

# A PAGE FOR MISSES HOW TO DRESS AND CARE FOR THE PET DOG



EVERY girl who owns a dog is anxious that it shall be supplied with all the necessities, not to mention the luxuries, of a fashionable existence, and so much attention is now paid to the personal belongings of a pet dog, especially in the case of the small dogs, that there is almost as much to consider in relation to fitting out the pet dog as in supplying the wants of his mistress. Fashionable dogs have not only a most correct equipment of blankets, coats, collars, &c., but also an array of motor togs that might do credit to the wardrobe of a human being addicted to the sport of automobilism—a rainy day outfit, a complete assortment of boots and shoes, a special collection of playthings, an array of toilet articles in ivory and silver, a most elaborate traveling outfit, and last, but not least, a luxurious resting place for its idle hours at home.

At the present moment there are a number of new designs for motoring and other coats for dogs which have come from Paris, and are being copied to order in this country also, which is the more satisfactory way, as the fit and color are then sure to be satisfactory. One of the most remarkable of the new designs has a full hood, which makes the dog look rather like the wolf who had eaten up Red Riding Hood's grandmother and was seeking to deceive the public by appearing in her hood. The arrangement is a most comfortable one, however, and in dogs' motor clothes, as in those for human beings, the style of the garment must sometimes be a little bit sacrificed to the comfort which it will afford. The hood has a ruffle around the face and a square bow like a stiff cravat bow at the neck. The coat which accompanies this hood folds well over the chest, so that the wind cannot creep in there, and is fastened with two substantial straps. It is considered most important that the protection across the chest should be ample. This coat and hood is made in leather, lined with fur, or of cloth with fur lining. The cravat is of leather. With a hood made of leather the ruffle would be omitted. When made of

cloth the coat has one piece of cloth above another, and each layer of cloth is cut smaller than the lower layer, making a smart finish at the edges of the coat. Another most remarkable new motor coat for dogs has a very large rolling collar, which is trimmed with metal ornaments like buttons, set on in groups of three at equal intervals around the collar. The same ornaments are used down the middle of the back of the coat and down each side of the front piece. This coat is made also of cloth, with a fur lining, or a cloth lined with cloth of another shade.

One of the most remarkable innovations in canine finery is the cape coat, which bears a strange resemblance to the cape overcoats which were once so fashionable for men's evening wear. Triple capes adorn the dog's coat, all of them turning back from the face in a most distinguished manner. In cold weather, however, it is possible to tuck the inner-most collar well up about the dog's ears. This coat buttons with four straps across the chest. Narrow braid is used to trim the coat, a pattern being worked around the borders of the collar and the coat itself. A narrow leather cord, or braid, is sometimes used for making this pattern instead of the braid. This coat is made of Melton, in tan, gray, &c., with the braiding in dark brown or black. It may also be made of a light weight leather.

MOTOR GOGGLES OF MANY SHAPES. Motor goggles of various shapes are now on the market, and the important point in selecting one is to see that it is complete. The choice depends on the shape of the dog's head and nose and something can be found comfortable for every dog, so varied are the designs. Some of the goggles have a straight band of

leather that goes up from the nose, while others have two bands that go up on each side of the head and connect with bands coming around the ears.

Collars are chosen, of course, with a view to their becomingness to the dog, and there is no rule laid down as to exactly what one breed of dog must wear. For the small, short-haired dogs the collars with long hair ruffles are very fashionable. Sometimes these are studded with jewels and sometimes with brass nails, the latter being a little newer, as the jewels have been used some time. The dog's name and the owner's monogram in gold or silver usually appears on the collar and any amount of ingenuity is expended upon the monogram.

Among the luxurious things for dogs recently imported are the most wonderful baskets, which have been devised in Paris.

They are to be had only at fashionable milliners and foodies, where they seem a fitting addition to the chiffons and plumes which are provided for the dog's owners.

Some of these baskets are of gilded cane in the shape of a small peaked roof house. Pale blue and white brocade was used for the cushions of one of them, and there were tiny curtains of satin to match. An equally elaborate basket, which was open on the side, was fitted with rose-colored brocade. The tiny brocade curtains, which were looped back from the top of the basket, were festooned with garlands of tiny artificial roses. A bell gown could not have been more delicate, nor more elaborate, nor more refined, than this basket, considering the relative size, have been so expensive.

Bootes for rainy weather, macintoshes, light weight, medium weight, heavy and midwinter blankets, party collars, plain collars and collars to match special gowns of his mistress' latest all included in a fashionable dog's trousseau. "Twelve hipkites and a neckintosh" has been quoted as being the least possible equipment for a fashionable small dog. Besides these his handkerchiefs, monogrammed and made to fit its small pocket, must not be forgotten, nor his silver rattles and his solid rubber ball.

The most important thing to consider in taking care of a dog is his diet. Dogs should no more be allowed to eat what

they wish than should children. Under ordinary circumstances the diet for a dog includes, besides the cod liver oil, biscuits and underdone mutton, underdone beef or a little scraped raw beef, occasionally a little fish, rice and milk or cream, crackers and milk and sponge cake and cream. Richer cakes and bonbons, although they may occasionally be given to a pet dog, are even more dangerous to its digestion than to that of a child. Dogs differ in constitution as do human beings, and it is necessary to watch them to see whether they are shy feeders or not. If they are too greedy they must be restrained; if they are shy feeders they must be helped along with a little cod liver oil, which they do not dislike. As a dog's digestive organs are not of the strongest it is necessary to give them a little highly nourishing food rather than a large amount of food which is not so nourishing. When dogs are not strong they are given a tonic. For the small dog this may be a grain of saccharated iron mixed with their food at every meal.

All dogs, especially the toy dogs, have sluggish livers, more so than any human being. It is usually necessary to give them a dose of Rochelle salts every ten days in winter and every week in summer. This may be given in their food or put down their throats, using a cigarette paper as a funnel. Not quite one-half teaspoonful is given as a dose for a small dog. Vegetable pills are also used

to stir up a sluggish liver, but these must not be a bit of mercury in the pills, as mercury is deadly to dogs.

A toy dog should never get a chicken bone, a turkey bone or any splintering bone, as the splinters are swallowed by the dog and are fatal. It is safe to give the dog a large bone that he can gnaw. The dog should never be permitted to take food at odd hours and from other places than home, as gastritis will result from irregular and improper feeding. Dogs are very prone to gastritis, and the disease is frequently fatal to them.

Fresh air and exercise are absolutely necessary to the wellbeing of dogs of all kinds. Every dog should be taken out at least twice a day, and the more hours spent out of doors the better, except in very bad weather, when precautions must be taken against pneumonia. It is better, however, that the precautions should be in the direction of warm wraps than in keeping the dogs housed. If a dog is allowed to stay indoors and not to take exercise it frequently falls a victim to yellow jaundice.

FRESH AIR NECESSARY. When improperly exposed or changed from an overheated atmosphere to a cold one dogs frequently get pneumonia, which disease is quickly fatal to them. When a dog has pneumonia, to ease itself it sits up on its hind feet and hangs its head on one side. It cannot lie down. When it is found that a dog has pneumonia or any of the serious troubles cited a good doctor should be consulted without a moment's delay. Indoors as well as out of doors fresh air is necessary to a dog, and if it is kept housed up in an overheated flat its blood will be affected and the ruin of its coat will inevitably follow. At night it should also have fresh air and should sleep in a place having a temperature of from 60 degrees to 65 degrees. The mat on which it sleeps should be changed at least twice a week.

In combing out the long hair of a dog the greatest care must be taken not to pull it. The motion to be employed is somewhat akin to kneading. A very open comb is used, which must get down to the skin to take out all the loose hairs. After this has been done a soft brush is used to give the coat the finishing touch. It is not correct for all dogs to have glossy coats. Good Pomeranians, for instance, have fluffy rather than glossy coats. In caring for toy spaniels a most important feature is the brushing out of the feathers on their ears and legs. To preserve these feathers and their coats as well the dogs should wear socks on their hind feet, so that they will not be able to scratch the feathers and destroy their fluffiness.

## PRACTICAL TALKS BY THE APRIL GRANDMOTHER

YOUR American young girls, either pose or lounge whenever conscious that the gaze of the public is upon them. That was Lady Critique-cliff's comment as she directed her lognette across the diamond horseshoe the evening she sat in my opera box, and I had to admit the justice of her criticism. Self-conscious debutantes," continued the April Grandmother, "are apt to sit up like little ramrods throughout an entire act—or and it is infinitely more undignified to half recline in a chair, leaning sideways against an arm or resting one hand on the box rail. The girls who lounge in this manner are the most hopeless, as, unlike those of the ramrod type, they do not realize that neither at school nor at home have they been taught to sit correctly. While at school the average girl is permitted to sit on the edge of her chair and almost bend double as she curves her back above her desk when writing. Usually she rests her unoccupied hand on the paper, thus raising the left shoulder into an unnatural position and further rounding the back. Whereas, when not actually in use, the left hand should lie in the lap, and the practice of so placing it—palm upward—will help to keep the back straight. Meanwhile the head should be bent directly forward, instead of being slightly inclined to left or to right, and the chin held well away from the throat. "The kittenish pose of curling up on a sofa which so many young girls adopt when reading will do an immense amount of injury to the back as well as to the eyes. If a girl is really fatigued she should lie at full length, with lids closed, until thoroughly rested; but if she is inclined to stoutness she should be particularly wary about lounging, and as one means of remaining slender is to keep the spinal column erect, it is obvious that the back should be held straight whenever its owner is in a sitting posture. An excellent way in practice to acquire this vertical line is to practice balancing a small book on the crown of the head. This will force one to hold the head erect and the spine will involuntarily imitate the good example. Another method of learning to

sit correctly is to hold the stomach in and carry the head thrown backward, while an attitude that may conveniently be exercised three times daily is that of keeping the elbows as far as possible from the top of the table while at meals. To rest a cheek in the palm of a hand supported by a dining table is not only one of the etiquette laxities peculiar to the present decade, but it is a long stride toward habitual lounging.

To sit correctly the soles of both feet should rest firmly upon the floor, the elbows should nearly touch the hips and the hands should lie on the lap. The shoulders will then assume their natural slope, and if the base of the spine nearly touches the rear of the chair seat it will be easy to lean backward in a restful and graceful posture. But the moment

NOVELTIES IN DESK BOOKS. DESK books are of such infinite variety and of such fascinatingly attractive appearance that they are charming gifts from one girl to another or to an older friend. Engagement books are bound in embossed silk, in satin or moire and in walrus, pin seal, alligator, antique and grained leather. In the latter pet are brought out shades like dull Indian red with a darker tone of graining, verde grained upon green and tan on oiled brown.

in a girl sways against one side of her chair, she grasps its arms with her hands, throws one arm across its back or props her chin on her knee-braced elbow she is in a fair way to contract the lounging habit which any English guest criticizes.

The remark of an old fashioned beau of ante-bellum days amid the inherent vulgarity of the feminine person who crosses her knees is quite as worthy of consideration to-day as when it was first uttered. Yet the number of refined young girls who habitually sit with crossed knees and with well developed feet plainly in evidence is astounding, particularly to those gentlemen of an earlier day who, living in fear of exhibiting even their insteps, ingratiatingly sit with knees meeting and toe tips drawn beneath the skirt.

Work Bags. A STITCH in time saves nine" is a very good old proverb, and it would be well if many girls had taken it to heart and applied it to the work of making Christmas presents. No time like the present to start in, then they will not be the much at the end to get things finished and off in time for them to reach their destination by Christmas morning. It is a very cheery feeling to wake up on Christmas and find our pile of presents neatly tied with ribbon and to know that our many friends have been thinking of us at this time of the year, when all troubles are put aside and good cheer and happiness ought to be in every home; but nothing goes so straight to the heart as home made presents, no matter how small, for what they lose in quantity is quite repaid by the loving thoughts and the time that has been spent on them by the busy girls and boys who offer them as the best evidence of their love and affection. A hedge-hat, or whatever one may choose to call it, is very easy and inexpensive to make. It requires about a yard and a half of flowered ribbon. Fold both ends deep enough to hold a bridge pad and then with the ribbon that is left in the centre make another pocket in which you can tuck the cards. Run some ribbon around the top to draw it up, leaving enough to make ends to hang it on the arm or from the waist. These are very pretty and useful.

Needle Cases. WHEN one wants to make a little gift for grandmother or any elderly friend or relative it is often difficult to know what to make that will be of any use to her. As women grow older they are not only apt to be pretty well supplied with all the dainty little trifles, but are also less inclined to use many of them. A very good solution of the question of what to make is a needle case with the needles all threaded. It is a great convenience not to have to thread a needle, especially when one's sight is not quite so clear and keen as it used to be.

Inexpensive Christmas Gifts. good face powder, then little holes are cut in the chamois, which the powder can come out of when it is rubbed over the face. These cases are very easy to make and every girl is always delighted to receive one. The covering may be made as elaborate as one wishes. The male members of one's family are always the hardest to provide for, as there are so few things that one can make for a man. Of course, for the girl who has a brother at college nothing is more welcome than sofa cushions, the prettiest ones having the college crest stamped on the material and worked in outline, using the button-hole stitch on the outer edge. Almost any shop will stamp the different crests. There is always the knitted or crocheted tie, which can be made in an infinite number of colors and stitches, and which has never yet owned more neckties than he could wear, so this gift is always acceptable. There are a great many more gifts that one can make, but it would take too much time and space to describe them all; but remember, girls, that the present that has had many loving stitches put in it is always more valued than the one that has cost twice as much but has come from a shop. So start in time and by doing a little each day, when Christmas comes there ought to be quite a little pile of presents to be distributed.

Christmas Cards. PERSONAL Christmas cards are growing in favor. Many of the shops are making a specialty of having individual designs engraved or done in water colors with one's own verse added. Any size card can be ordered or a post card can be selected for conveying one's greetings of the season. Some of the cards are really quite elaborate, with the lettering done in gold and the design exquisitely hand-drawn.

## Social Amenities for The School Girl

GIRLS have a good deal of leisure these days in going about together, but they subject themselves to unpleasant criticism if they do not remember to be as well-mannered in public as they are at home.

At matinees, for instance, where groups of young girls are frequently seen, and sometimes without a chaperon, there is great need of careful conduct, for persons, whether young or old, who are heedless of their manners in such a place make themselves not only disagreeable to those

about them but conspicuous in a way not to be desired.

Jolly girls out for a good time sometimes forget that there are other persons in the world, and that these other persons, in a theatre, for example, are very near neighbors, with rights and privileges of their own, as well as their own way of taking their enjoyment. It is extremely trying to such people to be seated near girls who are heedless of every one but themselves.

These heedless girls laugh and talk in loud, unladylike tones between the acts and much candy with avidity. During the play they often carry on conversation in whispers which can be plainly heard to the great annoyance of their neighbors, while many girls further disturb by being "wrigglers"—moving restlessly in their chairs, first an arm or a leg, or nervously fingering their programmes or their hats.

There is also the girl who, having seen the play before, cannot keep quiet through a second performance, but insists on whispering the development of the plot, as it goes along, to her companions. When the hero comes in she will tell what he is going to do and what the heroine will do, and whenever there is suspense in the plot she will explain exactly how it is all coming out. Not only her companions hear these things, but those sitting near are her victims, and as it spoils the play for them they do not feel very kindly toward the offender, who all the time is really quite unconscious of being objectionable.

Pray do not be this kind of girl. If you happen to know the play keep still and let others have the enjoyment of hearing it from the stage. Keep still in all circumstances while the play goes on—keep your tongue still and your body still. Between the acts chatte, all you like, provided you do it in quiet tones, but do not eat candy. It is as bad form to eat candy in a theatre as it would be in a street car.

Try not to be late to the play, for it is so discourteous to disturb those who have taken the trouble to get there on time by your tardy arrival. The simplest way of disposing of your wraps is to check them, but should you not wish to do so remove them as soon as you get into your seat. If in spite of good intentions you are late, slip off your wrap and hat before you go down the aisle, which will enable you to get seated with less disturbance to others. If you are sitting in a box it is not necessary to remove your hat, though you will wish to do so if you find it is obstructing the view of any one of your companions.