



The Fashion in Shoulders.

It hardly seems possible on first thought that there could be such a thing as fashions in shoulders, but there is. When we stop to think and look at the Venus of Milo and other immortal types of beauty created by the ancient Greeks we see that the shoulders were strong and broad, though at the same time beautifully curved and modeled, and this same type was later gloriously exemplified in the work of Raphael. As we come down to the English and French masters, however, there is a decided change and the female shoulders are represented as slender, sloping and delicate, and it is this type which is now enjoying the favor of fashion.

Dress Prophets.

We are nearing the time when we can speak with certainty as to what the modes are to be, but now for the moment our information is somewhat tentative. The winter fashions indicate that the Lamballe shape of hat is to display fruit and Paradise plumes, as well as ostrich feathers. There are a good many conspirator-shaped cloaks in vogue, intended to have one end thrown over the shoulders, like the handkerchiefs on the stage. The Empire sacques are ideal wear for the season, and the return of the basque, especially after the Russian order, which is adaptable to warmer materials, is assured. The Tudor and Vandyke periods are offering suggestions for a new sleeve, and rows of buttons appear on the outside of the arm. The Stuart period, with its turned-back cuff, has a few adherents.

Powdering.

Very plentiful are the remains of powdering left by our ancestors, which have been handed down to us from old days. In so many of the pretty old round mahogany washstands, which are much sought after and converted into drawing-room furniture, we find in the centre of the first shelf a round-topped receptacle for the powder and the powder puff, and in many old houses the powder room still remains, a mere slip with an aperture in the door through which the head was thrust, so that it could be powdered by the maid or hairdresser inside the room without the powder falling on the dress. Very curious leather powderers still remain among the relics of the past which were used for the actual process of powdering. When they are seen standing upright they remind one of some of the corrugated salad dressing bottles with a series of graduated circles in relief all up them. They have the same circular ridges of leather, and they elongate or compress at will. The base, which is a circle of mahogany, unscrews for the powder to be put into it, and the top, which is much smaller, has a fine perforated wire, so that when it is shaken over the hair and pressed up and down, the powder falls over the head in a fine shower and not in flakes.

Women as Farmers.

An odd phase of the prosperity that has come to the farms of the west in recent years through the happy combination of big crops and high prices is that the number of women farmers has been greatly increased.

Women were not unknown in the past as tillers of the soil, but they were almost invariably widows who had been left with farms and families of boys on their hands. The new women farmers embark upon the enterprise of their own volition and because they have convinced themselves that there is good money in it.

Many of these are farmers' daughters who have learned the details of management through their life upon the farm. Others are women of culture who like outdoor life and who find running a farm to their liking.

Out in Cherry County, Neb., Miss Minnie Coffey, whose father is one of the big cattlemen of the region, has a herd of 500 cows that she has gathered together in five years from a small bunch given to her by her father. They are worth on the hoof \$25,000. She manages the herd herself.

The capacity for details that distinguishes most women is the secret of their success as farmers. They can deal better with men than their fathers can. Men receive better treatment from women employers and they do better work.

One of the most successful ranches in Knox County, Neb., is a young woman who comes from a good family in Sioux City, while in the Dakotas and Minnesota are women of education who forsook social careers to manage farms.

In at least five of the big Western universities women are in charge of departments of home economics, which includes courses in dairying and the feeding of cattle, and these departments have many students. Some of these graduates have gone back to the farm, where, because of the dearth of sons, they have gone into partnership with their fathers and made most capable assistants in the work.

In parts of the West there are colonies of German farmers, and the daughters of many of these get their quarter section along with the boys. Some of them marry and some conduct the farm themselves.—New York Sun.

Did the Thing She Knew.

If love did not laugh at locksmiths this particular story would not have to be told. Because love does laugh at locksmiths, also prudence, and parental restraints, it happened a few years back that a pair of young people, well, even luxuriously, reared, found themselves within a week after their runaway marriage with hardly a dollar in hand. What the husband did, though he acquitted himself manfully, is out of place here. The pair were in New York city. The wife went to a rich woman whom it happened she knew slightly, asking, not charity, but advice as to how she might best help in the battle of bread.

The rich woman thought a bit, then asked: "What can you do? Not singing, playing, painting china and that sort of thing—but something, anything—at which you excel. Tell me that and I can really help you."

The poor woman thought a minute: "My talent, if I have any—runs to lamp shades," she said. "I have made some gorgeous ones—"

"You shall make more," the rich woman interrupted. "The first of them for me. Here, take this money—for materials—and let me see what you can do as quickly as possible. If it is something individual the rest will be easy."

The completed shade, carried home the next day but one, was not only individual but strikingly beautiful. The rich woman went into raptures over it, and instantly ordered several more, paying for them generously, and in advance. By the time they were done, she had orders for half a dozen, secured for her protegee, among her friends. To the protegee, along with the orders, she gave sound advice: "Never send out a shade that is less than your best," she said, "and charge for it accordingly. People who have money are only too glad to pay well for anything really distinctive. Keep away from the shops and the shop models. Trust your eye for color harmonies, and your own sense in lines. It is the shops with their set patterns for the multitude that would rather be out of the world than the fashion, which strife originality, or else pay it so moderately it has never a fair quarter, no matter how tiny—be polite to purchasers, but never over-anxious; don't lower prices nor workmanship and you will do well."

The little work in a swell quarter was duly taken. Very shortly there was a workwoman in it to help the proprietor. And pretty soon the one workman had companions, many or few according to seasons. The shop, too, was outgrown before a year had passed. Next year one twice its size proved also much too small—not for Christmas rushes and such like times, but for steady custom. So other floors were added, and later other store fronts. As a result the proprietor now spends three months of each year abroad, studying colors, materials, heaven knows what. She owns one of the biggest and most artistic lampshade shops in the central Fifth avenue region, is always on the lookout for women or artistic ability, and when she finds them pays them to work for her at rates that remember her own time of need. She is on the point of setting up a wholesale business, albeit by selling at retail she has already laid by a comfortable sum. All which goes to show that there is money in artistic finger tips—if there is common sense in the head that goes along with them.—Washington Star.



The habit-back skirt grows steadily in fashion's favor.

Pale pearl gray has lately appeared to replace white as jacket lining.

The French fussy style of tailor-made gown seems the tendency of the Winter.

Buckles and buttons of cut steel adorn the most stylish Persian lamb jackets.

Crosses are once more worn. Pearl, topaz, amethyst and precious stones are seen in them.

As nasturtium is one of the burnt orange shades that is becoming it is justly popular on hats.

Mohr is used quite extensively in covering popular priced hats, but is not much seen on the finer ones.

White, plentifully trimmed with lace, but unrelieved with color, is favored for frocks and gowns this season.

Corsage sackets come in heart shapes, with the monogram of the wearer painted or embroidered upon them.

Exceedingly stylish winter blouses are made of very heavy basket-weave cheviot, the blocks of the weaving being almost an eighth of an inch square.

Beautiful little turn-over lawn collars and cuffs come with half-inch hemstitched hems, and the plain part thickly dotted with French knots in colored silk.

Brown furs should be the choice of the woman who has to be careful of her purse. These are not only becoming but tone well with various other colors.

The up-to-date kimono has all the good points of the original Japanese garment, but is cut to fit the American figure, which cannot be said of those first introduced here.

A long, drooping shoulder boa is the foremost consideration in the smaller fur pieces this season. Some of the new effects look exactly like the "tippets" of our grandmothers' day.



Three Dreams.
"I had the very strangest dream," said Jasper John. "Last night I dreamed the moon and all the stars were shining just as bright. And yet the sun was shining, too, and I was raving mad. While everybody else was asleep I was sound asleep in bed."
"I dreamed," said little Theodore, "about a monstrous horse with twenty legs and lots of tails (He belonged to me, of course). His eyes were green; the rest of him was yellow streaked with black, and nobody in all the world but me could mount his back."
Their father, mother and their aunt agreed that these two dreams were very queer; but Bobby said, "The one I had, it seems to me the queerest of them all. I saw a boy who said 'I had been hit by a football, and he wished he'd been a girl instead!'"
—Youth's Companion.

The Oldest Cannon.
Several hundred years before the science of explosives reached western civilization at all it was thoroughly understood among the Chinese. It is said that cannon were in general use by the armies of the Celestial Kingdom over 3000 years ago. The great wall, begun by the Emperor Tobias about 780 B. C., and finished nearly 150 years later, shut China away from communication with the world and hid its wonderful progress from the rest of mankind.

Of course, the cannon used in China at that time were very different from those now in use either there or in Europe, the general principles were the same. The idea was not original with Europeans, as they supposed it was when cannon first appeared among them. There has recently been found in China a cannon which, according to most authentic records, is more than 2000 years old. Before it was brought to this country it was mounted on the solid masonry of the Chinese wall, and has probably been in use during all the years of the Christian era. This curious old piece of artillery has lately been purchased by the City of Philadelphia and is now on exhibition in Fairmount Park in that city.

A King Cowherd.
The King of Italy is one of the most unaffected of monarchs, according to Youngman's Magazine, and it is said that he always carries with him his simple and unassuming manners.

A short time ago he was enjoying a country walk near Ruccarigo, and, feeling very thirsty, he personally asked a peasant woman, who was milking a cow by her roadside cottage, for a glass of milk.

"I can't give you this," said the woman, not knowing who it was that addressed her, "but if you will mind the cow I will fetch you one from the house."

The King joyously agreed, and minded the cow until she came back with the promised milk. When she returned he asked her why no farm hands were about.

"They've all gone to catch a glimpse of the King," she answered. "Well, little mother, you can see him now," replied the king, "and that, too, without leaving your work."

At this she laughed, thinking this democratic, simple garbed stranger was trying to jest with her. The King laughed, too, as he saw how she deceived herself. Then, pressing a coin into her hand for the milk, he sauntered off.

The Tailor Bird.
This wonderful bird lives in India. It has a beak shaped very much like a shoemaker's awl. The little bird is entirely yellow in color, and is only three inches long. It derives its name from the way in which it makes its nest—it selects a large leaf, hanging from the end of a twig, then it pierces a number of holes along the edge of it with this awl-like beak, and then gets the long fibers of plants, which make excellent thread, and carefully sews the edges together like a purse or bag, using its bill for a needle to carry the thread through. The ends of the thread are knotted, so as to entirely prevent them from slipping through the leaf. The stalk end of the leaf is bent and crushed so as to form a hood over the opening of the nest, protecting it from the sun and the rain. But what is very strange, when the leaf is not large enough to make the nest, this bright little bird gets another leaf, pierces it with holes and pieces the two leaves together. The interior of the nest is lined with cotton and silky grass, making a very snug and comfortable home for the little birds. The bird and its nest full of eggs are so very light that they can be suspended from the end of a slender twig. Would it not be interesting to watch this little tailor selecting the leaves and the thread, and then piercing the holes ready to sew the leaves together to make for itself a comfortable little home?—Washington Star.

Facts About Bees.
We have knowledge and history of bees for more than 2200 years. Aristotle speaks of three different species of honey bees. Virgil speaks of two, the better variety being spotted or variegated and of a beautiful golden color. This variety recently has attracted much attention among beekeepers, for it still exists after the lapse of 2000 years as separate and distinct from the common kind.

Honey was the favorite food in ancient Egypt, and to obtain the greatest possible amount from each hive of bees, they were transported on boats from place to place along the Nile, according to the succession of flowers. This custom also has been long in

vogue in Persia and Asia Minor, as well as in Scotland when the heather is in bloom.

In Poland bees are transported from their winter quarters to summer pastures and back again in winter.

A floating beehive has been in use on the Mississippi large enough to accommodate two hives and is intended to keep pace with the blossoming flowers, that none of their precious sweets may be allowed to go to waste.

In India myriads of bees inhabit the trees along the banks of streams and the jungles of the central provinces, the honey furnishing a favorite article of food for the natives.

After being thus robbed of their nests, they become exceedingly fierce, and so violent are their attacks at times that travelers often have miserably perished from their stings. They say it is better to be chased by almost anything from an elephant down than by a host of angry India bees.

Some tribes of Indians call the bee "the white man's fly," for the domestic bee was not known in America until the white settlers introduced it west of the Mississippi—in 1797, and in California in 1850.

It is estimated that from May to October, after visiting tens of thousands of flowers, a single bee gathers only about one-quarter of a teaspoonful of honey.

Bees were thought once to have some connection with the soul, and Mohammed admits them alone of all insects into paradise.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Baboon and Tortoise.
An English missionary, writing to The London Standard from Africa, tells the following story, which he says is a favorite fable among the natives of the Lower Zambesi:

In the time long ago a Baboon, swinging from bough to bough in the great forest, espied on the ground a Tortoise. "Good morning, friend Tortoise," said the Baboon; "for a long time I have been wishing to make friends with you—will you come and have dinner with me today?"

"With pleasure," replied the Tortoise, as his fishlike eyes blinked up at the great Baboon; "I shall be very glad to make your acquaintance." When the Tortoise arrived at the Baboon's house, he found the food spread out upon a bamboo platform raised some two feet above the ground. "Just help yourself to whatever you like," said the Baboon, who commenced at once to eat up the good things spread before him. But the poor little tortoise was unable to reach the food, as the platform was far above his head.

The greedy Baboon was not long before he had eaten up all the food there was. Then he turned to the Tortoise with a grin, and said, "I hope you have enjoyed your dinner, friend Tortoise; you do not seem to have a very large appetite." "Thank you," replied the Tortoise, "I am satisfied. Pray come and dine with me to-morrow, and give me an opportunity of repaying your kindness." The greedy Baboon, allured with the hope of another meal, said he would come. Soon the Tortoise took his departure, and on the way home revolved in his mind a plan of revenge for the insult the Baboon had put upon him. Now, the home of the Tortoise was near the river, and the first thing he did when he got to his house was to set fire to the grass growing along the bank, so that, when the fire had spent itself, there was a long stretch of blackened stubble. On the morning, when the Baboon arrived, he found a mat spread on the ground, on which were savory articles of food. "I am so glad to see you," said the Tortoise; "dinner is quite ready, as you see. Will you just run down to the river and wash your hands before we begin to eat!" Away ran the Baboon, his mouth watering at the thought of the good things he had seen. When he had washed his hands he started back again across the patch of burnt grass. But as he ran along on all fours, he soon found that the burnt grass made his hands as dirty as they were before. "I cannot go to dinner with black hands like these," he thought. So he returned to wash them a second time. Then again he attempted to cross the burnt grass, but with no better success than before. After washing his hands for the third time, he sat down to consider how he was to return, to the Tortoise's house without getting his hands black. The only way seemed to be to follow the banks of the river until he reached the end of the burnt patch. This he set out to do, and at last, tired and hungry, reached the home of the Tortoise. When he got there he found, to his astonishment, that the Tortoise was just eating the last piece of food. "Hullo!" exclaimed his host, "where have you been all this time? I waited a long while for you; but, as you did not return, I thought you must have been dissatisfied with the food that you saw, and so had gone back to your own home again. Now I have eaten it all myself, and have nothing left in the house to offer you. I hope you will not feel any more hungry when you get home than I did when I returned from your home yesterday." Then the Baboon went off, much annoyed that the tables had been so cleverly turned on himself.

Co-operative Heart-Breaking.
It has often been wondered by neighboring towns how it came that visiting Eldorado girls were always gowned richly like the lily of the valley. Bent Murdock explains it. "Eldorado girls," he says, "are mighty good to each other. When one is going off on a visit or dress parade, all the other girls loan their diamonds, laces, jewelry, lingerie and the like, so that she can break the hearts of all the girls in the town where she visits."—Kansas City Journal.



To Polish Silver.
When silver has been lying away for some little time it is often difficult to clean. Try the following plan: Dip a cloth in sweet oil first, and then in prepared chalk of whiting. Rub the silver with this until the stains disappear, and then polish it with dry whiting, giving a final rub with a clean chamois leather.

To Renovate Chairs.
To renovate willow or rattan chairs that have become soiled with age and use, wash off every bit of dust in all the interstices, and with a soft, long-haired brush that the entire surface with oak green stain, sienna or sienna and vandyke brown. This must be done with great care so as to cover every particle of the surface. This treatment is suitable for willow because it will take stain, but rattan, which is less porous, requires to be painted or enameled. Whether stain or paint is used, varnish heightens the lustre.

Spinach as Medicine.
There is no green vegetable of such value as spinach. The English appreciate more than we do this fact, perhaps because a great physician, whose memory is still revered there, called it the broom of the stomach. It ought to be eaten twice a week if possible during the months when it is cheap, and once a week during the winter. Its value can only be obtained by proper cooking in a very small quantity of water, in an uncovered vessel, and for about 15 minutes. It will come from the kettle a beautiful green and rich in the salts required for the cleansing of the blood during the heated time of the year. Its frequent appearance in the family menu does much for a good, clear complexion.—Good Housekeeping.

Chinese Mattings.
In the latest Japanese and Chinese mattings for use under rugs during the cold season small, neat patterns seem to predominate. The designs are quite original, and many quaint effects are obtained by combination of coloring. Red in various shades is quite prominent among the showings, but a dull old blue exceeds it in tastefulness. Sometimes these two colors are combined in the figures, with or without other colors. Mattings under rugs as a floor covering has the advantage that when summer comes the rugs can be put away and an ideal summer floor covering remain. The American grass matting has proven a formidable rival to the Oriental kinds the past few seasons and certainly accords well with the dark brown furniture now so fashionable, besides being inexpensive and durable.

Household Recipes.
Egg Biscuit—Sift two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt into two cupfuls of flour; rub in two tablespoonfuls of butter, beat one egg until thick; add to it half a cup of milk, then add this to the flour, stirring with a spoon, the dough should be quite soft; toss on a floured board; roll out, cut in rounds with a biscuit cutter, bake in a quick oven 15 minutes.

Creamed Celery.—Cut enough celery into inch pieces to make one pint, wash and put them into boiling water and cook until tender, heat one tablespoon of butter, when melted add one tablespoon of flour, and stir until smooth, add gradually one cupful of milk, stir over the fire until boiling; add salt and pepper to season and a little grated nutmeg; when the celery is tender drain off the water and add the celery; serve very hot.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes.—Wash four sweet potatoes, cook them in boiling water until tender, then pour off the water, scrape off the skins, cut potatoes in slices half an inch thick lengthwise, put them in a baking pan and sprinkle over three tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and one-fourth cup of melted butter; put the pan in a hot oven and turn the potatoes occasionally. When well browned remove; it may be necessary to add a little more butter.

Calves' Hearts Mince.—Wash thoroughly and cut away the tough membrane of two hearts; put them into a stew pan and over the fire; cover with boiling water and simmer until tender; pour off the water into a bowl, cut or mince the hearts; melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, stir until smooth; add one cup of milk or use half water in which the hearts were cooked, stirring until boiling; add the hearts and seasoning, until a little chopped parsley and lemon juice.

Bitter Almond Pudding.—Put one pint of milk over the fire; beat the yolks of two eggs with one-quarter cup of maple sugar, grated, or brown sugar; mix two level tablespoonfuls of corn starch in a little cold water or milk; add this with the sugar and eggs to the milk; stir until thickened; flavor when cool with bitter almond extract; pour into a pudding dish and cover with a meringue made with the whites of the eggs, adding one tablespoon of powdered sugar to each egg; brown the whites are beaten stiff; brown slightly in the oven.



New York City.—Fancy waists with stole effects and long, drooping shoul-der lines are among the novelties seen in advance styles and will be much



DRAPED BLOUSE WAIST.

worn the season through. The stylish example illustrated combines the two features with a front drapery that is most becoming to slender figures, and is suited to all soft and pliable materials but, as shown, is of white crepe de chine with appliques of heavy cream lace.

The foundation lining fits snugly and smoothly and closes at the centre front, the back of the waist is laid in deep tucks that give the becoming outline, while a series of small pleats under the front box pleats widen toward the waist and are draped with fan effect. The wide collar, shaped in points, droops artistically over the shoulders and at the neck is one of the new pointed stocks that, with the trimming gives the fashionable stole effect. The

Shirt waists made with Duchess or Princess closings and with pleats at the shoulders are at once essentially smart and very generally becoming. The absence of the regulation box pleat renders them somewhat less severe than the plainer model, while the finish allows trimming of handsome buttons and the pleats at the shoulders provide becoming folds over the bust. The smart May Manton model shown is admirable in every way and is suited both to waist and gown materials of almost all sorts, but in the case of the original is of white peau de cygne, stitched with black cord silk, and is finished at the front with fancy stitching and rhine stone buttons.

Woman's Home Gown.
Tasteful-home gowns are essential to comfort and true economy as well as to the beauty of the wardrobe. The stylish model shown in the large drawing fulfills all the requirements and is absolutely simple at the same time that it is attractive and becoming. As shown, it is of royal blue Henrietta cloth, with trimming of lace in the lavvy Arab shade, but the design suits numberless fabrics and combinations. Brocaded and flowered silk on any material of plain flat color is handsome, and any of the effective Oriental embroideries can be used with satisfactory results or again, the trimming can be of plain silk and the gown of a figured cashmere or challie. The original is made with bell shaped sleeves, but the snugger bishop sort can be substituted whenever preferred.

The gown consists of a fitted body lining for the front, tucked fronts, backs and under-arm gores. The loose fitted fronts are tucked as illustrated, and are arranged over the lining, the yoke and stole fronts being applied over them. The neck can be finished with the stock collar or with the yoke only, as shown in the small sketch. The sleeves can be left free at the wrist or gathered into the cuffs, as desired.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide.

The lining, which can be used or omitted as material and use may decide, is snugly fitted and closes at the centre fronts. The waist itself consists of a plain back drawn down smoothly, at the waist line, and fronts which are laid in two reversed side pleats and a centre box pleat at each shoulder and droop slightly over the belt. The front edges are laid in pleats that flare apart at the centre over the hips, giving a narrow waist effect. The sleeves are the fashionable full ones with cuffs pointed at the ends to match the novel stock and the stylish shoulder straps.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide,

four and one-eighth yard twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

Blouse or Shirt Waist.
Four and one-eighth yard twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

Dog Collar For a Pretty Girl.
A dog collar for a fair young face is a broad band of light blue velvet of heavy and rich quality. This is stiffened at close intervals with a number of slides of French gilt set with fresh water pearls or with diminutive rhinestones. There is a double clasp for the back of the neck, and this is mounted exactly like the slides with either pearled ornaments or Strass diamonds.

Three-Cornered Hats.
Again is the three-cornered hat in vogue. It comes well down on the hair at the back of the head and is elevated by a bandeau in front, taking a peculiarly beautiful line when the hat is equally well understood by both the designer and the wearer. Some lovely examples both in green and black Beaver are shown.

Bridesmaid's Bouquet.
At a recent wedding the bridesmaids carried bouquets that were a little out of the common. They were composed of French leather with a row of scarlet berries around the bottom. Loops of delicate pink ribbon were mingled with the sprays of leather and the color combination of flower, ribbon and berries was exceedingly effective.

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Three-Cornered Hats.
Again is the three-cornered hat in vogue. It comes well down on the hair at the back of the head and is elevated by a bandeau in front, taking a peculiarly beautiful line when the hat is equally well understood by both the designer and the wearer. Some lovely examples both in green and black Beaver are shown.

Bridesmaid's Bouquet.
At a recent wedding the bridesmaids carried bouquets that were a little out of the common. They were composed of French leather with a row of scarlet berries around the bottom. Loops of delicate pink ribbon were mingled with the sprays of leather and the color combination of flower, ribbon and berries was exceedingly effective.

Woman's Home Gown.
Tasteful-home gowns are essential to comfort and true economy as well as to the beauty of the wardrobe. The stylish model shown in the large drawing fulfills all the requirements and is absolutely simple at the same time that it is attractive and becoming. As shown, it is of royal blue Henrietta cloth, with trimming of lace in the lavvy Arab shade, but the design suits numberless fabrics and combinations. Brocaded and flowered silk on any material of plain flat color is handsome, and any of the effective Oriental embroideries can be used with satisfactory results or again, the trimming can be of plain silk and the gown of a figured cashmere or challie. The original is made with bell shaped sleeves, but the snugger bishop sort can be substituted whenever preferred.

The gown consists of a fitted body lining for the front, tucked fronts, backs and under-arm gores. The loose fitted fronts are tucked as illustrated, and are arranged over the lining, the yoke and stole fronts being applied over them. The neck can be finished with the stock collar or with the yoke only, as shown in the small sketch. The sleeves can be left free at the wrist or gathered into the cuffs, as desired.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide.

The lining, which can be used or omitted as material and use may decide, is snugly fitted and closes at the centre fronts. The waist itself consists of a plain back drawn down smoothly, at the waist line, and fronts which are laid in two reversed side pleats and a centre box