

# NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—Short jaunty jackets that extend only a few inches below the waist line, take a permanent place among the latest styles, and will



WOMAN'S JACKET.

be much worn both on suits, with skirts to match, and as general utility wraps. The applied yoke is a marked feature and stamps the garment as being up-to-date at the same time that it is generally becoming.

The smart May Manton model shown is made of sibiline in the new shade of garnet, but corduroy in dark blue, gray, brown and tan is exceedingly fashionable for walking, shopping and out-door sports, and all suiting materials are appropriate, while cheviot and covert cloth make satisfactory jackets for general wear.

The backs fit snugly to the figure, being cut with side backs and under-arm gores, but the fronts are loose fitting and include single darts only. The yoke is applied over the cloth, but can be omitted when preferred and the little coat left plain, as shown in the small cut. The neck is finished with a regulation coat collar and lapels, but the velvet facing is applied in novel manner, the edge being cut in the Van



WOMAN'S KIMONO.

Dyck points that appear in the newest designs. The sleeves are in bell shape and flare becomingly over the hands. To cut this jacket for a woman of medium size two and a half yards of material forty-four inches wide, or two and an eighth yards fifty inches wide will be required when yoke is used; two yards forty-four inches or one and three-quarter yards fifty inches wide when jacket is made plain.

## Woman's Kimono.

The loose flowing kimono is a recognized and deserved favorite of womanhood. It is picturesque at the same time that it is comfortable, generally becoming at the same time that it is a negligee in every sense of the word. The May Manton original, from which the large drawing was made, is of white India wash silk, with figures of rich red and bands of plain silk to match, but Japanese crepe, flannel, cotton crepe, cashmere, flannel, nanette, cotton velour and fleece lined, albatross are all equally appropriate, which is best depending upon the use to which the garment is to be put. Silk and all fine materials are charming when it is to become a lounging robe worn in the boudoir or bedroom, flannels and the like are better when it is to serve as a bath robe.

The yoke, cut without seam, fits smoothly across the shoulders, but the main portion is arranged in gathers and joined to its lower edge. The sleeves are ample and in bell shape. The front and neck edges are finished with double bands that are turned over to form the collar, but the lower edge and sleeves are simply faced.

To cut this kimono for a woman of medium size nine yards of material twenty-one inches wide, seven and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, six and a quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or four and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with three and an eighth yards for bands.

Smooth Crowns on Children's Caps. Autumn millinery for little folks shows us smooth felt crowns set with brims of feecy felt, which imitates fur and is sometimes called fur felt. The join of the two kinds of felt looks awkward unless concealed by garniture of some kind. A handsome cordelier of heavy cable width, covered with drab silk, is wound in coils about the crown of a drab felt hat. Under the brim you see a glimpse of palest rose pink. This is taffeta ribbon mounted in a bandeau and wound about it, to make a little rose-tinted halo about the fair head under its sober cold-weather hat.

## Popularity of the Pendant.

The pendant is so popular that it is to be found now on bracelets. Beautiful silver bracelets, rather heavy and round, the silver representing a serpent, two heads of which meet. In the top of each of these heads is set one large or three smaller stones of some kind, precious or imitation, and a good-sized pendant hangs from the junction of the two.

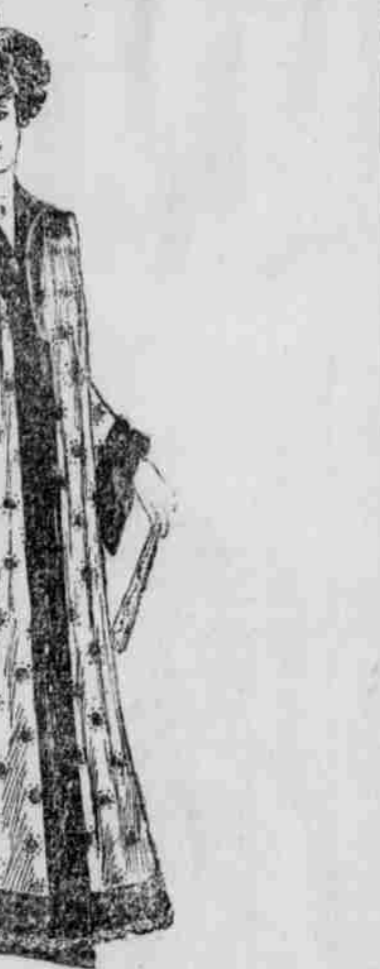
## A Fall Wrinkle.

A new fall wrinkle to secure fashion's desired width of skirt bottom, abandons the shaped flounce and substitutes a number of narrow widths instead.

Taffeta Collars on Automobile Coats. Triple stitched collars of taffeta, coachman style, of the color of the coat are to be seen on some automobile coats.

## Woman's Yoke Shirt Waist.

The shirt waist with a pointed yoke makes one of the notable features of autumn styles, and is shown in velvet, flannel, corduroy and similar materials. The May Manton model illustrated is made of the new, soft finished corduroy in Napoleon blue, worn with a tie and belt of black satin, and is singularly handsome and effective, the severe style suiting the material to a nicety. The original is made unlined but lighter weight materials are more satisfactory when the fitted foundation is used.



Yoke Shirt Waist.

The yoke is cut with two points at the back, one at each front, and is somewhat deeper than those of former years. The lower portion of the back is plain, the two box plaits being applied and stitched on each edge; but the fronts are arranged in three narrow box plaits each, which extend several inches below the yoke, then fall free and form folds. The sleeves are in shirt style with narrow cuffs that are buttoned over. The neck is finished with a regulation stock; the buttons are oxidized metal showing raised heads, but plain gilt or pearl are equally correct.

To make this shirt waist for a woman of medium size three and seven-eighths yards of material twenty inches wide, three and three-quarter yards



Yoke Shirt Waist.

twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide or two and an eighth yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### Mixed Food For Stock.

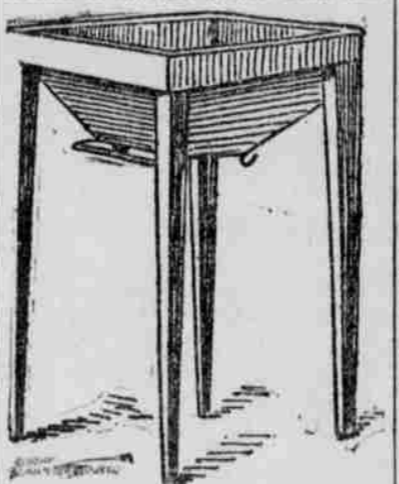
There is much to learn in regard to feeding. The common practice is to give the hay and grain separately. Experiments made to test the value of foods under different systems of feeding demonstrate that the best results are obtained when the grain is ground, the hay cut into short lengths, the bulky food then moistened, and the grain and hay mixed, which is done by sprinkling the ground grain over the hay. This mode demands more labor, but at the present time grinding mills and power feed cutters are cheap enough to be within reach of all. The mixed food is better digested, is relished, and a saving is effected in the quantity, as the careful preparation lessens the waste.

### Clay Floor For Dairy Cows.

Where one uses the ordinary stanchion for fastening dairy cows, we doubt whether the clay floor can be improved upon, writes Edward Montgomery to the Epitomist. A trough behind the cows is provided for the excrement. On the hard, level clay floor that reaches from stanchion to gutter or trough, a wide plank is placed parallel to the trough, and close up to it, to catch what manure falls to reach the trough. This is done as a protection to the clay, for the usefulness, perfection and durability of a clay floor depends upon its being kept dry. In making the floor, the moist clay should be well pounded in order to harden and solidify it, and the floor should be permitted to thoroughly dry before it is put to use, and kept dry. To no class of live stock does any kind of floor seem so acceptable as that of earth-nature's floor; and if the earth is of the right kind and treated in the right way in making the floor, it will usually prove the best floor of any, and the least costly.

### A Handy Bag Holder.

The accompanying cut shows an excellent sack holder that can readily be made by taking lath boards and cutting them in proper shapes and lengths, sizes, etc. The legs should consist of one and a half inch stuff,



nearly tapered, as suggested, and the hopper should extend below the point where the legs are fastened, to give room for hooks to hitch the sacks on white filling. The slide in the hopper enables one to close it, while removing a full sack and putting another in its place.—New York Tribune.

### Feeding Bees Extracted Honey.

Extracted honey is usually worth in market about half the price of comb honey. That is, it sells for about half, owing to the demand for the two articles. In extracting honey from the bees we ordinarily get about double the amount of pounds of honey, but the price being but one-half of that of comb, it is no more profitable. It has been supposed that by extracting all the honey, which would give us double the amount, that it would be a paying scheme to feed it back to the bees and have them store it in the section boxes in the form of comb honey. A few trials in this direction readily proved the contrary.

Numerous tests thus made in feeding back extracted honey have been attended with loss, as the number of pounds of comb honey produced was less than one-third, and in some cases plus boxes, but all consumed in the brood chamber by the bees. In case of a lot of surplus boxes near completion at the close of the honey season, it would pay to thus feed extracted honey so as to enable the bees to finish the boxes thus near completion, but further than this it is a loss to feed extracted honey thinking to have it stored into comb honey by the bees.

### Automatic Farm Gate.

The inventor of the gate illustrated in the accompanying picture claims to have designed a gate that will not sag, that will not be affected in its workings by snow-drifts, that does not open toward the party desiring to pass through, that has no latch to break nor springs to weaken and that it cannot be opened by live stock. If all these assertions are true the invention should certainly prove a success for its purpose. The gate proper is built on a rigid frame, and has one pivot pin near the bottom of the centre post. It will be observed that there is an arm extending beyond this pin into the well beneath, and on the end of this arm is the weight which acts as

a counterbalance. A person approaching from either direction will give a slight pull to the nearest handle, thus overcoming the slight surplus weight of the gate and tilting it vertically on its pivot until it clears the drive or



GATE WITH A VERTICAL MOVEMENT.

walk. After passing through the second handle is pulled and the gate again tilts to its normal position. The designer of this simple arrangement is Harvey P. Wellman, of Indiana.—Philadelphia Record.

### Droughts and Fertility.

The recent drought has been the means of leading to considerable discussion as to the best methods of mitigating the effects of dry periods, and before the present century passes it is probable that drought will no longer be the dread of farmers. Nature, however, never does anything but for the best, and if droughts are considered from all standpoints it will be found that there are some compensations for the damage inflicted. An excess of moisture carries away from the soil a large proportion of the soluble matter. The sea receives daily an immense amount of wealth from the soil that does not return, as the fisheries do not reclaim but a small fraction of that which is lost. The constant draining away of plant food would soon impoverish the earth, but for the manures and fertilizers applied, and although the loss of fertility from each farm may be small, yet it is large when the entire surface of the earth is considered. The rains, however, also dissolve and carry down into the subsoil some of the plant foods, and as the soil is largely composed of mineral matter, which is being dissolved to a certain extent at all times, wherever the solvent (water) goes, the dissolved mineral matter goes also. The subsoil itself is also rich in the mineral elements, such as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, phosphorus, silicates, sulphates, chlorides, etc. If the rain does not dissolve the mineral matter immediately it does later, as it becomes charged from decomposing vegetable matter, and it then has the power of dissolving some of the materials that are not soluble in pure water. The deeper the cultivation of the soil, and the better it is drained down in the subsoil, the lower the soil moisture descends and the more mineral matter is dissolved.

When the soil moisture is sufficient the plants thrive, but as the water is evaporated from above the moisture from below rises, through capillary attraction, and when the surface is very dry the dryness extending deep into the soil, the lower moisture—that is the subsoil—endeavors to find its way to the surface. This soil moisture is saturated with the dissolved mineral matter, and brings it up on its passage to the atmosphere, depositing it in the soil in proportion as evaporation occurs. Nature thus provides a way for restoring to the soil the mineral elements taken from the surface and carried down into the earth. But for this reclamation of the soluble plant foods the most fertile soils would soon be exhausted, and it is a fact that the soil is richer after a drought than before. This mode of saving the farmer from total loss may not be to his satisfaction, as he sees only his present loss, but he would be much poorer if the plant foods carried beyond his reach were never returned. It is not intended here to advocate the advantages of droughts, but until man discovers some mode for escaping them without losing that which is indispensable to his existence the drought is in his favor. Even the most approved methods of irrigation will not better his condition until the loss of plant foods is arrested. Irrigation, however, is practiced only where rain does not fall in excess, and where the farmer can also control his dry periods as well as his moisture.

Droughts are teaching farmers that they can control the supply of moisture. By deep plowing and careful preparation of the land an abundant supply of moisture can be stored in the lower soil. This moisture will come to the surface as soon as the upper soil becomes dry. The farmer can permit it to come within an inch or two of the surface, and then shut off the supply, by sealing the tops of the capillary tubes, which is done by covering them with dry dirt. These tubes are not made with dry, loose earth, but the dry earth becomes wet from rain, so as to compact it, the water from below can then pass through capillary tubes and come through. It is necessary, therefore, to cover the tops of these tubes after cultivating the soil to the depth of one or two inches, just enough to loosen the top soil, and bring the moisture as close to the surface as possible, in a manner so as not to break the roots of the plants. This soil moisture from below will contain large amounts of plant food which the rains dissolve and carried down, and as long as it is not allowed to escape it provides both food and water. The farmer who only gives his corn a certain number of "workings," without regard to conditions, must abandon his rule and work after each rain. The weeds will then be kept down because the moisture they require is below the dry soil. If the ground is well prepared before the seed is planted, so as to form a storehouse, or reservoir for moisture, and the topsoil kept loose, so as to form an earth blanket for preventing evaporation, droughts will be of benefit in bringing from below the various plant foods which belong to the surface soil.—Philadelphia Record.

## WOMAN'S WORLD

### CUBAN WOMEN'S PASTIMES.

Miss Silvia Alfonso Talks Entertainingly of Her Country Women.

Some interesting comments upon Cuban women were made by Miss Silvia Alfonso of Havana, while on a visit to New York City. Since the Americans have entered Havana in such numbers, she says, Cuban girls have noticeably begun to copy many of the ways of American women. They were formerly exceedingly quiet and domestic in their habits, seldom seen in the streets, except when necessary, and traveling little. Now they remain less secluded, appear frequently in public places and are beginning more generally to travel for pleasure.

"Really, they are taking quite an interest in sports now," continued Miss Alfonso, "but they hardly think it proper to ride bicycles yet. Some of them tried it for a while, but our life is so different from yours that no lady [with a marked stress on this word] likes to be seen on a bicycle. No, they do not play golf, but some of the girls are fond of tennis, and play well."

Miss Alfonso laughingly scouted the idea of the starting of any women's clubs in Cuba for some time to come. Public and even private schools are practically unknown. Miss Alfonso states, but girls of means are usually educated in their homes by private teachers and governesses. She was educated herself in this way in Havana. Occasionally parents send their children to New York City or to some foreign city to be educated. Science and mathematics enter little into a girl's education, but much attention is paid to the study of languages.

"Oh, nearly everybody of education can speak English," Miss Alfonso exclaimed, "and French as well. We think it a great accomplishment to speak well in many languages. And the young women do a great deal of painting, and, of course, beautiful embroidery. They are always taught singing and piano playing and all things of that sort."

On being asked whether the women were interested in charitable or philanthropic work, she admitted that many of them were. A popular method among them of raising money for these objects is to give a ball, at which the patrons pay liberally.

The beauty contests, such as that in which Miss Alfonso was elected queen, occur only once in three or four years, being conducted by some Havana newspaper. Occasionally a ball is given to the newly elected queen, and no little excitement reigns for the time among the young girls prominent in society, for no married woman is eligible for votes in these contests.

### Furs For Cool Days.

There has been some effort in the fur world to popularize in fur the long coat so stylish in cloth. But when in buying women feel their weight, their choice usually falls upon the short jacket. This latter, in length from eighteen to twenty-four inches, in Persian lamb or seal, will be the popular fur jacket of the coming season. Collar and revers of chinchilla, mink or sable will be their universal adjunct. A new touch is given this year's revers by "flocking." Hitherto revers have always been flat, but the new ones have a graceful curve that is an entirely new feature. Fitted backs with fuller skirts will also mark the new fur jackets.

Neck scarfs will continue to be as much worn as formerly, and that leaves nothing more to be said. The latest shape is reversible—may be worn flat or turned up like a storm collar. Late neck scarfs range in length from twenty to forty inches, the longer ones, however, being worn by more elderly women.

Lynx, which is a fine silky black, is the correct and fashionable fur for mourning wear.

Seal, Russian sable, baby lambskin, sea otter, brown marten, stone marten, pine marten, silver fox, blue fox and chinchilla form a quite comprehensive list of the stylish furs for the winter.

The round barrel-shaped or so-called "granny" muffs are still to remain in vogue. They are to be, if anything, larger than ever in the same furs to match the neck piece, sable, stone marten, chinchilla, etc., being the vogue.

Fur bands of seal, ermine, chinchilla, sable and mink, in both wide and narrow widths, will be very swagger for adorning evening cloaks. Very deep collars of fur are also almost indispensable adjuncts of these wraps. The latter idea in these collars forms a triple cape effect, sometimes almost reaching the waist.—Philadelphia Record.

The Charm of Cordiality. It isn't enough to have gone through the world merely greeting people and recognizing their existence simply because we could not well avoid doing so. It is truly a duty that we owe to our fellow-associates that we know something of the art of being cordial.

Some folks are born with a knack in this line, others never see the plain necessity for cordiality—as it rests with themselves—and again there are others who early in life realize that there is so thing wrong in their dispositions and immediately set about the correcting of them. These are the wise ones. The ones lacking in wisdom go all the days of their poor, narrow lives, blinding the world and the people in it, and declare that more than half of what one hopes and dreams of doing all proves a failure, no matter how hard one may try.

The cordial man or woman is willing to meet the world half way. That is what the world likes. It is a grim old world—if you meet it with anything but a smiling face.

with the business world she finds almost a hearty greeting awaiting her there.

There is a certain reserve that is always necessary, and this the dignified woman instinctively preserves, but there is such a thing, you know, as carrying a reserve a degree too far. It becomes an affection of timidity.

It is a wrong impression entertained by many of the most sensible women that a cordial manner might be mistaken for a lack of proper dignity. The truly womanly woman may risk being cordial. She need never be afraid of being misunderstood. Cordiality will never be confounded with familiarity.—Detroit Free Press.

### Queen's Bedroom on Yacht.

The bedroom of Queen Alexandra on the King's new yacht is decorated in "Adam" style, paneled in white, and has a canopy bed with draperies suspended from the ceiling. The furniture is of satinwood, exquisitely grained and upholstered with delicate green silk and damask. The dressing table has a glass top and all the fittings are silver.

On the upper deck is a lounging room of great beauty. The sconce wall lights are of silvered bronze, the ceiling is divided with ribs, and at the far end access is given to a smoking room, three sides of which are windowed. This apartment, which is rather of a Chippendale character, is paneled with fine, dark mahogany up to the ceiling, and the bookcase, the coffee, writing and card tables and luxurious lounges, with coverings in deep royal red leather, are also of rich mahogany.

The suite assigned to the Princess Victoria consists of bedroom with bath and dressing rooms. The walls of the bedroom are covered with a delicate chintz above the paneled white dado and the main color note is of blue. Opposite the royal sleeping apartments is the royal drawing room, an apartment of noble proportions, exquisitely decorated with fine detail, in sympathy with the character of the Adam style, with a leaning to Louis XVI.

Clothes For the College Girl. A college girl's outfit should contain one white dress suitable for an evening entertainment. Heretofore these have been of organdy, but this season fine batiste, Persian lawn or Swiss mull are preferred. These are made with a lining of white, pink or blue, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. Her outfit should further consist of several walking skirts, shirt waists of flannel and albatross, plenty of comfortable underclothing, suitable outer garments, a waterproof coat, rubber shoes, an umbrella, several pairs of shoes, a warm wrapper, a couple of good dresses and plenty of handkerchiefs, stockings, belts, collars, ties and other small belongings.—Ladies' Home Journal.

### No Portals For Great Britain.

Miss Margaret Hall, the young Scotchwoman who applied to the Court of Session of Edinburgh for permission to become a solicitor, has had her petition denied. Lord Adam, Lord Kinnear and Lord Pearson were unanimous with the other learned judges called into consultation in saying that they had no power to admit the young woman to the law agent's examination. There must be a change in the law, they declared, before it would be legal for a woman to practice as a solicitor in Scotland. Countries in which women are admitted to the bar include Russia, France and America.

### Lined Parasols.

There is one very decided objection to all the transparent materials used in parasols—that they afford so little protection from the sun, and it is in consequence of this that among the most of the newest things are India silk parasols, with a lining of rose pink, which gives a most becoming tint to the complexion.



One, two or three straps adorn the modish sandal slipper.

Long boots, reaching almost to the feet, are among the striking accessories to the autumn costume.

The three bunched skirt will be worn in the winter, and tucking will retain its popularity, especially for wool gowns.

Eastern pearls and turquoise are combined in the neck chains so much in favor and amethysts are being worn again, often in combination with diamonds.

Petticoat tops of silk jersey cloth used as a deep yoke are coming into favor. The cloth fits snugly around the hips and extends nearly to the knee, and is finished with an accordion flounce of taffeta.

Round English walking hats of grey beaver are pretty for fall wear. One piece of the shapely of a pencil, tie in powder knots, fry in deep fat, dust with powdered sugar.

Tiny buckles or buttons are much chosen now to set off the high belts which are made of velvet straps arranged in fan shape front and back. The buckles are placed at the points or extremities of the ribbon straps.

Mock jewels of silk embroidery on black hose are among the latest fads. One extremely pretty pair displayed recently had a dainty all over lace pattern running half way up the stocking, and the jewels were worked in red and white over the instep.

To cover the safety pins, that have been found the best devices for keeping the skirt and waist together, a tight-fitting band of webbing is now worn around the waist, fastened in front with a buckle. The webbing makes a good foundation for the outside belt.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS:



### A Cushion For the Music Room.

A cushion lately seen, that was intended for a dainty music-room, was of white repped silk. A mandolin, flute and guitar tied together with some graceful loops and ends of ribbons formed the design that was outlined in a narrow gold cord. A wide ruffle of point d'esprit had its dots covered with gold thread, and was put on over a second ruffle of thin white silk with hemstitched edge.

### Sleeping Rooms For Children.

A physician gives the following hints regarding proper sleeping rooms for the children:

The sunniest and best room in the house is not too good for the child.

The apartment should be ventilated during the night as well as the day.

A sick child should never occupy an inside room. Fresh air is a prime necessity.

Gas stoves consume the air required by the child, and are not advisable in a sleeping room.

No sweeping should be done while the children are in the room. If, however, because of sickness, this is necessary, dust the furniture and floor with a moist cloth and use a carpet sweeper instead of a broom.

### Hints For Hanging Pictures.

An old rule for hanging pictures was that water-colors, blacks-and-whites and oils should not be hung in the same room, but this rule is rarely regarded now. It is, however, haphazard to see them arranged in the same group, and a little care will easily avoid it. It has come to be pretty well understood that pictures should not be hung on a level, though this rule does not mean that there should be no symmetry or plan in the grouping.

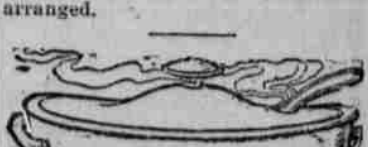
Too heavy pictures should not top very light ones; a natural sense of proportion must be regarded. With this general idea in mind square, oblong and oval pictures may be satisfactorily arranged, always premising that the pictures are worth hanging in any event.

### The Care of Bed Linen.

Snowy whiteness is a desideratum in sheets and pillow cases. Bed linen is so often improperly laundered that a word or two on the subject will not come amiss. Bed linen should be washed separately from the other laundry work and no starch should be used. If ironed while still quite damp there will be sufficient stiffness given to the sheets to make them appear well, and they will certainly prove far more comfortable to the sleeper than if starch were used. Do not fail to have the bed linen thoroughly aired and dried before it is put away in piles in a close closet.

With fresh and dainty bed linen the matter of making an attractive bed becomes an easy task. It is remarkable how few people know how to make a bed in an attractive manner. Never "spread up" a bed. Every morning the covers should all be removed and the clothing hung in such a way that a fresh current of air can pass through it. The mattress should be turned so that the air can also reach every part of it, and before making the bed the position of the mattress should be changed so that the wear shall not fall upon the same part.

One of the first requisites for a well-made bed is that the sheets should be of ample length. Allow plenty of material, so that the sheets may be well tucked in at the sides and foot. There should be at least three pairs of sheets provided for each bed. Three pairs of pillow cases, three bolster cases and two white spreads for every-day use will prevent awkwardness in case of sickness. Care should be taken to keep the bed in the guest room attractively arranged.



## HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Bow Knots—Beat two eggs. Add one-third of a cup of sugar, one tablespoonful each of cream and melted butter, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and mace and flour enough to make a stiff dough. Roll into small pieces the shape of a pencil, tie in powder knots, fry in deep fat, dust with powdered sugar.

Cucumber Relish—Use good-sized green cucumbers, cut off the ends, peel the cucumbers, and then grate them. Drain the liquid from the pulp and place it by the same quantity of good vinegar. Season with salt, some black pepper and a little cayenne to suit the taste, and if desired, add a little onion juice. Mix the ingredients and put into jars and seal.

Broiled Tomatoes—Cut the tomatoes in halves, sprinkle the insides of the shells with fine bread crumbs, salt and pepper, place them in a double boiler, and broil over the fire for ten minutes, having the outside next the fire. Carefully slip them on a hot dish and put bits of butter here and there on each slice. Put the dish in the oven ten minutes and then serve.

Breakfast Puffs—Two cups of soft milk, one-half tablespoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, one egg and flour enough to roll out like biscuit dough. Cut into narrow strips an inch wide and three inches long; fry in hot lard like doughnuts; or fry in a spider with an ounce each of lard and butter, turning and browning all four of the sides. Serve hot, excellent with coffee.