

# FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE FAIR

New York City.—Norfolk styles make a marked feature of the season, and are noticeable in waists as well as jackets. The smart May Mantion



MISSIE'S NORFOLK WAIST.

model shown is made on the latest lines and is correct in every detail. As shown the material is fine serge flannel woven in a pretty fancy plaid, collars, cuffs and belt being of black velvet, but plain flannel, corduroy, velveteen, striped flannel, cashmere and all waist and dress materials are suitable, as the design is equally appropriate for the costume and the old waist.

The foundation, or fitted lining, is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. The waist proper is laid in box pleats that are stitched at their under folds and extend from the neck and shoulders, the closing being effected by means of buttons and buttonholes worked through the pleat at the centre front. The two seamed sleeves are in dress style with slightly flaring cuffs. The neck is finished with a standing collar that terminates in a point, and at the waist is a narrow curved belt.

To cut this waist for a miss of fourteen years of age three and a half yards of material twenty inches wide, three and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide

demand; abundant use will be found for demi-long piques on hats of every description in vogue; and tips will hold up, brims, and otherwise appear in the garnishing of fashionable hats. Mountings of small tips supplemented by a wisp algrette will continue to trim bonnets. Compromises, however, in respect of cost, will be found in the use (instead of ostrich) of the long plume made of the feathers of the goose, the turkey, the duck, the chicken and the barnyard fowls generally, and plumes of all varieties of pheasants will be in exceptionally high favor. Breast mountings, pom-poms and quills were as notable in the recent as in the earlier millinery exhibitions, with the neigleur treatment of plumage, the painting, stencilling, dotting and spangling heretofore remarked upon, and wings are coming again into notice.

## Slippers Are Much Worn.

Quite the most pronounced fad that has been taken up for some years is that for slippers. They are worn at all times, even for traveling, and they have almost ousted low shoes, except for hard use. There seems no explanation of how it began, but the fact remains that in order to be in it a woman must have a pair of black, high-tongued slippers for general wear. They take the place of nice low shoes. Wide buckles are a feature of them, and any metal is correct, although silver is the favorite. With them are worn either very open-work black stockings or fancy colored ones.

## A Coquettish Little Garment.

A smart bolero of Irish point lace is made double breasted and the amplitude in width atones for the excessive shortness of a coquettish little garment. This is fastened on the left side with three flat buttons about the size of a penny and gleaming like guinea gold. Three seems to be the canonical number for these beautiful fastenings. They look like golden pennies and have none of the superficial aspect of cheap gilt buttons.



A COMFORTABLE HOUSE GOWN.

will be required, with three-eighths yards of velvet to trim as illustrated.

## A Becoming Home Gown.

Comfortable home gowns, that are tasteful and becoming at the same time that they can be slipped on with ease, are essential to every woman's outfit. The charming May Mantion model shown in the large illustration fulfills all the requirements and has the merit of being in the latest style. The original is made of turquoise blue chaille with black figures, the front and undersleeves being of plain blue Sapho satin. The revers of black velvet and the edging a fancy galleon, in which threads of gold are woven, but many equally satisfactory materials might be suggested. Cashmere, albatross, princess crepe, nun's veiling and French flannel are all fashionable, while soft silk always make a handsome gown.

The back is fitted with a centre seam, side-tracks and under-arm gores that curve to the figure and give a princess effect. The full front is tucked to yoke depth, then falls free, its edges being attached under the fronts proper, which are turned back to form revers. Beneath is a snugly fitted body lining that extends slightly below the waistline. The fancy sleeves are arranged over fitted linings and are curved at the lower edge where they fall over soft puffs. At the front is a velvet ribbon that is attached at the under-arm seams, brought around to the front and bowed.

To cut this gown for a woman of medium size thirteen yards of material twenty-one inches wide, eleven yards twenty-seven inches wide or seven yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with two and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide for full front and undersleeves and seven-eighths yards of velvet to trim as illustrated.

## Plumage For Winter Millinery.

According to the Millinery Trade Review, ostrich plumes enrich many of the Paris pattern hats, and will be extensively used in the decoration of hats turned out by our own milliners, despite their increased expensiveness because of the war in South Africa. Long feathers will sweep around the brims of the large hats, art coming to the assistance of nature if the plume grown on the wing of the bird should lack in length for the modiste's



A POPULAR BRIST WAIST.

three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

The Catalpa Hawk Moth. The catalpa hawk moth is the butterfly that lays eggs on the catalpa trees. They have only once before appeared so far north as this season. They have many enemies, and Paris green also destroys them.

## The Flavor of Bacon.

The plans of hogpens here shown are largely original with myself. They comprise a movable house six by six feet, which can be placed anywhere on the farm during summer, and drawn into a partially open shed for

## New Varieties of Potatoes.

Many varieties of potatoes come and go, and but for the continued introduction of new varieties potatoes would soon be scarce. This is due to careless selection of seed. All the tubers of a crop are sold for seed, when only the best should be selected. If the largest tubers from the thriftest and strongest plants only are retained for seed there would be an improvement in the old varieties instead of deterioration in quality. But as long as seed potatoes bring good prices there will be good and inferior seed used.

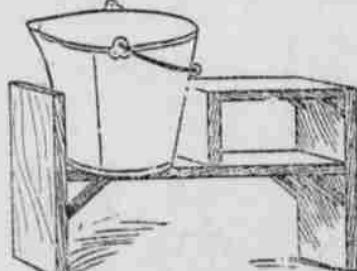
## Crop Rotation.

An intelligent crop rotation should always be selected and rigorously adhered to upon every farm, but no rule can be laid down that will apply to all cases. However, some crop of the leguminous family should as a rule come into crop rotation once in five or six years, as it possesses the power of restoring the fertility to the soil in a degree that no other crop does. Most leguminous crops are paying in themselves and they aid greatly in keeping up the nitrogen supply in the soil, without going to the expense of buying it in commercial fertilizer. Some varieties of clover, cow peas, soja beans, etc., will usually succeed well enough to warrant raising.

## Compost Heaps.

Some farmers and gardeners have a compost heap for providing fine manure to flower plants and tender vegetables. Compost is simply fresh manure mixed with muck, dirt or any absorbent material that is in fine condition. The heap is kept under cover, and if a large supply of material has been collected, making a bulky heap, the scoundrels and urine are thrown upon the mass. It must be worked over so as to secure decomposition of all materials, and if it heats too much more dry dirt must be added. If the farmer would treat all the manure made on his farm as so much compost there would be a great saving of plant food. The principal value of compost is its fine mechanical condition and its careful handling under shelter.

A Milking Stool For Restless Cows. The accompanying sketch is of a milk-stool that was found to be very convenient in dry time or in milking restless cows. The two upright pieces



forming the legs and end of the stool are made of two by fours, about a foot long. The support for the bucket and the seat are made of inch boards. It is well to put three corner blocks under the seat and bucket boards as stays or braces. The most restless cow cannot upset a bucket on this stool.—New England Homestead.

## Sheep Help the Pasture.

It is well known that cattlemen are apt to have a prejudice against sheep. Probably on the great ranges, where the flocks of sheep are counted by the thousands, they crop pretty close and there is not much left for the cattle. So, also, it is said that the cattle do not like the odor where sheep are pastured in great numbers.

But this is a different matter from keeping a few sheep to run with the cattle. They are often a positive benefit to the pasture. Some one who claims to know says that of about six hundred varieties of weeds that are common in our fields, sheep are known to eat 515 varieties, while horses, cattle and dogs eat but a few each. Whether this is exactly correct or not we know that sheep destroy many weeds that our other farm animals do not care for or will not eat unless starved to it, and this is why four or six sheep can be kept in a pasture with each cow, and they will eat what the cow leaves, and by the destruction of weeds and the fertilizer they leave in the field, will enable the pasture to furnish better feed for the cows than there, at least after the sheep have run with them one year.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

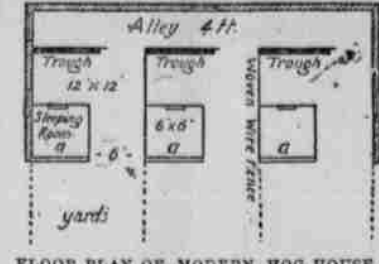
## The Shepherd Dog.

The worthless cur is not only the butt of many jokes but the subject of much serious thought on the part of all interested in the financial matters of public officials. That there is much truth in the opprobrious epithets cannot be denied. There are many dogs not worth the "salt of their porridge." On the other hand, in every farming community there are dogs which pay their way several times over each year; and such are entitled not only to protection, but gratitude. One that I know of, besides giving the alarm on numerous occasions when there was something wrong with the stock, was once the direct means of revealing an attempt to burglarize. A good shepherd will assist materially in rounding up the herd. How great the value is for this purpose is not fully realized. But let it become temporarily disabled, and how soon the cattle will discover and take advantage of it. Then the number of steps which the faithful dog daily saves—the runs through the long, dewy grass—will be better appreciated. In the hands of a skilful trainer, the

shepherd dog is one of the most faithful and intelligent of beasts. Churn ing, carrying messages, etc., are frequently accomplished by it. This training should be done when it is a pup, and whipping sparingly used. Three or four sharp blows are the extreme limit, and a blow too much will ruin the animal, making it sullen or treacherous. If it inclines to run at the heads of cattle, keep it behind by means of a cord.—Bessie L. Putnam in The Epitomist.

## Twentieth Century Hogpens.

The plans of hogpens here shown are largely original with myself. They comprise a movable house six by six feet, which can be placed anywhere on the farm during summer, and drawn into a partially open shed for



FLOOR PLAN OF MODERN HOG HOUSE.

winter quarters. With chain attached these small houses may be drawn by a horse anywhere. The front and back sills are raised two inches above lower edge of side sills so as not to obstruct when moving from place to place.

The large building, half the front of which is open, is required for winter and spring. The small houses are drawn from their summer stands in



SUMMER HOGPEN ON RUNNERS.

the pasture fields, through the six-foot open front of each pen and put in place as shown for a sleeping room. In this large building or shed the floor should be of cement, but it does well without any floor except for the alley. Strong woven wire fencing divides the pens and extends out to form yards. A feed room attached to shed would



AN OPEN FRONT HOG HOUSE.

be an advantage. These small six-foot houses make a much better sleeping place than an ordinary pen, and are also the best for sow to farrow in.—J. A. Macdonald, in Orange Judd Farmer.

## How to Control Swarming.

Swarming in bee economy is nature's method of propagation for the race, and in the state of domestication it is the business of the apiarist to control the bees as no other domestic animals are controlled for the benefit of those who possess them. Let bees swarm at will, and they will invariably swarm to excess, in which case there will be but a small crop of honey.

Naturally, a beginner in bee culture is more or less anxious and pleased to see his bees under the swarming impulse, and even under the influence of the swarm mania, because he desires increase; but there comes a time when the apiarist is as large as he wants it, or can profitably handle, and then the swarm craze may nearly craze him. Well, perhaps it might, for more close thought and careful experimenting has been expended along this line of controlling swarming so as to procure the largest possible yield of honey, than in any other branch of the business.

Swarming, to a large extent, however, is very easily controlled by simply going through the hives once a week and removing the queen cells; though, in truth, many colonies will scarcely attempt to swarm at all if they have plenty of room to work and store money in. Indeed, it is usually the lack of room and the crowded condition of the hive that induces swarming.

Prior to swarming, bees begin operations for it some eight or ten days by the construction of queen cells, the number varying from half a dozen to a dozen, and in some cases, which are rare, however, to twenty-five or more. Again, some races of bees are inclined to build more queen cells than others, and such are likewise more extreme swarmers.

Generally the swarm will issue in eight days after beginning the queen cells, and that is the first swarm; moreover, when the cells are eight days old they are sealed over, at which time the swarms are due to come off, and if the weather is good it seldom fails.

The old queen, of course, will leave with the first swarm, and only queen cells be left in the hive. These cells will begin to hatch in just eight days more, making sixteen days from the time they were begun. At the hatching of these young queens, swarms will issue daily perhaps for several days. Therefore, it is more particular to the after swarming that is so objectionable, as the swarms are usually small, while the queens that accompany them are virgin queens; furthermore, the excessive swarming weakens the parent stock so that neither will amount to anything the remainder of the season.

Only the first swarm, containing the old queen, is desirable, and any after swarming may be easily checked by removing the queen cells after the first swarm has issued. That is, all cells but one should be taken out; this will supply the old stock with a queen and leave it in a fair condition for storing honey, and may, if the young queen is successful in becoming fertile and begins laying, place it among the most profitable colonies of the season.—Fred. S. Sibley, in The Country Gentleman.

Many birds have the gift of ventriloquism.



POWDER AND PATCHES.

## Early Eighteenth Century Artificialities Again the Thing.

Slowly but surely fashion is tending toward a revival of bewitching eighteenth century artificialities. Already rouge and powder are no disgrace—unless they are too patently rouge and powder; heels have grown high and foolish once more, and the scattered velvet dots of the new mask veil "as nearly imitate the beauty patch" of departed days as the imitations of veils will allow.

The illusion is dispelled, however, by the wicked fashion in which the modern patch disports itself. As in yore olden time, the beauty spot is called a mouche fly, literally—for mouche veils is the title of the voilettes, and the really correct caper is to have only one on the veil, which according to all tradition must rest as near a dimpled chin as possible. The trouble with the mouche veils is that there are too many mouches to dispose harmoniously over a single countenance. So it comes about that one sees strange sights, sometimes noses, ears and chins blotched in a way that suggests retirement from the public gaze.

Among the season's frivolities some tiny fans of the Watteau genre seem to emphasize the possibility of the historic revival the brocades, enameled buttons and other rich trifles are already suggesting. Across the white or tinted satin of these fans gallant lords and fair ladies play a shepherd and shepherdess, holding very white sheep in ribboned leash, and dancing the minuet between times. At the outer sticks is the most enchanting detail of all—a tiny oval mirror (named miniature fashion, with enameled wreaths or a gold rim to imitate a waved ribbon). This tiny oval top in a true lover's knot, and the top of the trifle, which comes under the Louis XVI. head, may be had anywhere from \$10 to \$40. They may be dangerous instruments of coquetry in the hands of the right woman. But as yet only expensive jewels are showing them.

The fine lines which display in set pieces for special use wreaths and miniature frames inclosing a monogram or crest are another gathering from the past. Some of the imported, thin frocks show the most extravagant designs in these rich insects, one in white running to groups of black swallows. In great medallions, too, there will be stiff bouquets, vases with flowers and the prim boxed tree seen in all the gardens of Paris.

But to return to rouge and powder, remember that to be found out is the real wickedness of cosmetics. The modern blush is a thing of art. It is chiefly induced through the medium of grease paint, which is more satisfactory and less harmful than dry rouge, and after it is applied—using the fingers always for this purpose—it is worked into the cuticle until all outline is lost. A suggestion of red over the eyelids on the bottom of the chin and ear lobes also adds to naturalness. For darkening the eyes, brown, blue or black cosmetic pencils are used, the shadow also being carefully modeled with the fingers into the pores. Last, but not least, avoid an adhesive powder, the sort that will stick whatever comes and never at any time makes the face look human. Besides the sloven look these give, the sticking quality is declared to be injurious, and if madam wants really to look dainty in her make-up a dust of some harmless baby powder is all that is necessary.—Washington Star.

## Two Autumn Favorites.

Boas, neck ruffles and corduroy seem to be having it all their own way in the shops these days. Every shop has special attractions in neck fixings and the variety is bewildering. There are enormous ruffles of white or colored mousseline, lace or chiffon, with long ends of plisse, daphanous stuff, which in their turn are ruffled and frilled and stuffed with lace, chiffon or narrowest gauze ribbon. Then there are boas of lace with ends of gauze or ribbon or mousseline and chenille, and some of the tiny ruffles which ornament these boas are edged with the most delicate of lace edgings, black for white boas and white for black boas being the usual order. Fichu boas are graceful, and to tall women they should be most becoming. Some of these have a collar of plain or folded chiffon, edged with a narrow frill of plisse material. This is brought over the shoulders and caught in at either side just below the shoulders in front. The ends broaden as they fall and at the knee are sometimes a couple of yards wide, although, of course, the plisse material takes up most of this material. These boas are worn instead of a wrap or for an extra bit of buoy over an evening cloak.

Another autumn craze is corduroy. It was worn last winter. It was even popular. But this season it bids fair to enjoy a future of favor. For rainy-day suits and those trim, short-skirted morning costumes which are becoming so fashionable in this day of good health and good sense, cotton corduroy is an ideal material. It is light in weight, but warm enough for winter wear; pretty, youthful, stylish, and comes in the most becoming of colors. The browns and tans are probably the best for wear, and black is the least serviceable; but blue, green, purple and red can be bought in soft, lovely shades and look well for as long as the average wearer cares to have them do so. Silk corduroy is a different story. It is much more expensive and more to be expected of it, but while it wears longer with good treatment than the cotton variety would, it could not stand the wear and tear of cotton corduroy any better than silk velvet could.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## Massaging the Hair.

"No, I do not use the brush for my hair, says to assist in its final arrange-

ment. I use a piece of pure silk cloth the size of a man's handkerchief, or larger. I begin at the roots of the hair, giving the scalp a thorough massage to remove the accumulated refuse that is daily deposited at each root in a tiny mound, at the same time stimulating the minute muscles, veins and nerves of the scalp. Thus I get a liberal supply of blood at that part of the body. Then I begin to go over the entire length of the hair, taking as much as will go comfortably and daily between the palms of my hands, which are covered with the silk.

"The hair is rubbed vigorously from root to tip. Then the blood having been started circulating along each hair, I take a strand in one hand covered by the silk and stroke it the entire length, going over it as if with a brush. This stroking is accelerated until the hair takes on quite a sheen, which is the main attraction of this method.

"What made me take to the silk? Well, in New York City, at the horse show, I noticed the attendants carefully wrapped the horses' manes and tails in silk rags for the hours when they were not on exhibition. The attendants said this was to gloss up the hair. I reasoned, what is good for horses' manes and tails must be good for our hair, too.

"I tried to put in practice what I had learned; but the silk would slip off after being bound over my hair at night, so for a while I gave it up. Later, following up the silk idea, I remembered cleansing my hair once, while traveling, by rubbing around the roots with a silk handkerchief, which not only removed much of the car dirt, but left an exhilarating feeling over my scalp, hair and even my face. This started me to massaging my hair rather than brushing it. Soon I saw a sheen not there before. That's all."—New York Herald.

## Carved Hatpins.

As the craze for decoration increases hatpins are brought in to share it. The carved hatpin is not uncommon, but the pin of intricate silver, with jewels set in, is showier. The most unusual forms are seen, and in some of the new pins the heads are so elaborate that they form a part of the hat trimming. They protrude far out at the side of the hat, instead of lying in close, next to the crown, as the old-fashioned hatpin was wont to lie, and they are rich with the semi-precious stones and heavy with the gold and silver of which they are composed. More and more elegant do they become until the purchase of a hatpin forms a large part of the expense of a hat, for, of course, the hatpin must match the millinery of the hat.

## The Three-Quarter Cutaway.

The military coat, the three-quarter Paquin jacket and the Louis XVI. coat all have skirts, and all fall below the waist. They are welcome as a change from the perpetual short-waisted boleros and Etons we have worn for so long a time.

Three-quarter length coats are the rule, and this obtains whether one has a single-breasted or double-breasted pattern.

Short women and plump girls should have the long coats carefully cut away or else they will look ridiculously shortened and stumpy. The cut-away type is extremely becoming to all very thin women, and even this class look fashionably slender with the rounded off border of cutaway coats.

## Ostrich Feathers Galore.

Ostrich feathers will be very conspicuous in millinery next autumn, and birds' plumage of all sorts dyed in all sorts of colors, is being made up into breasts, wings and birds, as real as the genuine songsters for winter hat ornaments.



The up-to-date work basket has a leather cover which protects its contents from dust.

Pearls in rings are in some cases as large as marbles and larger ones are set in neck ornaments.

Pretty little stockings with soft ends are made of China silk crepe with a pattern in bright-colored flowers.

Large black pearls make beautiful earrings. One pretty pair has a tiny diamond at the top of each pearl.

Wide felt sailor hats for the children have the rims of the heavy fur felt, the crowns of the smooth felt, and a simple band of silk around the crown.

Large French roses are being worn as hair ornaments, and pink and white camellias. Almost every variety of fanciful decoration for this purpose takes among women just now.

Gray is a beautiful color, and a handsome coat of pale gray cloth, three-quarter length with a pleated back, has applications of leaves in heliotrope velvet around the edge and on the yoke.

All-feather hats are charming where they are well made, and one made entirely of one kind of feathers—nothing but the feathers in light—and these of a fine mottled black and white, having the effect of gray, is one of the prettiest hats to be seen.

A red silk waist has stitched side pleats, which face to the centre, where they leave only sufficient space for a line of small black silk buttons. The waist is stitched with black and the true is deepened by a narrow, pointed silk braid which edges every pleat.

Long coats for little children are some of them of corduroy, double-breasted, with large brass buttons on either side. There are broad lapels at the neck, but they fasten up close in the throat, as all winter coats for children should, and there is a little standing collar of the material.

A pretty nightdress made in a becoming fashion, with a round yoke of lace insertion, finished around the throat with a simple edge of lace, is buttoned down the left side instead of opening at the centre of the front. This is good, for there is no break in the centre of the pretty yoke to spoil its effect. The break when it comes is up on the shoulder.



THE NEWEST IN CHINA.

Many Pleasing Novelties in Dishes and Relics—A Treat.

The hawthorn pattern is among the most popular and most attractive decorations of the blue and white Chinese ware.

Pancake dishes are a quite recently introduced household novelty that are very convenient. These have quite a deep round plate, with a perforated cover that fits over the inside of it. This keeps the cakes warm, yet allows the steam to escape. These with the plate and lid embellished with gold-dashed wreaths of small roses are more than usually desirable.

Cups and saucers and plates of royal blue with rosebud decoration are among the latest patterns offered for odd table pieces. The old-time flowered china of our grandmothers' day is also much sought this fall. Tiny Cupids and shepherdesses disport themselves as a decoration upon still other pieces shown very lately.

Dainty oil and vinegar cruetts of Venetian stained glass are offered as adjuncts to the salad set.

Venetian vases in colorings of green, blue and gold imitate very closely the costly Sevres, and are really very like and quite attractive in themselves, notwithstanding that imitations as a rule are not desirable.

A basket form with an over-top handle constitutes the exceedingly dainty shape of a new bonbon dish. A single full-blown rose is its design, supported by tiny feet of little green buds and leaves.

China butter sets are a new notion that is quite popular, mostly in Haviland. A shallow bowl, with inside dish, holds the pat of butter. A dozen individual bowls to match complete the set.

The warm browns, yellows and brilliant reds of Lowwale, just like the woods in fall, seem particularly timely as a purchase just now. The vases are most attractive in shape and decoration, too.

Fruit pitchers to accompany the berry course are recently introduced, and pretty table pieces. These have a rich dark background on which is a charming fruit decoration, according to the use to which it is to be put. For use with peaches the decoration is to match; crimson strawberries adorn another style. These little pitchers will hold about a pint of cream, and certainly make a convenient as well as ornamental table appointment.

So-called flower pouches are among the latest table flower holders. One dainty one was of green glass, the upper or vase part drawn in the centre like a bag, with a broad, flat bottom and wide rim to allow of a foliage border. Long-stemmed carnations, with a border of magnolia, are suggested as a lovely accompaniment of a green glass vase.—Philadelphia Record.

## The Conventional Parlor.

The conventional parlor decorative scheme of the hour just now is white woodwork, daintily striped or set patterned paper, furniture graceful, oftenest of old mahogany, old-fashioned sofas, quaint straight-backed chairs, tables with twisted legs and curved claw feet, and cabinets with traceried glass doors are on a scale with the upholstery of flowered tapestry.

The correct living room scheme seeks much bolder effects. Golden bronze burlap covers the wall to the braided shelf with a paneled green ceiling above. Furniture of very dark weathered or Flemish oak and much brass in the ornaments, lamps, hangings, cushions, etc., is the very latest scheme for such a room.



Potato Salad—Cut potatoes into dice until you have a pint. Dice half a pint of crisp celery and cut six hard boiled eggs into circles. Toss together with a boiled dressing and chill by placing near the ice. Garnish with rounds of eggs and blanched celery leaves. This salad will appeal particularly to those who do not care for onions.

Dutched Red Cabbage—Remove the outer leaves from a fine head of red cabbage and chop or shred, cover with cold water and let stand for an hour. Drain and for each quart allow one tablespoonful of butter, one heaping tablespoonful of finely chopped onion, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of mace and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Cover and cook slowly until tender, adding one teaspoonful of sugar when half done.

Walnut Cake—Seven eggs, beaten separately. Save one white for the filling. Three-fourths of a pound of powdered sugar, one-half of a pound of grated walnut meats, three ounces of flour, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix in the order given, the beaten whites of the eggs being added last, and bake in three layers. Filling: The beaten white of one egg, one-fourth of a pound of grated walnut meats, the same of powdered sugar, four tablespoonfuls of sweet cream. Spread between the layers of the cake and sift powdered sugar over the top.