

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

A New Safety Pocket.

Appropos of jewel cases, new safety pockets for jewels and valuables are sold for the woman who has no faith in safe deposit vaults. The pocket is made of suede, is five inches broad and ten inches long, and has a strong band at the top by which it is fastened to the waist. It is so ingeniously constructed that only a very bulky object could cause it to bulge out beneath the gown, and it closes with a metal lock, like a reticule.

Season's Dress Goods in Black.

Black dress goods suitable for any and all occasions are whipcord, serge, Eudora, or a granite-like weave; none of these are recommended for coolness, as the coolest black gown for best wear, outside of semi-transparent goods, is foulard. Where one dress has to answer for many occasions, black is the best choice, and a silk-warp fabric will present the more dressy appearance if made with a white yoke covered with cream colored guipure.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Mannerisms of Fashion.

I wonder if you've ever noticed how every passing fashion brings with it its own set of mannerisms. Of course you can't remember when hoops were in vogue and you never saw a woman in crinoline gather her voluminous draperies about her in order to seat herself without tilting her petticoat hem skyward. But you remember, 10 years or so back, when reeds and wires and other devices made skirts more than bouffant in the back. Women then had a way of settling their skirts that would be strange to us today. Four years ago or thereabouts Milie. Up-to-Date gave her huge sleeves a fluff now and then. Last summer she held her head haughtily back, because her hat was tilted over her eyes. This fall she droops her head meekly forward, to balance the toque on the back of her head, and the mannerism of the fashions has given her an odd little way of pulling the front of her bodice out now and then, so that it may describe as ample a curve from collar to belt as possible. Next year she may smooth down her skirt or rumple her sleeves, but just now the front of her corsage engages her hands and her attention.—Washington Post.

Inklings of London Fashion.

In London, everywhere and on all sides, there is a great deal of delight and please both sight and fancy. There are notable changes in skirts. They are prepared under various guises at the shops, almost ready to put on, with but very little intervention on the part of the dressmaker. Braided and trimmed skirts, sold with materials for bodices, in boxes, are at hand for those who need them, whether made in cloth, rep or some thinner fabrics. Singularly pretty are gauze skirts, needing only one join and ready shaped as they issue from the manufacturer. They are shimmering fabrics which seem to have imprisoned rays of sunlight, with here and there at regular intervals medallions of lace inserted, these united by light sprays of embroidery.

Russian net in white and black has been utilized, too, made up with one or two rather full flouncings and satin ribbons of the half inch width black on black and white on white run on. A girl with a small allowance may reckon herself fortunate possessed of such a dress, and it is to be strongly recommended to the notice of the many who have by them a half worn out black silk or satin skirt, well cut, "bien entendu." White mousseline de soie has been mounted also in the prevailing fashion, namely, skin tight about the hips, the problem of the moment being whether now and then these thinner fabrics will not yield to the undue strain upon them, and the added flounces below cut on the round but not gathered, though the method of cutting renders it very full. The junction is hidden by trimmings, which take the form of light embroidery intermixed with a renaissance lace composed of braid and a variety of stitches.—The Queen.

A Jacket for the Young Girl.

Jackets for young school girls this winter are most of them built on the lines of a box coat, with a few modifications. They are a trifle longer than last year's jackets. One that was very jaunty was made of dark red cloth. It had a straight front and a plain back, with the under arm seams curved a trifle. The front fastened to the left side in double breasted fashion and was ornamented with two large crystal buttons. Dark blue moire faced the rounding lapels and collar. The sleeves were close fitting and long, with a spring at the hand that showed the moire facing. The edges of the jacket were finished with a double row of dark blue stitching.

A pretty little model for a slender girl was made with short round basques, that relieve very much the "straight up and down" look of a too slender figure. Olive green camel's hair was the material chosen. The skirt was quite full around the bottom and rimmed with three rows of green soutache, caught up in scalloped and attached tons. The corsage was gored over a narrow dark t that was gathered, and basques, cut away trimmed at the top the soutache. Six laid in bunches of under 6 m seams the edges of the ere held with the Three rows of the

braided pointed strap of the cloth that hooked across the lower edge of the vest. The sleeves were close fitting and were mounted by square epaulets of cloth trimmed with the soutache. The high, straight collar was of green velvet.—Philadelphia Times.

A Device for the Handkerchief.

It has long been a question with women and a matter of anxiety, just what to do with their pocket handkerchiefs nowadays. Even the new woman must have a handkerchief, but a new woman's gown is fashioned with but little regard for the safe keeping of this very necessary article of apparel.

The tight fitting skirt permits of no old time bulging and handy pockets. Such an introduction into the sheath-like fit of the fashionable skirt would be something entirely unheard of and unallowable, and yet so far no one seems to have contrived a substitute for the necessary square of linen which must be carried by rich and poor alike.

Some maidens contracted the habit of tucking the dainty, flimsy, lace trifle up the sleeve. Then it became the fad to tuck it into the purse, but this, too, was soon abandoned, as it proved ruinous to any handsome pocketbook.

There is never a want but there is found a supply for it, and so in the case of the handkerchief holder. The difficulty has been met and conquered, apparently, and the new belt comes forth with a new clasp attachment. It is made of oxidized or filigree silver, and is worn on the right side, directly under the arm.

The favorite handkerchief is made of the thinnest, sheerest material possible, and is finished with a narrow hem. One corner is embroidered with a large and heavy monogram, the larger the better. It is to be worn fastened directly in the centre of the belt clasp and tucked in so that the corner containing the monogram shows plainly. For the patriotic girl there are handkerchiefs embroidered with a regimental decoration or the stars and stripes, while for the girls with beaux to their strings private signals of yachts or clubs are in evidence.—New York Herald.

Bermuda's Only Woman's Club.

One of the most interesting and distinctive of clubs is the Nineteenth Century club of Bermuda. The club is distinctive because it is the only woman's club on that island, and is specially interesting as an evidence of the conquering spirit of club life in a most conservative community. It was the outgrowth of a bit of club leaven spread during a visit to Bermuda, made two or three years ago, by Miss Julia A. Kempshall of Brooklyn. Miss Kempshall is a well-known club woman, with a genius for founding clubs that is as marked as it is involuntary on her part. She was the chief inspiration and first president of the flourishing Cambridge club of Brooklyn, and is repeating that experience in the Prospect club of the same city. Her natural reference to club life in America while at Bermuda aroused the interest of the ladies there.

From a little informal talk, intended more to describe the club life of America than to make it an inspiration to do likewise in Bermuda, the Nineteenth Century club came into existence. Its constitution and general scheme are modeled after the Cambridge club of Brooklyn. Mrs. Ingham, its first president, is an American by birth and education, whose long residence in Bermuda, however, gives her a peculiar fitness for her office. Imbued with the spirit of progress, as we translate it here in America, Mrs. Ingham yet understands the conservatism of English women, which likes to make haste slowly. The club, entering now upon its third year, may be said to be firmly established. It has proved its desirability and its members would give it up with reluctance. Its membership consists of 29.—Harper's Bazar.

Fashion's Fancy.

Black taffeta gowns trimmed with bottle green velvet are new this season.

One rich variety of velvet is seeded with small, heavy satin dots, set around little blossoms of heavy satin.

The lace called applique de Brabant is intended to be used for flowers instead of the real lace, of which it is the closest imitation.

Black and white satin stocks are made up with short, narrow ends crossed in front like a string tie minus the tie and fastened with a tiny scarf-pin.

Parisians like the use of fancy wool fabrics in combination with plain silk goods. This is a style which gives an excellent opportunity for remodelling old dresses.

Tailor costumes are growing severely plain, which is a comfort to the large contingent of women who have never been able to reconcile themselves to fussiness in cloth costumes.

A new material for fancy braid is a wood fibre ribbon, intertwined with chenille cord. Theribbon is crimped, which furnishes a lustrous effect and gives the name of "satin straw" to the material.

A pretty hat with a stiff round crown, covered smoothly with a plain fawn colored velvet, showing a group of tucks, is trimmed with charming effect with red and purple asters in crowded clusters.

The use of velvet for wraps and dresses will be unprecedented. The new qualities are thick, durable, soft and pliable without the weight which has heretofore been objectionable. Costumers pronounce the new velvets perfect costume fabrics.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Late Fashions For the Wardrobes of Those Who Like to Be Correctly Gowned.

New York City (Special).—The cloth gowns show every week some new feature, so that it seems to be necessary to have three or four in one



LADIES' CUTAWAY COAT.

wardrobe in order to be correctly gowned, states Harper's Bazar. The skirts of all the gowns are made long, and as close-fitting as possible over the hips, and many of them have jackets or long cutaway coats. There is no doubt that the long coats and cloaks are much the fashion this year, and are

hat are displayed very temptingly among the extravagant novelties. They are flat in effect and made with a double ruffle at each end, but large in size. A stylish sable muff in a similar style has a wide circular frill at each end, is lined with white satin, and is finished on the edges with tiny short tails set on two or three inches apart all around.

The Boy's Suit.

The small boy of fashion is arrayed in blouse and knickerbockers for ordinary wear. The trousers are slightly full and loose, depending a little from the band which is worn above the knee. Boys like this style much better than the fitted knee breeches heretofore worn.

Worn on the Hats.

One novel and beautiful fibre which is used extensively on hats shows a coarse, lace-like mesh of heavy silk thread, woven with chenille cord. A variation of this is of coarse-meshed lace, interwoven with double zephyr wool.

Ribbon Frills For the Gown.

The liking for narrow ribbon frills and ruffles increases—if that is possible. Three, four and even five ribbons of assorted colors are frequently combined to complete the trimming of a gown.

The Fashionable Jewelry.

Neck chains, lockets and crosses are fashionable. The slender gold chains strung with jewels are of course preferred. The most ultra chain ties about the throat and pear shape pearls finish the ends.

Out-of-Door Toilet For a Tot.

A stylish out-of-door toilet for a tiny miss is here represented in rich red serge coating, trimmed with Per-



SKIRT AND WAIST FOR A YOUNG LADY.

being imported all the time. A smart walking gown is made with a velvet skirt, and over this is worn a long redingote of beige cloth that entirely covers the skirt. In front there is a flounce, of the same material as the redingote, that starts at the waist in a narrow width, and it gradually broadens out until it reaches part way up the coat. The upper part of the coat is finished with a deep collar that forms a wavy cape, and there is a high stock-collared vest of velvet, and inside the stock-collared is a high flaring collar also of the velvet. On the front of this coat are large fancy buttons. The sleeves are small, but have a little fullness at the top. They are very long, and are finished around the wrist with a ruffled cuff. To wear with this coat is a hat of felt, something in a sailor shape, trimmed with rosettes of velvet and stiff wings. The same gown in two shades of green is effective also.

A Popular Mode.

The model shown in the large engraving is desirable for either silk or woolen fabrics, charming combinations being effected by making flounce and broad collar of contrasting material. This is also a good design for remodelling, as the waist can be lengthened over a new lining, the collar of new material giving a stylish finish. A flounce to match collar will give added length as well as style to the skirt, and the decoration may be as simple or as elaborate as desired.

To make this waist for a miss of fourteen years will require two yards of material forty-four inches wide. To make the skirt will require three and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide.

Muffs to Match the Hat.

Fancy muffs of velvet to match the



CHILD'S COAT.

which meet in shoulder and under-arm seams. The cape collar is included in the seam with the turn-over collar.

The Cold-Weather Cape.

Capes for cold-weather wear are either in shawlpoint or seamless, circular shape, and nearly every model is of three-quarter length.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Keeping Onions in the Winter.

My plan of keeping onions through the winter is this: Be sure that they are perfectly dry when cribbing them, as that is one of the main points to be considered. If they are to be disposed of before cold weather comes they can be kept in any dry place where they have plenty of air, the best place being a crib built in the same way as a corn crib, so the air can circulate freely through them. Onions to be preserved through the winter should be kept at a low temperature, say about thirty-two degrees. There is no danger of the temperature being too low; just so they are kept from freezing and are kept dry. I keep mine in a cold storage built especially for onions on the shelf plan, each shelf or bin holding about fifty bushels. The shelves are built with slats so the air can circulate freely among the onions. I have kept them when the temperature was below zero without their being frozen. Should they become frozen by chance they should not be handled, but kept in the dark. It is not the frost that does the harm, but moving them when frozen. Above all things moisture and heating in bulk should be guarded against for winter storing. They should not be over two feet deep; better less, if too warm they grow and rot.—Ira Graber in Agricultural Epitome.

Dieting for Hog Cholera.

The prevalence of cholera during the past few years has brought forth innumerable remedies, most of them found wanting when tried. So desperate have breeders become that they are now working on the plan of preventing the disease by a scientific system of care and feeding. It is gratifying to know that the hog raisers have at last come to understand that swine are not naturally filthy loving animals, nor are they ready and willing to eat anything and everything offered them. The only surprising thing about the matter is that it has taken so long for breeders to realize this fact. It cannot be denied that a mixed ration for swine will do much toward keeping them in proper condition, nor can it be disputed that the incessant ration of corn weakens the digestive organs and leaves the animal open to attacks of disease. Grass and grain with roots of some kind are the ideal food. Roots are the natural food for hogs and the tame artichoke seems to be nearer what the animal wants in this line than anything else. Due attention to the condition of the quarters in which swine are kept, with a careful regulation of food, will not only reduce the danger from cholera to a minimum, but greatly add to the value of the carcass both in weight and quality.—Atlanta Journal.

Narrow Crib for Corn.

All the rules for economizing space have to be broken in cribbing damp corn. We can get more room in a square or octagon building with the same area outside than in a long, narrow one. But for drying out corn we count the space next the outside most valuable. The crib must be wider at the top than it is at the bottom, and, besides, its roof ought to project as much as is safe, and have eave troughs conducting all the water that falls on the roof to the side, where it will most likely be blown away from the building instead towards it. Of course a corn crib thus put up is extremely liable to be blown over unless it is propped well on each side. Where an expensive corn house can be afforded, it is well to make it wide enough so that it will hold two rows of cribs with the sides vertical on the outside, but shelving wider at the top towards the centre on each side. We know such a corn crib built near 40 years ago, which, except that it has had to be new roofed once or twice, is still in good condition. It was set on posts in the ground, each capped with a projection so as to keep out rats and mice. This part of the scheme proved a failure. Rats or mice bred in this corn crib just as they would if it set on a wall. It would have been better if a wall had been put under it with a five or six-foot deep cellar that could have been used as a pigeon. Probably when the oak posts rot out the corn crib will be raised and such a cellar put under it.—American Cultivator.

A Good Way to Store Celery.

Small quantities can best be taken care of in a cool cellar with an earthen floor. A couple of feet from the wall place a board and with stakes fix it in an upright position. Lift the bunches and leave a little earth on the roots. Place a row against the board and draw some moist soil part of the way up. Set in another row of bunches and treat in like manner. When the bed is three or four feet wide, put in another board. A foot from this last board start another bed, and continue until the entire crop is stored. An important point is to keep the roots moist, but the stems and leaves must be dry. If the soil is dampened when the celery is being put in, no more moisture will probably be needed, but if rapid drying out should occur pour in water at intervals, taking care to keep it from the leaves. Keep the cellar as cool as possible and be particularly careful about ventilation. Keep the windows open as late as possible and bank them up only when there is danger of freezing.

Celery can be stored out of doors in about the same manner. Have the boards along the sides of the beds several inches higher than the tops of the plants, so that sticks can be laid across to support covering. During the fall and early winter a covering of straw well weighted down will be suf-

ficient. Later soil will have to be added. Or covering can be made of cold frame sash. During the day these can remain open and at night be covered with mats. Here, as in the cellar, especial care must be taken to give good ventilation. Also the covering must be removed after a rain so that the tops may dry off if the material does not turn water. Of course when very cold weather arrives, celery does not keep as well out of doors as in the cellar, but that to be used in the fall and early winter is better stored outside.—New England Homestead.

Reasons for Building a Granary.

I had been using an old-fashioned crib, such as used to be seen on almost every farm. It was on my place when I bought the farm, and I did not at first realize how much it would cost me to keep it there; but a few years' experience taught me that it was the most expensive way that could possibly be advised for storing corn, although upon posts, I never could keep rats, mice and squirrels out. I lined it with wire cloth, at considerable cost of time and money, and that did not avail anything. Every year bushels upon bushels of grain were destroyed. I have no doubt whatever that far more corn was wasted by vermin than it would have cost me to put up a good granary.

Finally I awoke to the sense of the luxury I was supporting in order to fatten a lot of rats and mice, and one day I laid siege to that corn crib and demolished it utterly. Then I got out timbers 8x8 for a good granary. The posts rest on stones, and it is four feet from the bottoms of the posts to the sills. The plates at one end project two feet, and slats slant backward for a corn department. The floor is of matched stuff. The sides are cribbed with hard pine, matched. An alley runs through the building from the door back to the corn-crib. Along the sides are arranged the bins for oats, buckwheat, shelled corn, etc. These are fitted out with movable boards in front, so that they may be taken out as the grain is lowered in the bin, and put in at threshing time. If any of the bins should not be needed, by taking out the boards in front a good place is provided for storing bags of bran, or barrels. My corn-sheller also finds a corner there.

The upper parts of the posts, below the sills, are neatly wrapped with tin to keep out mice. An easy pair of steps, which may be raised or lowered, furnish means of access.

I never saw but one mouse in this granary since I built it, and this was carried in a pile of bags. I had no peace until I got the cat and helped him to catch the mouse. Since then every bag that goes into the granary is carefully examined. Mice may be carried in also in baskets of stuff. This may, and should, be carefully guarded against. Of all the buildings I have put up, and the number is not small, none suits me better than my granary.—E. L. Vincent in The Epitome.

Dairy Improvement.

Many dairymen who are making little or no money from their herds get discouraged when you talk about improvement, because the goal to be attained is set so far ahead of them. Phenomenal cows, that are to the dairy like fancy trotting horses to the horse world, are held up as "examples" of what plodding dairymen should strive for.

The man who is told to emulate the course of his dairy brother possessing a 700 or 800-pound butter animal, has a herd of cows in his own barnyard that will not average probably over 150 pounds of butter each per annum. Here is a wide gap to be bridged, and it cannot be done with the milch animals he then possesses, or the rations he is then feeding. Phenomenal cows are practically out of reach of the average dairyman, and to make them they must be bred and fed toward that end for several bovine generations.

What is more practical and easily attainable is to increase the butter yield of cows from 150 pounds to 300 and even 400 pounds per annum. Set up a goal like this for the discouraged dairyman to aim at, and he has something accessible and in plain sight to work toward.

Take for an example the present mixed breed now represented by the cattle in his stable. They probably have the physical makeup to on an average yield a third or a half again as much milk and butter as they are now producing. If you believe them to be fairly good cows you should, as a preliminary step toward improvement, work them to their full capacities. This means that the feed question should receive your first especial attention, and should never be lost sight of while you are in the dairy business. You know a steam engine can run fast or slow, according to the quantity and quality of fuel being fed into the furnace.

In this regard any cow, however poor, is a great deal like a steam engine, and a liberal, well-apportioned diet will cause her to make steam (milk) to her full physical capacity.

Having tested your cows in this way you can then easily separate the drones from the workers, the "goats" from the "sheep." It is a losing policy to feed poor milch cows after you have proven that they are poor. Turn them into beef then, and breed for or buy better ones.

This is the second step toward improving a poor dairy. As I enjoined at the beginning, do not set your goal so far in advance of your capabilities and possibilities that you will make a failure in striving for it. Once on the right track, advance step by step until you have secured what you have striven for, better cows, more milk and real profits.—George E. Newell in the Cultivator.