

NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—The skirt with the circular flounce makes a marked feature both of present and coming styles. The much graduated effect is the very



WOMAN'S THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

latest that has appeared and has the advantage of being graceful and becoming as well as smart, as shown in the fashionable May Mantion model, while the fan pleat can be omitted and the flounce made plain when preferred. The material which the original is made of is camel's hair in a rich golden brown, with the edges simply stitched, but all materials used for gowns and odd skirts are appropriate.

The upper portion is cut in three pieces and is fitted snugly about the hips, the fulness being laid in inverted pleats. The flounce is narrow at the front, but widens suddenly to run well up at the back, making a specially desirable model for wide fabrics. The fan pleat is a novel and fashionable feature, besides which, it adds to the flare and freedom about the feet, but when desired the flounce can be made plain.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size eight and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, six and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, five and a half yards forty-four inches wide or four and five-eighths yards fifty inches wide will be required.

Woman's Fancy Blouse.

Fancy blouses are in great demand both for entire gowns for indoor wear and odd bodices to be worn with jacket

notice they are set on the back, and they are so arranged that the tips point downward toward the ground. The wings are set back quite far and spread out low. The appearance of such millinery is no longer fanciful or imposing. The wings droop down gently, with nothing aggressive about them. The arrangement known as "Mercury Wings" is in vogue.

The Indispensable Bonnet.

Bonnet is part of an outfit that no woman can afford to be without. Those of lace and elafion are still being worn and for evening wear will be in use throughout the winter. But for street and visiting, warmer ones are taking their places. Ostrich feathers, combined, are preferred. Silk, satin and chenille, and velveteen the ingenuity may devise, are nice.

Severe and Stately.

Some tall, well-formed women is to look no end of stately in a new suit of very fine and very heavy black zibeline; in this case the material has a fur-like nap. The coat is a cutaway, the skirts being rather long and plain. For a waistcoat there's a black and white mixture embroidered in dull colors. No trimming, not even sprangings, mars this plain and summing rig.

Satin Folds.

Bands of satin fold are frequently used for the decoration of better class costumes in place of tuckings, as the latter form of elaboration is somewhat expensive and requires skilful execution to get the distance between each tuck properly placed.

Beaver Hats.

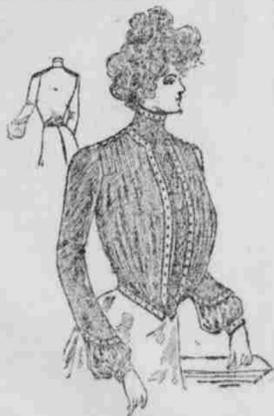
Beaver hats are varied by applications of chenille to match. The chenille is pressed into rows straight around the brim or the crown.

Irish Crochet Laces.

Irish crochet laces are to be used extensively for millinery purposes as well as for trimming costumes.

Girl's Costume.

Cashmere in all the brighter, lighter colors is much worn by little girls and makes charming frocks. The pretty May Mantion design illustrated shows the material in cardinal red, combined



FANCY WAIST.

et suits, to the theatre, informal luncheons and the like. The May Mantion model shown is essentially smart and is well suited to both uses. The material from which the original was made is Louisiana silk in pastel green, the hands being white edged with black velvet and worked with French knots in black, the narrow vest and collar silk of a deeper tone trimmed with Persian bands, and the undersleeves the deeper toned silk to match the vest.

The fitted lining closes at the centre front and serves as a foundation for the various parts of the waist. The back is smooth across the shoulders, but drawn down to gather at the waist line. The fronts are laid in five tucks each, that extend to yoke depth and provide soft folds below. The narrow vest is plain and is arranged over the lining and beneath the fronts, being attached permanently at the right side and hooked over onto the left. The sleeves are novel and generally becoming. The upper portions are snug, but not tight, and are curved at the lower edge to allow the soft puffs of the undersleeves to fall through. At the waist is an odd shaped belt that is wider at the back, narrower at the front.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with one and a half yards twenty-one inches wide for vest and undersleeves.

Lace Flowers on Winter Hats.

For winter wear on felt or beaver hats we will use lace flowers, stilly wired, and adorned with jet centres and orange silk stamens. The combination of lace and jet in artificial flowers seems strange. Sometimes white lace wired flowers have a soft border of fine black chenille. The lacey petals are often very beautiful, and look especially well when used on velvet toques or where fur trimmings are employed. There are black lace flowers, with jetted centres and orange silk stamens, and they are quite as handsome as the white lace flowers, although scarcely as novel.

Wings on Hats Now Droop.

Our maidens will no longer look like Brumblie or Britomart with helmet-like applications of feathered millinery on their head. Where bird's wings are used on broad felt hats this season we

with black velvet and simple cream lace, and is in the height of fashion. The yoke is simply banded, but the bertha is overlaid with velvet, leaving only an edge of the red, and it and the sash are finished with applied medallions of the lace. Albatross serge, berrietta, plaid materials and simple silks, trimmed as illustrated, or with velvet only are, however, equally appropriate and equally in style.

The waist is made over a lined lining that closes at the back, but which is quite plain and smooth. The waist proper is gathered at the yoke and again at the waist line and blouses slightly over the belt. The bertha is oval shaped and exceedingly becoming, and is arranged over the joining of waist and yoke. The sleeves are in bishop style with narrow straight cuffs and the neck is finished with a standing collar. The good skirt is smooth at the front and the box pleats at the back may be omitted in favor of gathers if so preferred. The upper edge is joined to the body and the sash serves to conceal the seam.

To cut this dress for a girl of eight years of age five yards of material twenty-one inches wide, four yards



CHARMING COSTUME FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

twenty-seven inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with one yard of velvet to trim as illustrated.

AGRICULTURAL.

How to Use Tanned Paper.

When using tanned paper for stables or other outbuildings it is better to place it on the outside, as it will then not only keep the winds out, but also keep the boards dry, thus assisting to retain heat in the buildings in cold weather, as well as protect against dampness.

A Wax Pocket.

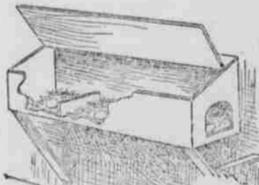
Here is a hint from an Australian beekeeper who saved every bit of wax he found. He carried a small wax pocket in which he put every bit of wax, burr comb, scrap or ball of wax after eating a dribble of comb. Without this pocket these bits would be left on top of bees where they would get melted down, blown away or otherwise lost.

Novel Weed Extractor.

The latest implement to be added to the forces with which the gardener fights his enemies, the weeds, is a barrel-shaped cutter, which extracts the roots without disturbing the soil. The cutting edge of the barrel is placed over the centre of the root, and a little downward pressure is exerted, the barrel being turned at the same time. Upon withdrawing the cutter, says the manufacturer, a plug of soil, and also the root of the weed, are found in the barrel. These are removed by a plunger which operates in a spiral slot in one side of the barrel. With this the root is ejected and the plug of soil is replaced in the turf, filling up the hole formerly made.

A Series of Dark Nests.

Many plans for a row of dark nests call for a contrivance wide enough to give a dark wall along the row of dark nests. This makes a cumbersome



Secret of Keeping Apples.

There is no mystery nor secret in keeping my apples. I have no cold, not even cool storage facilities, but simply a plain double wall brick house, one foot in the ground with earth banked up two feet outside. I accept the fact that only a sound apple can be expected to keep, and that it is the business of this kind to keep until dead ripe, unless affected by an outside agent. The ripening is hastened by heat and retarded by cold, whether on or off the tree. Under same temperature they ripen much faster off the tree than on. A sound apple hanging in sunshine on a tree will always feel cool to the hand, while in the same sunshine it will cook through if detached. Premature gathering does not add to keeping qualities, but does detract from eating qualities.

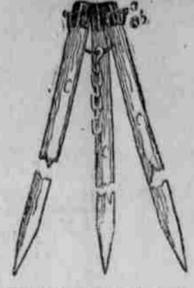
The most critical period in keeping apples is the hot weather during and just after gathering. As I have no cool place, I want them to pass as much of this period on the trees as possible. But it is not safe to leave them too long, lest they drop. When harvested I keep in barn woodshed or any outbuilding until approach of hard winter. The barnwoodshed often given to gather in a sack around the shoulders is very pernicious. Every apple at every point where it touches another apple, I pick in one-third bushel baskets, handling with much care. From these they are poured carefully into a long assorting box lined with straw or grass. I grade into fancy, extra, standard and culls. Nearly anybody can pick, but it requires a person of good judgment and much will power to assort and grade. Not only the filled barrels out the empty ones should be kept in the shade. When the weather will permit I prefer to leave them in the orchard overnight to thoroughly cool off. The culls and seconds I sell at very tempting prices. The first and fancy are very tempting themselves and I like to let people pay for them.

From the above you will note that my success is due to the handling and time of gathering, and not to a storage plant. I know if I had cool, hot cold, storage, during the hot weather in the fall, my apples would keep almost without loss until April.—Joe A. Burton, in American Agriculturist.

To Load Dressed Hogs.

One of the chief outdoor difficulties at butchering time is the loading of the heavy dressed hogs intended for market. Frequently this is done by one man, aided by the women of the household, and it is usually productive of much nervousness and some irritability. All this may be remedied in the following way: Make and keep from one season to another a large tripod by joining at the top three stout poles thirteen feet long. Keep the upper ends of the poles from splintering by means of iron bands. The lower ends are sharpened to a point. The upper ends of the poles to form the tripod are joined by a strong iron rod or bolt. An iron, h, formed like the letter U, is fastened to the outside ends of the rod which joins the poles by running the rod through eyes formed in the iron. This

loop of iron is to support the chain which holds the hog. When ready to hang the hog, lower one leg of the tripod, fasten on the hog, then raise the leg until the hog



TRIPOD FOR HANGING HOGS.

hangs sufficiently clear of the ground. In loading, back the horses, placing wagon under the tripod close to the hog. Then raise one leg of tripod until the hog will swing into the wagon, then lower it. The hog is loaded in this way with almost no lifting. This tripod is equally as valuable for hanging hogs to be dressed. They may be left hanging upon it until loaded.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The Season For Turnips.

The root crops are greatly overlooked in this country, but in Europe no farmer would expect success without the aid of turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips or potatoes, for it is well known that under very favorable conditions 1000 bushels may be grown upon an acre, though the average is much less. In England much of the literature devoted to agriculture is of stock raising and root or bulbous crops. When it is considered that the English farmer pays an annual sum for rent equal to the cost of a farm in the United States, and that he makes sheep and turnips pay all the expense, it should encourage our farmers to give more attention to the nutten breeds of sheep and to the advantages of the root crops as food for stock. A leading English scientist, Mr. J. S. Remington, calls the attention of farmers to the advantages of selecting the best varieties, and the importance not only of saving seed from the best plants, but also of making comparative tests in order to determine the most suitable varieties for each particular farm, the quality, and also the yields. By so doing the varieties can be greatly improved. In fact, by selection, the farmer can double his yields, and also secure varieties specially adapted to his farm. There are farmers living who can remember when the tomato was small and watery, and they have noticed wonderful changes in corn, wheat, oats and other plants that have been made by selection. The root crops have also been improved, for every year new and better varieties are offered, but more work is before those farmers who are willing to further improve in that direction.

The improvement of farm root crops—mangels, turnips, etc.—should be done with regard to diminishing the amount of water contained and increasing the proportion of sugar, starch and protein. The experiments made by the Messrs. Carter, of England, show that all roots have a tendency to contain an excess of water, which in itself is valueless, and some varieties are claimed to contain water to a harmful degree. In the root crops a small deviation in the percentage of water materially affects the feeding value, as a ton of one kind may contain twice as much solid matter as a ton of another variety. It is an advantage, as well as a necessity, therefore, that the farmer ascertain the weight of the solids in a crop. This he can do by sending samples to the State experiment station. The specific gravity of a root is a guide to its keeping quality, and the specific gravity of the juice is a guide to its feeding quality. Hence, when the density is highest in both the juice and the whole root the value of the crop for feeding is the greatest. The farmer can easily ascertain these facts without the aid of the experiment station, but the station can assist him in arriving at a knowledge of the proportions of sugar, protein and mineral matter contained. The proportion of sugar in roots is important, as the more sugar the greater is the feeding value of the roots as assistants in fattening animals. The farmer who knows something of the value of roots may secure a more valuable crop with less yield than from a larger crop that contains a low percentage of solids and an excess of water, and he should, therefore, endeavor to become thoroughly informed in that direction.

Roots add value to all other foods because of the fact that during the winter, when dry food is the rule, the use of turnips, beets or carrots gives a change from the dry ration to a more succulent kind. Digestion is, therefore, promoted, and all kinds of food become more beneficial, because more thoroughly digested and assimilated. Cooking roots for stock is not now practiced, compared with formerly, as inventors have introduced root slicers or pulpers, which prepare such foods for stock with little labor and with rapidity, thus placing before the farmer of to-day advantages which he should not overlook. It is past the time for putting in crops of beets and carrots, but July is the month for growing turnips. Since so much injury has been done the grain crops in some sections this year the farmers who may give their attention to turnips will largely recover their loss of feeding material. The turnip crop it now one of the cheapest produced on the farm, considering the large yields that are possible, as seeds drills, wheel hoes and hand cultivation enable the grower to put in the seeds and keep down the weeds with as little outlay per acre as for corn. The turnip is a summer and fall crop, and can be grown in a short time. The growing of turnips in the winter season with a food that is valuable from a dietary point of view, even if it is low in solids and contains a large proportion of water.—Philadelphia Record.



WOMAN'S REALM

SELECTING THE WINTER COAT.

So Many Captivating Styles That One is at a Loss to Make a Choice.

A woman's coat or wrap in winter is almost of more consequence than her gown, for she is most often seen in the outside garment in public places. In view of this fact one is undeniably tempted to stretch her pocket book to its utmost limit in order to become the possessor of the desired article of apparel; all the more so when the display is so captivating as at present. There is a variety in the styles well nigh unbounded, and something is easily found that is excellently suited to any figure. Long loose cloaks, ulsters with half fitted backs, short jackets to match the suit and handsome coats of half length, all have their place in the fashions of the season.

In the more dressy winter garments long flaring sleeves are the favorite, many of them fitting loosely from shoulder to elbow, then opening in a bell shape in the lower part. These sleeves are usually long enough to cover part of the hand. They look particularly appropriate on the long velvet coats of Third Empire design. These coats are characterized by looseness of effect, with simple but handsome trimmings of Grecian patterns about the bottom and on the flaring sleeve, while the revers are variously decorated. Even on some of the rough and ready overcoats of Scotch cheviot, which reach quite to the feet, the same device is employed with much effect, and one of the overcoats may become a really stylish garment when tastefully trimmed, as, for example, with bands of white cloth on the pockets and at the wrist, and with narrow bands of silver up the front and around the little cape.

Velvet takes the lead in plain cloths, laces, Oxfords and Scotch mixtures are much in evidence for ordinary wear. Olives and steel dots are in vogue for trimmings. The velvet garments are usually incrustated with embroidery. Black taffeta coats are most in vogue just now, and one of the most striking that has been seen among them is a handsome model constructed wholly of ruffles, the deeper flounces being at the bottom, and those above grading off till the upper edge is comparatively narrow. Three flounces finish the sleeve.

Next to the coats in the displays of the fashions one is most impressed with the fanciful so-called "waistings" which line the counters, for the separate waist is evidently a thing that has come to stay, in winter as well as in summer. Flannel waisties are no longer the simple affairs which they were in the days of their first appearance. Plain tailor made effects are, of course, always in taste, but many women will not be without the more fanciful costumes, and there is a great passion for hemstitched, embroidered and appliqued decorations. Stripes of tinsel and velvet are also in favor. The shades are numerous, and at one fashionable waistmaker's a new tone of yellow, bordering on the canary, was snapped up eagerly by some of the best customers. Velvets and velveteens follow the general fancy in their pretty color schemes, and there is a tendency toward light shades. Embroidered dots are new and fetching on these fabrics.

There is a tendency this season to form the vests which are always so popular in waists by laid on effects rather than by the laying of different material. Up and down lines and stripes are decidedly the proper thing in general trimmings. The silks for waists are less confined to taffetas than heretofore, and many soft, good wearing materials are taking the place of the former. Dress cord blouses are likely to win much favor, because of their durability for business and outdoor wear. The fashion of opening the waist in the back is still to be retained, and is particularly youthful and attractive.—New York Tribune.

Pretty Corset Covers.

Corset covers are among the most elaborate articles. They are perfect meshes of ribbon and lace and often cost four or five times as much as the thin waists above them, which are, as a rule, made of silk, and are put on to set off the underwear.

Two distinct styles are on the market this year. The French ones, that slip over the head and that are tightened by a gathering string around the waist, and the tighter fitting ones for stouter women. The latter are made entirely on the bias, with three seams, one at the centre of the back and one under each arm. They are buttoned invisibly straight down the centre of the front and are finished at the top and bottom with a narrow frill of lace. A mere nothing of lace crosses the shoulder. The prettiest ones are in tucked linen alternating with rows of lace insertion.

More latitude is allowed to slightly built women, for whom the "bungling" of a draw-string has no terror. A pretty corset cover calculated to "fill out" the figure is suggested. The drape that crosses the bust has a drawstring, or rather a wash ribbon, run through it perpendicularly near either end, so that it can be straightened out to be starched or ironed. Another gathering ribbon runs through a heading around the waist. Below this is a scant frill of Valenciennes lace. A very full vest is gathered in under the drapery in front and laid in flat tucks just above the waist. The décolletage is square in front and round behind. It is set off by a circular piece of valencienne cut in zigzag along its outer edge, where it is bordered with narrow Valenciennes lace insertion and edging. The same piece continues down the sides of the vest, where it falls in a sort of cascade. The fastening is arranged in

visibly down the left side. A little, neat frill of lace around the lower edge characterizes the short corset covers of this year. Without adding appreciably to the bulk of the figure, it serves nicely to prevent an ugly gap between the bottom of the cover and the belt of the skirt.—Chicago Record-Herald.

New Type of English Woman.

A thing one notices about the women is that they seem impervious to changes of temperature, says a London correspondent. It was exceedingly cold when we arrived—damp, raw and chilly. We Americans put on our woolen dresses and consisted as to the wisdom of taking jackets when we started abroad. The sun was hidden, there were occasional sprinkles of rain, cold rains caught you spitefully at street corners. It was wretched weather. Yet the English women—thin, fragile and delicate—wore their midday dresses with calm and unmovable fortitude. A favorite fashion of theirs is a transparent yoke of lace with the bare necks visible through it. In this semi-clad state they walked or drove about, apparently perfectly comfortable, while the perishing American is seriously considering the wisdom of going to the bottom of her trunk for her fur jacket.

The English woman of fashion that one sees in the London of to-day has that kind of figure that the novelists call "willow"—long in all the lines, very slightly rounded, with the smallest of waists, no hips at all, and an inclination to stoop in the shoulder. With this they wear very clinging dresses, long trains and in the evening very décolleté bodices. The general effect is of something incredibly slim, serpentine and delicate. The latter suggestion comes not only from the peculiarly slender and undeveloped figures, but from the universal tendency to droop in the shoulders that I have just mentioned. One sees very few women who stand upright. All have an air of fragility, ennuil and languor that suggests certain paintings of Burne-Jones and Rossetti.

Women in Business Abroad.

The head of the Prussian State railways has announced that the future as many women as possible will be employed by them in those posts suitable for women. They will hold positions at the ticket offices, telegraph offices, telephone clerks at the counting offices and at the goods offices. In Prussia a great number of women are already employed in various government posts, and each year sees fresh openings made for them. In Germany there are numbers of women dentists, as well as doctors, and many people prefer to have their teeth attended to by a woman, and children also seem less nervous when a woman attends to them. In spite of this, however, the women dentists are not so popular as women physicians. Many men dentists have women assistants, their patients finding this a pleasant arrangement, for though the assistant does not actually stop the teeth she is always in the room to help her employer.—London Times.

Robed in a Single Shade.

It is not to be a winter of touches of this tint and scraps of that color, added to a frock of neutral tint. From Paris comes the edict that everything one wears must match in color. It is an effective way to dress, but hardly economical. Signs of the coming thirdhood are already manifest in Paris. Gowns, gloves, parasols, hat—even shoes and stockings—accord, or at any rate correspond in shade. Imagine a gray crepe de Chine, with a large gray velvet hat, worn with gray gloves, a gray ruffe, gray silk stockings and gray suede shoes. A symphony in soft gray, with a knot of pink carnations as a color-relief, it proved an unqualified success for its charming wearer. Her bank account is another story.

A New Fancy in Rings.

A change from the multitude of jeweled rings that everybody wears is the fancy for plain, broad gold ones, innocent of stones or tooling, with a date in simple square figures. One woman who does not consider sentiment old-fashioned wears three, the first with the year of her engagement, the second with the year of her marriage, and the third with that of the birth of her young son.



NEWEST FASHIONS

Plum red is a fashionable color for umbrellas.

Wedgwood blue is one of the favorite colors.

Band trimmings are conspicuous on the new skirts.

Deerskin gloves in gauntlet shape are among the novelties for winter.

Muslin taffeta gleece is a new fabric well adapted for flounces and tuckings.

For tall, slender girls the large rosette, with long ends, is an especially becoming dress accessory.

Silver garniture appears destined to fill the place occupied last year by the more showy gold trimmings.

Cherry colored cloth is very effective for tea gowns and negligees, combined with cream lace and black velvet ribbon.

The petticoats to wear with matinees or negligee jackets is made with clusters of fine tucking at the top and deep lace trimming flounce.

London women are said to be partial to the "three decker" skirt and in moderately heavy cloth it is expected to be considerably worn this autumn.

White taffeta, with flounce of fine nainsook, heavily embroidered with floral garlands, represents the newest and latest petticoat; a yulle of Valenciennes finishes the bottom.

Ribbons in plaids, checks, Dresden effects and other fancy weaves will be extensively used for trimming purposes, fancy waists and neckwear. The Dresden patterns are especially beautiful.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS



The Care of Towels.

Towels should be thoroughly dried before being put away. If consigned to the linen presses after being ironed before they are thoroughly aired, a mould called odium forms, which is liable to produce skin diseases.

Hall Seats.

A hall seat seems to be what is needed in many halls, but every housekeeper cannot afford the old-fashioned mahogany settee, or even have one built of pine and stained to match the woodwork in the rooms. A plain wooden bench, such as is to be found in every housefurnishing store, stained to imitate cherry or oak, makes a nice looking settee. Make a box cushion for the top, covering it with sumptuously colored cretonne, corduroy or some inexpensive material, tufting it by tacking it down with covered buttons; put a twelve-inch flounce upon the cushion, box-plaiting it on, and you will have a very comfortable and pretty hall settee.

The Treatment of Floors.

Perhaps one of the greatest differences between the old-time housecleaning and modern housecleaning lies in the treatment of floors. Rugs are best when it comes to cleaning. Of course, the floors must be polished. If the floors are not of hardwood, a coat of paint is the first application; after that there should be two or three coats of varnish, then a rubbing with sandpaper, and after that a good oiling and polishing. The floor is then in good condition for several months to come. There are many housekeepers who make a practice of having the floors rubbed over weekly with kerosene; but this is not clean, and the fact that it proves ruinous to any light gown that trails over it is argument sufficient against the practice. Painted or varnished floors may be kept in good condition by wiping with a dry woolen cloth—this, of course, is for floors that never become badly soiled. Kitchen or pantry floors may be washed with skim milk; if very dirty, with soap and water. A scrubbing brush should never be used on a painted or varnished floor.

Dust and Disease Germs.

Cleanliness and health go hand in hand, whether cleanliness and godliness do or not. The way to keep a kitchen clean is to keep it free from disease germs—that is, to keep our food which is cooked in the kitchen free from unwholesome elements, which cause it to spoil and to be unwholesome when eaten. The clothes we wear should be brushed free from dust, because the air is full of impure germs. Those who work in dirty, dusty factories or other places like them should have their clothes beaten every day after they come home. Grease spots should be carefully cleaned off working clothes, because such grease spots hold dust, and may become culture food for impurities received from the air. If proper precautions are exercised and the house is kept as clean as it is possible to keep it, the health of the inmates will be good.

There is a great difference between a thing being scientifically clean and clean in the ordinary understanding of the term. A house filled with the germs of tuberculosis may be clean to all appearances, and one which has just been disinfected scientifically may have indelible stains of previous wear and tear on the walls and carpets, yet one is a wholesome dwelling and the other is not clean.—New York Tribune.



HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Beet Cups—Select even-sized beets, boil, skin and put into a mild spiced vinegar. After a few hours remove, cut out a round well in the top, fill with chopped nuts or celery and a mayonnaise dressing. Serve on blanched lettuce leaves. By picking and seeding young beets now one may have this salad at any time during the winter.

Sorrel and Spinach Soup—To one pint of sorrel add one-half a handful of spinach and six lettuce leaves. Cook them in a tablespoonful of butter until tender. Add one quart of boiling water, one teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper, and just before serving add one egg well beaten into half a gill of cream. This is an excellent soup for invalids.

Damson Plum Jam—Put on plums to boil with enough water to prevent scorching. When they are boiled very soft run the fruit through a colander to remove seeds. Weigh the pulp and for every pound of fruit add one pound of sugar. Put into a covered stone crock and bake in the oven two or three hours, stirring it up occasionally from the bottom. Baking gives a certain rich flavor.

Creole Corn Bread—Into one quart of sour milk stir enough meal (using one part white flour to two of cornmeal), to make a stiff batter. Add one teaspoonful of soda, two beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful each of molasses and butter. Beat up well and pour into a well-greased pan; cover closely, set in boiling water and cook till firm, about two hours. Brown in the oven about ten minutes after taking from the pan.