

Dinner and Theater



THE foundation of the gown at the left is green satin, covered with white mousseline de soie, which is finished at the bottom with a deep hem of the satin.

The long loose empire tunic is of black tulle, beaded with jet and bordered with bands of black satin; the corset is of jet embroidery.

The corsage is of fine white lace, trimmed with bands of embroidery, set in with fagoting. The sleeves are

finished at the elbows with cuffs of the jet embroidery.

The foundation of the gown at the right is soft violet satin, finished by a deep flounce of satin of a lighter shade. It is trimmed with flower motifs of applique embroidery and veiled with violet mousseline de soie.

A little ball fringe finishes the skirt, the round neck and the sleeves; the girdle, with rosette, is of the lighter satin like the flounce.

NEW IDEAS IN DECORATIONS

Color Schemes for Bedrooms That Will Be Change From Designs So Long In Use.

The modern girl is rather tired of the pale rose and blue bedrooms of the past, and welcomes any new color scheme that is attractive. Here are a few suggestions that have become commonplace:

Walls of soft cream color with a stencil design in mauve shades. Hanging of wicker work stained a soft brownish purple. Band of cream colored linen with the stenciled designs may be applied on the hangings of the room, such as the curtains and cushion covers, and the rugs on the floor should be soft Oriental colors.

Another attractive room could be arranged in the pale shades of the elements. The walls are colored in the tints of this bloom in its lilac hues, and the woodwork should be in the same shade of cream, with a gray tone in its depths. Soft lilac curtains, bedspread and covers should be in the same shade stenciled in pearl gray, while the furniture might be of either gray enamel or brown wood. Or crotches in the elements or wistaria designs could be used.

An all-gray room is charming, but a little cold unless it has here and there cushions touched with color. The walls of such a room are tinted or papered in a warm gray, with a cream ceiling which should be brought down to the picture molding. Gray enameled furniture is used, and the cushions, covers and curtains are gray, stenciled in soft shades of lilac and green, with soft brown. The rugs that cover a gray stained floor are of gray-green hues, and the pictures on the walls should be framed in gray-stained wood and white enamel.

Proper Way to Fasten a Kimono.

The kimono is one of the things that has "come back." The Duchess of Sutherland is teaching her English and American friends how to wear the Japanese garment. The robe, she says, should be fastened from left to right. Only when used as a shroud for the dead is it fastened from right to left. The kimono is a favorite gift for Orientals to bestow on each other, and the wealthy women in Tokio announce the new year with a cluster of flowers and a box of exquisite workmanship in which nestles a kimono. They give the same present year after year, much as the western women give handkerchiefs, gloves or hostory.

Silk Jackets.

For those girls and women who go in "seriously" for sports in the winter time some of the houses are showing very practical skating and tobogganing togery. This includes always heavy knickerbockers of waterproofed tweed, of whipcord or of covert cloth to be worn under the short skirt. The knitted caps that may be converted into regular hoods coming down over the neck are in favor. For those who do not wish to increase the apparent size of their figures with bulky knitted or crocheted jackets or vests of wool, there are warm but thin jackets knitted from silk thread.

LATEST FAD IN NEGLIGEEES

Vassar Robe is Cut Along Old Lines, and Yet is Something of a Novelty.

Neatest and newest in long negligees for girls is the Vassar robe of dark blue cashmere or flannelette, which is made with a deep yoke and three-quarter straight sleeves cut in one, the seven-gored skirt being so sharply slanted that it fits without fullness into the yoke. Also made with cut in one piece sleeves is a square-necked, center-seamed back negligee. This model, which is prettiest when developed in some soft worsted or silk fabric and bordered with fancy ribbon, has narrow underarm forms in addition to four full length gores. A diagonal front, closing at the waist line, shows a pointed gump of muslin embroidery matching the undersleeves, supplementing the cloth elbow sleeves, which are slashed half way to the shoulders.

An attractive modification of the kimono has three shoulder plaits in front and a bias back attached to a bolero-shaped deep yoke. The bell sleeves, the loose fronts and the girdle are bordered with narrow ribbon. This model is dainty in albatross of pale tint, bordered with white satin ribbon or of white chudra with colored ribbon. On Americanized lines is a pretty kimono which is closely plaited across the shoulders at front and back and is charming when developed in white crepe de chine or pongee lined with tinted cashmere and having facings, cuffs and sash of soft silk matching the shade of the lining.

Pongee is a favorite material for Pullman robes of regulation Japanese shape, supplemented by a hood which will completely conceal disheveled locks, and a capacious pocket for toilet articles. In this connection it may be said that a Pullman robe should be of some light shade, as in case of accident the wearer is more likely to be noticed and consequently promptly rescued.

HAT FOR YOUNG GIRL



A charming little hat for a girl, in white felt, lined with black velvet, trimmed with ermir

Winter Months on the Farm

How to Improve Them

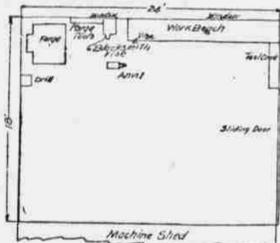
Work for Farm Mechanics

Improving the Dull Days With Handy Jobs of Construction or Repairing
By PROF. C. A. COCK
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

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Every farm should be equipped with a farm shop in which the owner can repair broken parts of farm machines or make new ones and thereby save both time and money by making use of the winter days when other work is slack. The shop may be either a small building by itself or simply corner of the barn or implement shed fitted up as a shop. One rule however should be rigidly enforced; that the shop is a storehouse for the tools, and that every tool should be returned to its place in the shop after being used.

The Farm Workshop.
Among the essentials in the farm shop are a strong, durable work bench, an iron vise, an efficient forge, anvil, and a supply of carpenter's tools corresponding to the needs of the individual farmer. A good forge suitable for general farm work can be purchased for \$5 to \$12, or where an extra large one is desired it will cost



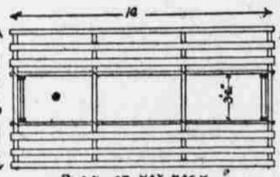
Plan of a good farm shop to be built on the end of a machine shed.

about \$20. In some cases one can build his own forge and the only expense will be for the bellows, which will cost about \$4, second-hand. The best plan is to get a forge of No. 5 size, which will cost about \$10, and is both practical and efficient.

The supply of carpenter's tools in the shop will vary with the individual, but a few of the necessary tools include a cross-cut saw, rip saw, compass or keyhole saw, hammers, draw-shave, hatchets, axes, saw set, saw file, 3 chisels (1/2, 1 and 2 inches), brace and set of bits, 3 planes, smoothing, finishing and block, a steel square, try-square, bevel-square, and a split level. With such an equipment the average farmer can do the greater part of his repairing on the home farm.

Home Carpentry for Farmers.
Among the various tasks which should occupy the farm mechanic during the slack winter period are building or repairing chicken houses, hay racks, wagon boxes, hog racks, portable panel hurdles, farm gates and various other implements, which the amateur carpenter can successfully construct or remodel. The matter of farm gates seems simple, yet on numbers of farms the makeshift gates in use are a disgrace. A serviceable and attractive gate can be easily built with double cleats at each end and the middle, and a double brace running diagonally from the top of each end cleat to the bottom of the middle cleat for re-enforcement.

Repairing Tools.
The farm mechanic can use his forge to excellent advantage in repairing machinery parts, broken tools, horseshoeing, and in numerous other odd jobs which are continually turning up around the farm. With a little practice he can soon acquire ability to weld together broken parts. He can also use his forge in repairing or tempering shovels, pickaxes, grubaxes, broken log chains, and other articles



PLAN OF HAY RACK.

of this nature. Practice is the only essential necessary to make the farmer proficient in both welding and tempering.

Concrete Work.
The farm shop, or a portion of one of the barns where it is warm enough to keep concrete from freezing, is an excellent place in which to make concrete feeding troughs, fence posts or other devices during the winter. The feeding troughs are made either V-shaped or half-round like a hollowed out tree trunk. The concrete posts may be either hollow or solid, and are re-enforced with steel or iron rods.

For the feeding troughs the forms are made of green lumber, in the form of two boxes, one about four inches larger than the other. Turn the smaller one upside down on a smooth floor and put the second, which has no bottom, around the first. Fill the space with concrete and cover the bottom of the smaller box four or six inches deep to form the bottom of the trough. After the concrete is thoroughly hardened these forms can be knocked off. In case of the V-shaped trough there are two triangular end boards, and the two side boards united at the bottom of the trough.

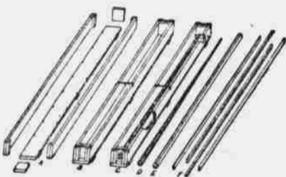
The mixture used in feeding troughs is a 1-3-5 combination; that is, 1 part cement, 3 parts sand and 5 parts clean broken stone or gravel. The stone or gravel should not be larger than one-half inch in diameter. The sand should be free from sticks, straw or dirt, and the cement a good grade of Portland. Place the cement in the center of the pile of sand at one corner of the mixing box and mix dry until the mixture has the same color throughout. In the opposite corner place the stone and wet thoroughly; after this mix stone, sand, and cement, adding water until the whole mass has a medium consistency. Use a mason's brick trowel to work out all air bubbles, leaving a smooth surface. When desired a finishing coat of 1 part cement and 2 parts sand can be used.

The re-enforcement can be either 3-16 inch steel or iron rods or double twisted barb wire. Place the re-enforcement the same distance from the surface as its own diameter. The re-enforcements should run lengthwise of the trough, with a strand at each end and one in the middle running cross-wise.

Making Concrete Fence Posts.

In making solid concrete posts a mixture of one part cement, 2 1/2 parts sand, and 5 parts clean broken stone or gravel is used. The preparation of the concrete is the same as for the trough. The post forms should be made of a fair grade of rather green lumber and have the inner surface smoothed and all joints tight, to prevent the cement from leaking away with the water. The forms permit of the post being made 7 feet long and 4 1/2 inches square at the ends. The bottom board has holes to correspond to the dowel pin in the side boards. The iron clamps used prevent the side boards from spreading.

The same re-enforcement as for feed troughs can be used. When filling the form with concrete, place 1/4 to 1/2 inch in the bottom of the form, then lay in two rods one on each side; continue the filling until within 3/4 inch of the top, when the remaining two rods should be properly laid in. Each rod should have a hook at



Forms and cores for molding solid and hollow concrete posts. At A is shown the parts of a form for a solid post. At B those parts are assembled ready for making the solid post. At C is shown the same forms with the core in it for a hollow post. At D a tapering metal core, and at E a solid wooden core in four parts, which are separated at F to show details of construction.

each end about 1 inch long to prevent the steel from slipping in the concrete when a strain is put upon the post.

To provide for fastening the wire fence to the post use the longest galvanized iron staples that can be purchased, and while the cement is still soft set them the same as you would drive them into a wooden post.

Hollow Concrete Post.

For hollow concrete posts the operation is the same except that there is a hole left in one of the end gates of the form to receive the galvanized iron core. This core should taper from 2 1/2 inches in diameter at the bottom to 1 inch at the top. In using the core it should be covered with a coat of oil or grease and then it can be removed in from 3 to 6 hours after the post is molded.

The wood core is made in four pieces. The two sides are flat inside and curved outside. The two central pieces are 1 inch thick and taper from 1 1/2 inches to 1 inch in width. This core is 2 1/2 inches in diameter for its entire length. When using the wooden core it is more desirable to make the post square from top to bottom. To successfully use this core, wrap it with old newspaper or thin wrapping paper. This prevents the cement from coming in direct contact with the wood and permits of the removal of the core in 10 to 20 minutes after the post is finished.

Curing the Posts.
The side boards of the forms should be removed in 24 to 48 hours after pouring, but the posts should not be moved for at least one week and then very carefully. In the meantime they should be sprinkled with water several times daily and protected from sun and wind and from frost if it be freezing weather. Posts should cure at least 60 days before being set in the ground. During this period they should, if possible, be placed upon a bed of moist sand and thoroughly wetted each day. Prices of materials may vary in different localities, but the average price including labor will range from 25 to 30 cents per post.

CAP and BELLS



GEOLOGIST MAKES AN ERROR

Strange Rock He Thought Was of Glacier Days Was Once Barrel of Cement, Says Farmer.

"Hallo! what a find," said Geologist No. 1. "Here is conclusive proof of all our theories. See this rock? It is as round as a barrel, and just about the same shape and size. It must have rolled for ages in the bed of some swift stream. Note how smooth it is."

"It is unlike any rock in this vicinity," replied Geologist No. 2. "It must have been brought from a great distance, probably by some mighty iceberg in the ages that are gone."

"There are mountains near here. It may have come down in a glacier," added another. "It is unlike any of the rock on those mountains. In fact, it is unlike any rock to be found on earth. Here comes a farm hand; I will ask him if there are any traditions concerning it. See here, my good man, do you know anything about this strange rock?"

"Strange rock, sir?" said the farm hand, in astonishment; "why, that used to be a barrel of cement!"

Lesson From the Past.

Ulysses was on another of his long absences, and the neighbors were trying to comfort his faithful wife, Penelope.

"For the land's sake!" she exclaimed; "you don't think I'm worrying about Ulysses, do you? Every letter I get from him is full of complaints about the hotels where he has to stop!"

For well she knew that any traveling man wears of the life after a while and gets the house to give him a job in the home office.

Chose the More Merciful Way.

"I see that Mrs. Schenck is alleged to have tried to poison her husband so that she would be free to enter society."

"Well, she showed that she loved him."

"I'd like to know how you arrive at that conclusion?"

"She might have tried to take him into society."

Proof to the Contrary.

Baldwin regarded him suspiciously. "Rambo," he said, "in spite of your New Year's resolutions you've been drinking again."

"I haven't either!" indignantly protested Rambo. "Listen!"

Then he repeated rapidly, and without a mistake, "Round and round the ragged rug the ruddy rustic romped."

HE WAS SURPRISED.



Giff—My wife has developed a great passion for singing.

Gaff—Yes; but it's nothing to the passion your wife's singing arouses in the neighborhood.

Emulation.

Cicero, weary of the grind of public life, had gone into retirement at his villa near Tusculum—peaceful, beautiful Tusculum.

"If Ed Howe can do this sort of thing," he said, "by ginger, I can." But he had his troubles there, Mr. Howe; even there.

A Faithful Agent.

"Why, Harkens, where have you been? You look like a wreck."

"I know it. My twin brother and I had a quarrel and I hired a bruiser to lick him. The fellow mixed us up—and here I am."—TIT-BITS.

Drew the Line.

"Maybe she won't like me any more, but I can't help it."

"What happened?"

"Her pet poodle was under the mistletoe and I failed to take the chance."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Leads all other medicines in the cure of all spring ailments humors, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, paleness and nervousness. Take it.

Get it today in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses \$1.

Looking Down a Well.

I never draw a pall of water from the well without an appreciation of its charm such as a country-bred man, I imagine, could never feel. He might gape at open plumbing, looking at it with his fresh country eye, where I should simply take it for granted; but I am afraid he never could fully experience what might be called the sentiment of a well, that delightful, inverted tower of darkness and dampness and coolth. If there isn't such a word as coolth, there ought to be.—Atkinson Kimball in *Atlantic*.

Uncle Jerry's Tribute.

Uncle Jerry Peebles was returning from the funeral of an acquaintance. "Well, I'll say one thing for old Josh McGimblet," he remarked, with an effort to be cheerful; "he lived a consistent life, anyhow. He always took his liquor straight, and in all his 85 years he never drank his coffee any other way than out of his asscer."

For Bottles Marked Poison.

Put common pins in the corks of all bottles marked poison, sticking them into the bottom and allowing the points to protrude beyond the corks. After doing this you will never pick up such a bottle—even in the dark.—Woman's Home Companion.

IN LATE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING

We seldom feel JUST RIGHT

At such a time KASPARILLA is the best and safest Blood Purifier, the most successful prescription for spring humors and such disorders of the blood as boils, pimples, pustules, blotches, sores and cutaneous eruptions. Kasparilla is admitted to be the best remedy for that lack of energy and the peculiar debility so prevalent during the close of winter and the opening of spring. For derangements of the digestive organs it is a natural corrective operating directly upon the liver and alimentary canal, gently but persistently stimulating a healthy activity. Its beneficial influence extends, however, to every portion of the system, aiding in the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, promoting a wholesome, natural appetite, correcting sour stomach, bad breath, irregularities of the bowels, constipation and the long list of troubles directly traceable to those unwholesome conditions. Kasparilla dispels drowsiness, headache, backache and despondency due to inactivity of the liver, kidneys and digestive tract. It is a strengthening tonic of the highest value.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

HOYT CHEMICAL CO. Portland, Oregon

AMUSING ROW OVER WINDOW

Jones Was Perfectly Willing to Accommodate Fellow Passenger, But Couldn't Do It.

Brown to Jones (sitting by open window in a railway carriage)—Excuse me, sir, but that open window is very annoying.

Jones (pleasantly)—I'm sorry, but I'm afraid you will have to grin and bear it.

Brown—I wish you would close it, sir.

Jones—Would like to accommodate you, but I can't.

Brown—Do you refuse to close that window, sir?

Jones—I certainly do.

Brown—If you don't close it, I will, Jones—I'll bet you won't.

Brown—If I go over there I will.

Jones—I'll give you odds you won't.

Brown—I ask you once more, sir, will you close that window?

Jones—No, sir, I will not.

Brown (getting to his feet)—Then I'll, sir.

Jones—I should like to see you do it.

Brown (placing his hands on the objectionable window)—I'll show you whether I will or not, sir.

Jones (as Brown tugs at the window)—Why don't you close it?

Brown (getting red in the face)—I can't; it appears to be stuck.

Jones—Of course it is. I tried to close it before you came in.

Originality.

People are always talking about originality; but what do they mean? As soon as we are born, the world begins to work upon us, and this goes on to the end. And after all, what can we call our own, except energy, strength and will. If I could give an account of all that I owe to great predecessors and contemporaries there would be but small balance in my favor.—Goethe.

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

Restoring Whiteness of Marble.

To clean marble take finely powdered pumice stone and mix with vinegar to a paste. Lay this all over the marble, and leave it on for five or six hours. Then brush it hard and wash it with warm water and curd soap till clean. Then, to give a polish, rub over with oxide of tin applied on a wet cloth. Should the article be stained, you can remove the stain by dipping a cloth in oxalic acid solution and passing it quickly over it. Then wash in water to remove the acid and polish.