DON'T BUY WATER.

When you buy bluing for your laundry work, get RED CROSS BALL BLUE. A pure solid ball of blue, not a bottle of colored water.

Used in thousands of homes for 20 years. Makes clothes pure white. Price, 10 cents. AT ALL GROCERS.

Joan of Arc's Sword.

A sword in the Dijon museum has just been identified as that used by Joan of Arc and presented to her by Charles VII. of France. On one side of the hilt, says the London Mail, is engraved a figure kneeling before a cross, and the inscription: "Charles VII." while the other side bears the name "Voucouleurs." The sword also bears the arms of France and of the town of Orleans, and the date 1419.

Ever have a good, old-fashioned stomachache? Of course you have. A dose or two of Hamlin's Wizard Oil will chase all the colicky pains out of your stomach in no time.

Still in Funds.

Joe Rank of Atchison tells this story: "A colored man was charged with stealing \$9.70. His lawyer, after a long fight, succeeded in securing his acquittal. After the acquittal the lawyer told the darkey that he ought to have some pay for his hard work. 'Have you got any money at all?' inquired the lawyer. 'I've still got that \$9.70,' said the negro.—Kansas City Journal.

Petit's GOOD FOR EYE SORE SALVE

Strange Coincidence.
Partick churches (near Glasgow, Scotland), suffered from the failure of the electric light the other Sunday night—just at the height of a thunderstorm, when it was most needed. One minister had just read the first two lines of the hymn, "As darker, darker fall around, The shadows of the night—" when plump went out the light and the church was in darkness for a quarter of an hour.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate, stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Laid the Foundation.

March 24, 1811, which saw John Jacob Astor's brigantine Tonquin enter the Columbia river, was a great date mark in American history. Around the fur trading post which his men established near the mouth of that stream, close to the present Astoria, was built the first American settlement seen on the Pacific.—Leslie's.

Industry of Orchid Collecting.
In the Brazilian state of Pernambuco orchid collecting has developed into a large industry which affords employment to many foreigners as well as natives. From these orchids are either shipped direct to foreign ports or are sent to coast firms which act as agents for business houses all over the world.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.
Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures itching, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All drug stores sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Function of Religion.
"Religion within those souls which it really invades is—one may say—a value that is unique and infinite; attributed not by imagination, but by consciousness, properly so called, to certain ideas, to certain feelings, to certain actions with a view to ends which surpass humanity."—E. Bontroux.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Medicines for Plants.
"The general public are not the only users of patent medicines," said a florist as he opened a box of small metallic pills. "Lately we have adopted the French custom of feeding our plants whatever element they happen to need in this shape. The pills are buried in the soil and are slowly absorbed, and the resulting growth is remarkable."

Bridge Perfectly Adjusted.
In the North bridge there is a horizontal pull of 10,000 tons on the chief spans, and a weight of 100,000 tons on their bases. Half a dozen iron-clads might be hung upon them without causing any undue strain.

BROWN-TAIL MOTH IMPORTED ON EUROPEAN NURSERY STOCK

Dangerous Pest First Noticed in Consignment of Seedlings Shipped from Angers, France, to New York—In Addition to Monetary Loss Insect Has Deleterious Effect on Health.

(By C. L. MARLATT)
Early in 1909 it was discovered that nests of the brown-tail moth, filled with hundreds of small hibernating larvae, were being introduced into this country on imported European nursery stock—chiefly from northern France—and distributed into many states. These brown-tail moth nests were first reported in connection with a consignment of seedlings shipped from Angers, France, to New York. The nests were discovered by the New York state inspector, and the information was communicated to the bureau of entomology by the commissioner of agriculture of that state.

Warning letters were promptly sent out by the chief of the bureau of entomology, to the different entomologists, and special arrangements were made with the customs office, and by agreement with the railroads, so that this bureau was to be informed of all cases of plants received at customs or subsequently handled by the principal railroad companies. By this means the receipt and ultimate destination was ascertained of much of the imported stock of that year.

Information was secured concerning nearly eight hundred shipments, divided among 35 different states. In shipments to 15 of these states, nests of the brown-tail moth were found, ranging in number from one nest to many nests in each shipment. These brown-tail nests—little webbed packets of leaves containing the very small hibernating larvae to the number of 200 or 400 in each nest—were found on the seedling and other nursery stock in enormous numbers, some 7,000 nests (approximately 2,800,000 larvae) being found in shipments to New York state alone.

Shipments of nursery stock from France in 1910 again brought to this

As a result of a thorough investigation of European conditions, a much better effort during the last year has been made, notably in France and Belgium, to improve the conditions of export stock, and as a result the importations of the present season so far have shown a notable improvement in amount of infestation.

In addition to the great monetary loss, the brown-tail moth exercises a very deleterious effect on health. The hairs which cover the caterpillars of this moth are extremely netting, and not only are they so from accidental contact with a caterpillar which may fall on clothes, neck, face or hands from an infested tree, but also from the myriads of hairs which are shed by these caterpillars when they transform to the chrysalis state. The latter fall and find lodgment on clothing, or collect on the face, neck, or hands, and frequently cause very disagreeable and extensive netting, the effects of which may last for months. Breathed into the lungs they may cause inflammation and become productive of tuberculosis. The brown-tail rash is well known throughout the regions infested in New England and thousands have suffered from it. The death of one man employed by the government on the work was due to poisoning contracted in field work against larvae. This insect is, therefore, a mighty undesirable neighbor, even if it were not responsible for great injury to orchards and ornamental trees.

BUILDING GOOD SUMMER COMPOST

Rather Hard Job and Requires Much Time—Heap Should be Made Under Shelter to Prevent Washing.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE)
Composting is rather a hard job and requires a great deal of time. The compost heap should be made square and with perpendicular sides, four or five feet high and as nearly flat on top as possible. The leaves may be composted with stable manure thoroughly mixed. Hen manure, cow manure and some lime will do no harm.

If the heaps are made now the compost will be ready for use early next spring. It requires a long time for leaves to become thoroughly composted.

The compost heap should be made under shelter else the rains will wash away much of the valuable liquid. The compost heap can receive nearly everything—slops from the kitchen, old vegetables, animal matter (provided it is cut up fine). Great care must be taken, however, that the vines of vegetables which have been diseased should not get into the heap as they will infect the entire compost and do much harm.

The pile must be forked frequently and kept damp enough to aid in the rotting process.

To thoroughly compost eight or ten tons of leaves will require many months and the matter should be placed in at least four or five heaps to facilitate the forking and handling.

These heaps may be made in the fields where the compost is to be used later, but it should be covered as before suggested.



A.—Winter Nest of Brown-Tail Moths. B.—Cocoon.

country enormous quantities of nests of the brown-tail moth, filled with the one-fourth grown larvae.

All of this imported European stock was again followed up as far as possible in accordance with the arrangement of the previous year with the customs officers, and all reported shipments were inspected at their destination.

Of the shipments of 1910 not less than 291 different lots were found to be infested with nests of the brown-tail moth.

HAY AND PASTURE GRASSES



Redtop.

Orchard Grass.

Although there are hundreds of species of grass that may be considered valuable, only a few are in common use for hay and pasture. Timothy is easily cured, bears handling and is always in demand on the market—for these reasons it is likely to continue as one of the standard grasses. There are, however, frequent inquiries for grass suitable for low ground. In such situations redtop will have the

best success. It comes into bloom a little later than timothy, and is suited for either cutting or grazing. Orchard grass is at home in good loam soil when it will give an early cutting of hay. Sheep and horses are rather more partial to it than cattle and a small field of it is advisable for spring pasturage. Its weakness is seen in susceptibility to injury from frost and the tendency to grow in tufts.

WINS HEARTS OF LOCAL PEOPLE

Munyon's "New Health" Ideas Achieving Marked Success.

The extraordinary success attained at Prof. Munyon's laboratories, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, by the practice of the "new health" theories of Prof. James M. Munyon in the treatment of disease has become a matter of wide comment. That Munyon has won the heart of the people is shown by the large number of people who call on him in a continuous stream at his laboratories. Many of those who call are returning to tell of great benefit received from the Munyon's new treatment.

Hardly an hour can be passed in the drug store, but some one returns to tell of a remarkable case cured or helped by this Munyon's treatment. One woman who came in said: "I want to see Dr. Munyon to tell him what his remedies have done for me all my life. When I was a little girl my mother used to give me his remedies every time I got sick, and they always brought me through. We had nothing else in the house."

"Now I am married and have my own family of dear little children we still have nothing but Munyon's remedies in the house. We are the healthiest and happiest family in the city, and neither myself nor any of my children have ever in our lives taken any other medicines but Munyon's, that is, except once. My little girl had a terrible attack of indigestion, and I called a doctor. He gave her some medicine, but it didn't help her. Then I ran to my medicine chest and got some of Munyon's indigestion remedy, and within an hour she was resting easy. It was the same way with my grandmother. She had the most severe case of rheumatism I ever saw. Doctors treated her, and we did everything we could think of, but she kept getting worse all the time. I begged her to see Dr. Munyon, but she said she had no faith in these 'new fangled medicines.'"

"Finally, however, she consented to come in, and purchased the full uric acid treatment. It worked just as all of Dr. Munyon's remedies have worked—perfectly. Within a week her rheumatism had entirely disappeared, and now she has not a trace of it. You see what I think of Dr. Munyon. I can never say enough for him."

Letters to Prof. Munyon, personal, Munyon's Laboratories, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, will be answered promptly in a strictly confidential manner. Return letters will be sent in plain envelopes. Prof. Munyon and his corps of expert physicians give advice absolutely free, by mail, or if you call on them they will give you their best attention. Send for an examination blank, fill it out, and they will diagnose your case and tell you just what is the matter. You are at liberty to take their advice or not, they make absolutely no charge.

Cause Enough.
"You think she will marry again?" "I consider it probable. Her late husband left some tobacco coupons, but not enough to get anything with."—Washington Post.

Her First Attempt.
Mr. Youngbride—This coffee, my love, is—er— Mrs. Youngbride—I know it, dear, but I've boiled it over half an hour and the kernels haven't melted one bit.

INFLAMMATION AND PAIN

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I was troubled for a long time with inflammation, pains in my side, sick headaches and nervousness. I had taken so many medicines that I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I returned to health. I have no more pain, my nerves are stronger and I can do my own work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after everything else had failed, and I recommend it to other suffering women."—Mrs. W. SEALS, 605 W. Howard St., Creston, Iowa.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

