



VALUE OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS

The expenses and receipts from animals are unknown to some farmers. It is estimated that it requires four acres to keep a cow, and the value of the land as rent should be charged against her as so much expense which she must pay before her milk will give a profit. On the other side, a cow will leave about ten dollars' worth of manure on the four acres, which should be deducted from the rent charges. When strict accounts are kept of all expenses the farmer will then know which animals are paying and which are not even self-supporting.

CROPS WHERE FOWLS ARE KEPT

A great many crops could be grown to advantage on farms where large numbers of fowls are kept, and which create a home demand for the articles produced. Seeds of sunflower, millet, rape, kale, Kaffir corn, popcorn, and even sorghum, could be utilized, the cattle and sheep consuming the bulky portions and the fowls the seeds. Where any of such foods become too woody for stock they may be made to do service as bedding. Cow peas are highly relished by fowls, and so is white clover, while crimson clover will supply green food late in the fall and very early in spring, the same as rye. The regulation diet of corn and wheat in winter is not conducive to egg production, but when the fowls have a variety they will largely increase the egg product. By selling such crops in the form of eggs better prices are obtained therefor, while revenue from eggs and poultry will be obtained at a season of the year when the farm will be producing nothing at all. Poultry will afford employment in winter and with profit.

There are but few farmers, compared with the whole number, who do not plant a larger acreage than they can attend to profitably, the consequence being smaller crops in proportion to cost than should be the case. Instead of forty bushels of corn per acre the farmer should secure eighty bushels. The smaller yield is more expensive than the larger, while the time expended on twenty acres is much greater on ten, the manure also being distributed on too large a surface to permit of any portion of the crops receiving a sufficiency of plant food. If the expense and labor bestowed on 20 acres could be concentrated on ten the yields would be doubled and leave the farmer ten acres on which to grow some other crop. In periods of drought the farmer who puts his work on the smaller plot will give it better cultivation and save his crop. Intensive culture leads to systematic rotation of crops, and the lands will be improved by a diversity of crops. All farmers have manure, but they derive but little benefit therefrom, because they endeavor to apply it over too much land.

BEST TIME TO TAKE HONEY

The best time to take honey (if you care for looks or wish to sell it) is before the bees have had time to darken it which they will do every time if left very long. The cappings will be snowy white if the sections are taken off as soon as fully sealed. It is claimed that the dark sections contain the best honey but we do not believe it. If the honey is left on the hive after the bees have stopped gathering, much of it will be carried down. The bees will fill the cells made vacant by brood hatching. Either comb or extracted honey usually sells better after the weather begins to get cool, and right here let us say that honey will sell better when separators are used between the sections. They compel the bees to keep within limits and build straight combs, no bulging out. The farm bee keeper would find the business more pleasant and profitable if he had a few of the many inexpensive appliances to work with. There are exceptions, but generally speaking, the farmer knows little, cares little and bothers less with his bees than any other part of his business. His mind and hands are so full of other more weighty matters that the bees are left to shift for themselves.—*The Epitomis*.

RENEWING OLD LAND WITH COWPEAS

Acting on a suggestion received at a meeting of the horticultural society, I broke up an old sedge field of extremely poor character and planted it in cowpeas in June, 1900. The field had not been plowed in twenty years and was in bad condition. I used one and one-half bushels of peas per acre. A severe drought retarded the growth of the peas, but subsequent rains produced a rank growth. I turned them down in September.

I then applied the following mixture at the rate of four hundred pounds per acre: S C rock, 1,200 pounds; fine ground bone, 700 pounds; and muriate of potash 100 pounds. I then spread thirty bushels of lime per acre and drilled two and one-half bushels of wheat per acre. The fine field of wheat is a subject of general remark in the neighborhood. The prospects point to a yield of probably thirty bushels per acre, with a fair set of grass following. To take wild land and get a crop out of it in a year seems remarkable.—*C. Bosley Liting, in New England Homestead*.

YOUNG SHEEP DESIRABLE FOR MUTTON

The production of mutton is as yet only a partially developed feature of the sheep industry in this country. It has not received as much study and attention as most other branches of stock growing. The decline in the price of wool marked the rise of mutton pro-

duction, through larger importations of the English mutton breeds, and through the transformation of some Merino families into a combination sheep. Americans cannot be said to be a mutton-eating people. But the steadily increasing amount of mutton consumed in this country during the past few years, under a steadily decreasing ability to buy, is evidence that we are learning to eat mutton.

Much can be done to encourage the consumption of mutton by sending younger animals to market. The difference between lamb and mutton is as great as that between a spring chicken and a three-year-old rooster. The younger the animals also the less the shrinkage in slaughtering. Fortunately, moreover, early marketing is the most profitable for the producer. Careful experiments prove that the cost of grain almost constantly and regularly increases with age. The very cheapest gain is made while a lamb is yet with its mother. It is a growth, moreover, which if lost cannot be regained by any amount of feeding later in life. The first two months of a lamb's life very largely makes or mars it for a profitable producer of mutton.

There is a limited period in the life of animals for growth. Every factor in the problem of producing mutton points toward earlier marketing. To paraphrase a familiar adage, it is the early lamb that gets the prize. An eight-week-old lamb, if in condition and in season, commands the highest price per pound ever attainable. A very narrow limit of time at this period and the height of the tide of prices passes. A lamb not meeting the requirements of the market at that period must pass on into a cheaper class, not to find sale until another season opens, which calls for a lamb three to five months old, but a less price per pound.

Lambs sold at four months of age do not as a rule bring as much as those sold at two months old. If again the age is doubled or trebled, the market into which they must go is such that in spite of their gain in size they will bring little if any more per head than at either of the former periods. This may be continued until we have the mature sheep at its maximum weight, and the price per head does not vary greatly. The lesson is not that all mutton should be marketed in the form of eight-week-old lamb; not all sheep raisers are rightly situated respecting market equipped in skill or stable accommodations for producing this class of mutton. But this teaching is of general application that the younger a sheep can be marketed when grown under the most economical conditions the larger will be the profit.—*H. P. Miller, in Orange Field Farmer*.

THE MIDSUMMER APPLE CROP

Not a little of the profit of the apple crop depends upon proper midsummer treatment of the trees. More and more are we beginning to realize that it is the fine, fancy fruits which pay. The large, sound, handsome apples always bring their price, and in seasons of depression they are the only ones that have any profitable market. They are the only apples which foreigners will take, and the only ones that will stand transportation across the ocean. Such apples must be perfectly grown, and they must reach maturity without defect or blemish. A tree with a few bushels of such fancy apples yields more profit than another with twice as many defective ones. It is the quality and not the quantity of the yield that decides the profits.

A good many apples are spoiled through summer carelessness in the orchard. Just now the trees are in a condition which need our particular attention. One should go through the orchard and make careful note of the condition of each tree. A good deal depends upon the past performances of each tree. Some have a record of producing very good apples in spite of the heavy crop. Such trees consequently need less thinning out than others. There should be made an effort to dislodge so far as possible all defective and undersized fruits. Relieved of these the trees will be able to make the remaining apples grow larger and fairer. But in leaving too many fruits on a tree with a good record the danger of breaking down the limbs is invited. This must be carefully considered. Even though we supply props later damage is actually done to the tree by straining it. As a rule a tree should not be asked to carry more apples than its limbs can actually support without props. These latter can then be put up to keep the tree from straining when storms and winds are beating through the orchard.

Proper thinning out of fruits, especially the apples, is one of the most delicate of questions, for one must learn how to do it from experience. One does no damage to the crop by overthinning except as he limits the size of the crop. The trees do not suffer therefrom as they may from overpruning. So in this respect one can decide for himself just how large a crop he wants. Allowances must, of course, be made for the havoc created by storms. These will thin out the fruit later in spite of all precautions. It may then be necessary to leave a few more apples on the trees than you expect to harvest. Another consideration is that some of the apples will develop specks or rotten centres, and later these will have to be thinned out. The thinning out process consequently should be carried on by degrees, always looking out for the small, undersized and knotty fruits. These should always be pulled or knocked off.—*S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator*.

Bound to Have an Education

Florence Bassio, an Italian girl of fifteen years, applied recently for an education to the Juvenile Court of Chicago. She has never been to school and for three years has worked in a candy factory. A philanthropic person made himself responsible for her education.



It seems to be very easy to build a flying machine on satisfactory plans. Now let somebody do it.

Ice is two cents a pound in Dawson City, according to Consul McCook's report. Coals will soon be \$1,000 a ton in Newcastle at this rate of scarcity at the source of supply.

An American "College of Heraldry" suggests something out of a comic opera. But it is too humorous a thing for real life.

The Australian commonwealth's new navy—the first line of defense—will cost \$5,000,000 a year to maintain. The practical independence of the new commonwealth is proving a costly luxury at this early stage of its existence.

A correspondent states that the saloons in Sweden are closed on Saturdays, which is the universal pay day, instead of on Sundays. There is at least something intensely practical about this idea.

Greenwood, Iowa, reports the champion sneak thief. Two hours after being released from jail he broke into the prison and stole his photograph from the rogues' gallery.

A census Bureau bulletin says that the average age of Americans at death, which was 31.1 years in 1890, was found in 1900 to have increased to 35.2 years. May a corresponding reduction in life-insurance rates be looked for?

Leslie's Weekly says the woman who prides herself on her domestic incompetence and boasts of her inability to cook a dinner or scrub a floor has no right to get married. If this dictum were to be generally accepted fashionable weddings would become rare and curious.

We dislike the man who is always telling us "secrets," and asking us, "not to say anything." A certain man in this town has been telling us secrets for twenty years, and never yet told us anything worth repeating.—*Atchison Globe*.

The annals of medicine are full of the records of the noblest and most disinterested self-sacrifice for the sake of truth. Unmarked and forgotten graves are filled by them who have joined the noble army of martyrs and left behind as their legacy to humanity facts to assist in formulating the generalizations of medical science.

Much is said about New York City being a "foreign city," but as a matter of fact there are only seven of its Assembly districts in which foreign-born voters are in a majority. Of the total registered vote of the entire city sixty-four per cent. is native and only thirty-six per cent. foreign-born. Moreover, the foreign-born voters are most of them very good Americans.

For thirty long years William Woodruff has been a recluse in the Connecticut woods, all on account of the perfidy of a young woman who had promised to marry him. The other day old memories came over him and impelled him to walk the seven miles from his lonely cabin to Winsted for an apple pie. There are some fond affections which will survive even an unhappy love affair, and in the case of a New England man the inherited fondness for pie is one of them.

In the marshes of the Kanakee River in Illinois, 10,000 acres of swamp land have been reclaimed and planted to sugar beets. The present crop is estimated at 30,000 tons. A number of beets, selected at random, showed fourteen per cent. sugar and eighty-five per cent. purity. This, and a similar experiment in swamp land near the Michigan State line, will probably determine the future use of many thousands of acres of marsh in the Western States.

The cattle king of Australia is Samuel McCaughey, an Irishman, who went to Australia in 1856 with practically nothing. He did not succeed well at first but started again with a small flock, and from year to year has added to his holdings, until now he has more sheep than any other man in the world. He has more acres of land than sheep, and his possessions are in the best parts of Australia. One of his farms on the Darling Downs is thirty-six miles long and forty miles wide. Altogether he owns more than a million acres and leases about a million or so more.

When the Trans-Siberian Railroad was projected it was claimed that it would reduce the journey from Moscow to Port Arthur to seven days. But it requires, in fact, nearly a month. The prediction was made that a speed of thirty-five miles an hour could be maintained; the average made by the trains now running is about eight miles. The trouble is that the rails are too light. The Russian Government has awakened to the failure, and has now decreed that the light rails are to be replaced by rails of standard weight. The cost of the road as originally planned was to have been about \$75,000,000. The change of rails will add immensely to that sum.

We get so used nowadays to the wonderful, not to say miraculous, things the scientists do that we are likely to take their greatest achievements as what might have been expected, and thus fail in some measure to appreciate them. There is wireless telegraphy, for example. The more we think about it the more wonderful it appears, states a writer in the *Philadelphia Record*.

Messages are sent over or through mountain ranges, and ships sixty miles apart can communicate with each other, in spite of the curving segment of the earth. An even more amazing thing in the method is the possibility of tuning the instruments so as to produce a difference in the vibrations and thus send simultaneous messages. This suggests the thought that the electric waves have at least one quality in common with the waves of light and sound, which we know pass and repass, crossing each other in every conceivable direction, without the least interference.

THE HERMIT OF CAPE MALEA

Pathetic Story of an English Sea Captain Among the Grecian Goatherds.

About twenty-five years ago there was a young sailor who, by dint of hard work, integrity of character, and firmness of will, reached at the age of twenty-six the summit of his ambition—becoming master of what would then be called a good-sized steamship, some 900 tons register. Upon this accession to good fortune he married the girl of his choice, who had patiently waited for him since as boy and girl sweethearts they parted on his first going to sea; and with rare complacency his owners gave him the inestimable privilege of carrying his young bride to sea with him.

How happy he was. How deep and all-embracing his pride, as steaming down the grimy Thames he explained to the light of his eyes all the wonders that she was now witnessing for the first time, but which he had made familiar to her mind by his oft-repeated sea stories during the few bright days between voyages that he had been able to devote to courtship. The ship was bound to several Mediterranean ports, the time being late in autumn, and consequently the most ideal season for a honeymoon that could possibly be imagined. Cadiz, Genoa, Naples, Venice, a delightful tour with not one weary moment wherein to wish for something else. Even a flying visit to old Rome from Naples had been possible, for the two officers, rejoicing in their happy young skipper's joy, saw to it that no unnecessary cares should trouble him, and bore willing testimony, in order that he should get as much delight out of those halcyon days as possible, that the entire crew were as docile as could be wished, devoted to their bright commander and his beautiful wife. Then at Venice came orders to proceed to Galatz and load wheat for home. Great was the grief of the girl-wife. She would see Constantinople and the Danube. Life would hardly be long enough to recount all the wonders of this most wonderful wedding trip. And they sailed, with hearts overbrimming with joy as the blue sky above them seemed welling over with sunlight.

Wind and weather favored them; nothing occurred to cast a shadow over their happiness until, nearing Cape Malea at the fatal hour of the morning, just before the dawn, when more collisions occur than at any other time, they were run into by a blundering Greek steamer coming the other way, and cut down amidships to the water's edge. To their peaceful sleep or quiet appreciation of the night's silvery splendors succeeded the overwhelming flood, the hiss and roar of escaping steam, the suffocating embrace of death. In that dread fight of life all perished but one, he so lately the happiest of men, the skipper. Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he was washed ashore under Cape Malea at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau. Here he was found gazing seaward by some goat-herds, who in search of their dumb-footed flocks, had wandered down the precipitous side of the mountain. They endeavored to persuade him to come with them back to the world, but in vain. He would live, gratefully accepting some of their poor provision but from that watching place he would not go. And those rude peasants, understanding something of his depth of woe, sympathized with him so deeply that without payment or hope of any they helped him to build his hut, and kept him supplied with such poor morsels of food and drink as sufficed for his stunted needs.

And there, with his gaze fixed during all his waking hours, upon that inscrutable depth wherein all his bright hopes had suddenly been quenched, he lived until quite recent years, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," a living monument of constancy and patient, uncomplaining grief. By his humble friends, whose language he never learned, he was regarded as a saint, and when one day they came upon his lifeless body fallen forward upon its knees at the little unglazed window through which he was wont to look out upon the sea where his dear one lay, they felt confirmed in their opinion of the sanctity of the hermit of Cape Malea.—*F. T. Bullen, in the London Spectator*.

Effect of Fasting.

Professor Masso of the University of Genoa has recently completed a series of interesting experiments for the purpose of observing the temperature of the body during fasting and the rate of assimilation of carbohydrates. The experiments demonstrated the efficacy of sugar in raising the temperature of an animal which had fallen during a fast. Upon the administration of sugar the temperature rose rapidly during fifteen minutes and in one or two hours reached its maximum. After bread is given the temperature will rise more slowly than in the case of sugar, owing to the greater difficulty the animal has in assimilating the food. Professor Masso says with sugar he has succeeded in restoring the vitality of dogs in a serious state of hypothermia, while the administration of albumen to others failed to save their lives.

Effect of Fasting.

The faster a man runs in debt the less apt he is to get ahead.



RUSSIAN LACE AND PEARLS

A ball dress of unusual beauty is of deep cream Russian applique lace embroidered with paste pearls and silver on a foundation of Russian net of the same tint. The low bodice is draped with the jeweled lace, and narrow straps of cerise velvet brighten the pointed belt. Another striking dinner gown of white net ringed with black and spangled with steel is striped with white satin ribbons and lacings of steel; this is made somewhat à l'Empire, and in black and jet is very effective.

FAILED AS CONDUCTORS

The street railway company of Madison, Ind., which until recently employed women as conductors, has dispensed with their services, because their partiality aroused the jealousy of the majority of the male passengers. It is explained that women were first employed because they were cheaper than men, and because it was believed they would increase the traffic over the line. On the contrary, the officers say, instead of attracting male passengers, the women conductors invariably showed a preference for some particular man, and the others became jealous.

SOMETHING NEW IN PERFUMES

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Australia has led London perfumers to distill certain Australian flowers for the benefit of loyal Britishers. Boronia is one of these—a flower so fragrant that it is said that its perfume is wafted on the breeze to greet incoming ships. Golden wattle is another fragrant blossom, and rock lilies, which are orchids growing on rocks near the sea, are exceedingly sweet-smelling flowers. All these have been made into perfumes and labeled by their distinctive names. These perfumes are great rivals of carnation scents, which follow the fashion, making that flower the most popular of the day. Bath soaps are perfumed with carnations, and sachets of the same odor are made to attach to the tops of the corsets.

HOW TO POSSESS NICE HANDS

Hands may be kept nice even if much housework has to be undertaken by the young wife. Gloves should be worn whenever possible, but it is a mistake to use a thick, clumsy kind under the impression that the extra thickness gives extra protection. It is only the skin which needs protection, and this it receives as well from thin kid as from thick. The gloves should be a size larger than is usually worn to allow plenty of freedom, but on no account purchase those which are known as housemaid's gloves. You will feel so helpless and clumsy in them that you will be constantly removing them when any delicate job has to be done, so might as well be without them altogether. Another thing is, never put off washing your hands when they are soiled, for by doing this they become so "grimy" that even pumice stone will not cleanse them.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S STEPMOTHER

General Kitchener's stepmother, being interviewed by a representative of the *Liberte* in the small town of Brittany where she has been living for some time showed that she is as discreet as the General himself when discussing matters of public importance. "Is there any truth in the rumor concerning your stepson's return?" asked the journalist. "None whatever," said Mrs. Kitchener, explaining that her latest news from General Kitchener was a fortnight old. "Lord Kitchener is not the man to stop short in the middle of his task, however difficult it may be. He will remain at his post to the end, provided that England does not remove him, which is unlikely, seeing that he has, more than ever, the confidence of his Government."

With regard to Mrs. Kitchener herself, a pretty picture is drawn of the lady in her picturesque home, among her "roses and geraniums." "Lord Kitchener's stepmother," we are told "is a lady about sixty years old, very distinguished looking in her black dress and with the classic type of face so frequent among elderly English ladies. Her hair is white, her face long and thin, and her accent in speaking French is the traditional one of the English." But at the end of what was evidently a pleasant conversation, the French journalist knew little more than at the beginning, except that Lord Kitchener's belle-mère has as much confidence in her eminent bean-fils as his staunchest admirers.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR

Hair oils of every kind and all preparations for the hair are unnecessary so long as the scalp is in a healthy condition. Brush the hair daily with a stiff brush, and if the hair has enough natural oil to permit, wash it once in two weeks with clear cold water. A little white castile soap may be used occasionally, but if it is mixed with ninety per cent. alcohol it will be less injurious to the head than when it is applied alone with water.

The falling out of the hair is caused by fever or a severe derangement of the health. It is checked by improvement in the health and by applying local remedies. An excellent lotion for the scalp is made of two drachms of tincture of cantharides, six drachms of rosemary and eleven ounces of elderflower water. Apply a little once or twice a day after brushing the scalp briskly with a stiff hair brush until it is in a glow. When the hair is short it is an excellent plan to dip the head in cold water night and morning, and, after thoroughly drying the hair, brush it quickly and well for five minutes.

An excellent hair wash, when a hair wash is needed, consists of seven ounces

of rosewater, one ounce of aromatic spirits of ammonia, one and a half drachms of tincture of cantharides and half an ounce of glycerine. Shake and mix the mixture well in a bottle, and apply it to the scalp with an old tooth-brush.—*New York Tribune*.

HOW THE FALL WAISTS ARE MADE

Separate waists of cashmere, albatross, vivella and Scotch and French flannel will be worn this autumn. The colors most used will be bright and dark red, tan, the light, dark and French blues, gray, pink, and dark and reseda green. Buttons of steel, gilt and white and smoked pearl will be used on the new waists, which are made with plain backs, long shoulder seams and stitched or tucked fronts with long-waisted and slightly bloused effects. The latest sleeve is a bishop shape with a trifle more fullness at the top than that of last year. The wristbands are made large enough to permit the hands to slip through. The "necktie finish" is now seen on almost all waists; particularly the more dressy ones.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

AT WHAT AGE IS WOMAN BEST?

That problem was recently discussed by an artist and a woman of society. The artist urged that he disliked to paint the portraits of women between the ages of twenty-five and forty years. Before twenty-five the face has an expectancy which charms. It is looking forward with jealous freshness and hope, and it is full of puzzling promises. At forty the character is formed, and the lines of the countenance are stronger in the painter's study; but in intervening years the face has lost its expectancy and is liable to be indifferent.

The author liked to study women between the ages of thirty and forty. They had then the experience of the world and the joyousness of youth. In those years they were brightest and most interesting.

The society woman thought that it was impossible to give general answers to the question, as individual women differ in regard to the most attractive age. Some are most charming at forty while others have passed their prime at twenty. At thirty or upward the best nature of a woman will show to every advantage, but probably the balance of opinion turns in favor of from eighteen to twenty-five.—*Woman's Life*.

"MISTRESS OF GAMES"

The days are long since past, says *London Lady*, when it was considered ladylike to faint, and when feminine weakness and lack of self-reliance were supposed to enhance a woman's charms. Now our girls are athletes like their brothers. In view of the overcrowding in nearly every other profession at present open to women, the recent appointment of Miss Edith Brown, a student of the Physical Training College at Southampton, to fill the important position of Mistress of Games and Gymnastics in the public schools of Durban, is of essential interest to all who concern themselves with the doings of women.

This young lady, who is only twenty-one years of age, is the daughter of Mr. William Brown of Canterbury Park, London. She entered the Southampton College in 1899, for a two-year course, found the work most congenial and studied with conspicuous success. In addition to having qualified in the scientific subjects of physiology, hygiene, sick-nursing, ambulance and medical work, and gymnastics, rope climbing, swimming and jumping, and silver and bronze medals.

Whether similar openings for women will offer in other towns in the South African colonies remains to be seen; Miss Brown owes her appointment (which by the way is worth \$1,500 a year) to the fact that the authorities of the Durban Public Schools having taken up the subject of physical training in a practical way, deputed one of their principals, Miss Moore Smith, to visit England in order to engage a competent teacher. Miss Moore Smith's choice, after careful inquiries and investigation, has fallen as we have seen, and there is little doubt that it will prove a very satisfactory one to all concerned.

FASHION NOTES

Wadded materials are coming into vogue again. The latest tag ornaments are made of coins or jewels in pear or round shapes. A touch of scarlet introduced in hat or gown trimmings is a Parisian fancy for fall.

Genuine antique Persian brocade is used for the fashionable little wrist bags, with clasps of carved oxidized silver set with coral.

The dominant note of Parisian fashions is the prodigal use of transparent textiles trimmed with chiffon or net draperies or lace of every known pattern, weave and tint.

The automobile cockade is the latest fad in hat trimming and is seen to special advantage on shirt waist models. The cockade consists of many loops of chenille or narrow width ribbons.

The newest millinery ornaments are of gun metal, studded with cut steel or rhinestones. Cut jet combined with gold will also be used for hat decoration in the autumn.

The fine, ever French organdie in lovely monochromes or in Marie Antoinette devices is decidedly one of the marked favorites of fashion, and has for the autumn season a prominent place among her chosen materials.

Batiste in lace effects and embroidered patterns figure largely in combination with foulards, crepe de Chine, and the new delicately colored and rather expensive silk and wool buntings and etamines, being used for fichus, gumpes, sailor collars, vests and undersleeves. A charming boa is made of large white chiffon poppies, with yellow or black chenille centres. These are set on white net so closely that they give the effect of a round ruche. Another is composed wholly of roses in different shades of pink and is bewitching over a white organdie gown.