

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

THE "TRIPPING STEP."

How to Acquire It For a Drawing-Room Trained Skirt.

Golfing girls and tennis-playing maidens are apt to lose the drawing room accomplishment of walking in such a "swan-like" way as to set off the ripple and flow of a trained skirt. Evening dress is much more beautiful with a trained skirt. It gives a certain grace of its own to the deportment, but this is lost if the wearer either strides or bounces about with a step whose freedom suggests breezy afternoons on the downs or mornings spent on the uncounted miles of the links.

The Crole girls of former generations were distinguished by a beautiful tripping walk, and the achievement of this drawing room grace was secured as follows: The mother or governess of the young girl used to tie her ankles together with a broad satin ribbon. The breadth of the ribbon and its softness prevents hurting the tender ankles, and the confinement prevented the girl from taking too long a step. It was never drawn tight, for then locomotion would be impossible. But the strictness of the band reduced the childish stride to a narrow gait, which at that time was reckoned as an appropriate girlish accomplishment.

This produced in time a tripping step. It was daily practiced until confirmed as a habitual manner of walking. This was at a time when the services of a red-tail drill sergeant were frequently requisitioned to teach a class of school girls how to hold up the head and how to straighten the spine so that no girl should deem of leaning back in her chair so as to touch the back.

Sometimes a book was carried on the top of the head to assist in producing the carriage desired by the governess or mother.

A somewhat artificial step seems the natural accompaniment of the 1820 style of summer frock, in which an artificial simplicity is the keynote. The full-bosomed and beruffled skirts, the early Victorian carriage with its flared and drooping shoulder seams, its ruffled sleeves or the "giglot," the flowing skirt and long sashes of the period all point to the same direction. The tripping gait is quite as much a part of it as would be the profusion of ruffles and the frightful expanded bonnets we have not copied from the same period. One ambitious mamma, who thinks a great deal of the "airs and graces," has trained her debutante daughter to a gliding or tripping step by a simple device. Her white skirt, which has not a very full petticoat, was sewed together from front to back half way up from the hem. The girl then practiced walking, advancing and retreating, before the tall mirror in the "duchesse" in her mother's dressing room. The sewed petticoat constrained her natural step into one still shorter, and so she has achieved the "chicken step" desired for a drawing room train.—Philadelphia Record.

What Pleases Them.

To the statement that marriage is often a failure because men and women do not understand each other a Western newspaper writer adds:

Here are some things which please a woman:

To be called sensible.

To be complimented on being well dressed.

To be told that she is fascinating.

To be told that she improves a man by her companionship.

To depend on some man and pretend she is ruling him.

To be treated sensibly and honestly and not as a butterfly, with no head or heart.

To be loved and admired by a man who is strong enough to rule and subdue her and make his way her way.

To find happiness in being ruled by an intellect that she can look up to admiringly and one to whom her own mind bows in reverence.

A man is pleased:

To have a woman love him. To have a soft, gentle, magnetic hand alleviate the pain of an aching head.

To have a woman's hand smooth away the careworn expression and wrinkles from his brow. To have a woman's strength to help him over the weak places in life.

To have a woman lead him in the way he wants to go.

To have a woman sometimes treat him as a big baby, to be cared for and caressed.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Memorial to Elizabeth Fry.

One of the most famous of English philanthropists was Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, the woman whose work a hundred years ago roused England to reform the cruelties of the criminal code and the iniquities of convict prisons. When Mrs. Fry began to go among the criminals of Newgate she found their life in prison spent (to quote her own words) in "begging, swearing, gaming, fighting, singing, dancing, women dressing in men's clothes, and such like." All these evils were swept away by her efforts in a few years. The best years of her life were spent near London, in a house still standing in Pleshet-grove, East Ham, and in the East Ham Town Hall recently. Mr. Sidney Buxton, M. P., unveiled a bust of the venerated lady, which was presented to the District Council by Mr. Passmore Edwards. Mr. Buxton observed that Elizabeth Fry, though a Quaker, was not a "plain Quaker." She rode about the Norfolk lanes in a scarlet habit. She used to attend meetings on Sunday in purple boots with scarlet laces, and she would put out her feet and ankles when she

Lace Gowns.

Lace gowns are as appropriate for winter as for summer wear. The handsomest of these lace gowns, says the New York Evening Post, are often entirely made of two or three kinds of lace bandings, or of a lace such as all-over Valenciennes, inset with another, as Irish point or guipure. The contrasts sought are striking, and unless managed with discretion and skill the effects are anything but beautiful. There is a new batiste, exquisitely fine and sheer, called batiste de sole, which is used as a foundation material, and covered with medallions and insets of lace until the effect of a most elaborate lace gown is obtained. The batiste hardly appears except here and there in gauzings or tuckings which fill in between lace motifs.

A Queen's Tact.

Some time ago one of Queen Alexandra's many goddaughters was about to be married. She was a young lady well known in society, but her parents were diffident about inviting the Queen to the wedding. The matter, however, came to Her Majesty's ears, and she sent for the mother of the bride, and asked all about it, says Home Notes. On learning that the ceremony was to be a very quiet one, Queen Alexandra remarked: "Well, in that case there will be room for me," an observation which caused great delight to the wedding party. Her Majesty attended the ceremonies in a most unostentatious way, making herself charming to all the family relations who were present.

The Lingerie Waist.

The lingerie waist is so pretty that many women deeply regret to have to lay it aside as cold weather comes on. To those who would like to wear them all winter, the following clever idea will appeal strongly. Procure white wash silk of good texture and make yourself a high-necked and long-sleeved waist—a plain shirt waist pattern would do nicely. Line it with thin woolen white goods, such as thin white wash flannel. This waist can be washed any number of times. When the cold day arrives put this on, and your beloved lingerie blouse on top. You can now brave the blast with impunity, and wear your white waist all winter.

The Estroinal Bangle.

Some attempt is being made to introduce the betrothal bangle—a plain, thick circlet, which is solidly riveted upon the fiancée's arm, and can be only removed by being sawn asunder. The idea is very charming, of course, to lovers in the first flush of mutual affection, remarks a writer in the *Lady's Pictorial*. But those are days when engagements are easily broken. Girls can wear rings on any fingers, and they tell no tale; but they could not wear bangles riveted on their arms without confessing themselves engaged.

Pointille Silk.

A new weave of silk is called pointille because it has a raised dot in white or color upon a black ground, and the same design is repeated all ways with a contrast in other webs of the silk. A black dot on white is a showy specimen of the "pointille." The dot is only slightly raised, not so much as to give it the effect of being bossed, but just a slight raise in the weaving—enough to show off the dot of brilliant china white or whatever color be chosen. This makes a suitable church costume when properly made up.

Pretty Ribbons.

The possibilities of ribbon seem to be unlimited, says the New York Evening Post. Ribbon hats are covered with ribbon flowers, and garlands occupy a position of importance in the millinery shops. A lovely hat is made entirely of rose-colored ribbon, the under part of the slightly tilted brim being lined with rose-colored gauze. The top of the crown and the over brim are made of pink satin taffeta ribbon roses, the bits of leaves cleverly contrived of green ribbon.



Plumes still snuggle down to the hair at the left.

Raveled taffeta is a smart edge for a Victorian scarf.

Mother of pearl and crystal enter into the finest embroideries.

Pink roses trim one of the prettiest hats in white crinoline lace.

Plantings of lace or fine mull are inside the modishly broad cuffs.

Black souché on white cloth trims most of the modish colors successfully.

Mannish neckwear has been entirely replaced by dainty transparent effects.

Fichus of soft tinted old lace complete some of the handsomest evening dresses.

Cream lace on a mignonette green gown gains by being run with black velvet ribbon.

A knot of ribbon with four sprawling ends and no loops is effective on the bodice front.

Crystal bead chains harmonize with almost any fabric with which they may be worn.

An umbrella to match a dark dress or coat is certainly something for which to strive.

A lovely blouse of broderie Anglaise is shirred across the shoulders with three rows of Val insart.

Lacings, either practical or ornamental, are a feature on many and varying sets of garments.

It is said that a single grain of gold, after having been converted into gold leaf, will cover thirty-six inches.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

A French War.

The French cook peas by blending one tablespoonful of butter with a teaspoonful of flour; add to this a pint of young peas, a small bunch of parsley, one cup of water, six very small onions. Cook forty minutes, take out the parsley, then add salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of sugar, the yolk of one egg, a small piece of butter. Mix thoroughly and serve hot on toast.

The Uses of Charcoal.

All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils can be purified by rinsing them well with charcoal powder. Rubbing the teeth and washing out the mouth with fine charcoal powder will beautify the former and purify the breath.

Putrid water can be immediately deprived of its bad smell by charcoal; a few pieces of charcoal placed on meat, fish, etc., that are beginning to spoil will preserve them and absorb all the strong odors.

A tablet of willow charcoal taken twice daily will purify the stomach and aid digestion.—American Queen.

Our Furniture.

Furniture coverings were never better made. The materials are usually cool and attractive looking.

Some forest green bedroom furniture in a style suggesting the mission delightful.

In addition to beating stuffed furniture it is well to allow it to stand out in the sunshine a little while now and then.

For bedrooms, floral cretonnes matching the language make pretty chair coverings.

Lined oil, turpentine and vinegar in equal parts, make an admirable furniture polish. Mix thoroughly and apply with hard friction.

If a house is to be shut up moths may be kept out of the chairs and hangings by spraying them with turpentine.

Heavy pieces are rather to be avoided in the average house, as it is important that they may be moved and the dust dispatched frequently.

Leather-covered pieces may be refreshed by a rubbing with a mixture composed of two parts of crude oil and one of benzine.

Bread and Cake Boxes.

There is some difference of opinion as to the proper place to store bread and cake. A great many housekeepers, following time honored precedent, still keep their bread and cake in large stoneware crocks, fitted with covers. The objection to these is that they are very heavy to lift, and in summer are apt to invite mould, unless they are kept in a dry, upstairs closet. Such bread crocks should be scalded out every time they are filled, or as often as twice a week. Cake crocks need not be scalded out so often. They should both be cold and dry when they are filled again and shut up.

Bread crocks are so heavy and cause so much unnecessary labor that large boxes of tin enameled on the outside have been substituted for them. There are, however, more objections to tin than to stoneware. Tin is apt to give a "hiny" taste to any bread or cake kept in it. To avoid this some bread boxes are furnished with ventilators. This dries the bread. Sometimes drawers for cake and bread are fitted in storerooms. These are lined with tin, and are better than anything else, if furnished with linen cloths, in which the bread or cake is wrapped securely from contact with the tin, though they are not impervious, as nothing but an airtight, covered box would be, to attacks of kitchen insects, which in the city may sometimes invade the neatest and best protected kitchens. Housekeepers in the country do not always appreciate their blessings, one of which is immunity from insect pests when proper precautions are exercised.—New York Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Soft Gingerbread—One pint of molasses, one cupful of butter, half a cupful of warm water, one tablespoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger, two eggs and flour to make the consistency of a soft batter. Stir the soda in the molasses until it foams, add the beaten eggs, the butter—which has been softened but not melted—then the water, ginger and flour. Bake in shallow pans in a moderate oven over half an hour.

Cherry Pie—Line a deep pie plate with plain paste; brush over with the beaten white of an egg, fill with pitted cherries and sprinkle over three-quarters of a cup of sugar; dredge with one tablespoonful of flour or corn starch, one tablespoonful of butter dropped over the top in small bits; wet the edges of the lower crust and put on the upper crust and flute the edges, and be careful to make slashes in the upper crust for the escape of air.

Pineapple Pudding—Butter slices of bread and line a dish with them. Pare and slice a pineapple thinly. Cut in strips, put in a layer of the strips, sprinkle with sugar, then another layer of pineapple, until the dish is full. Cover with buttered bread, pour over all a cup of cold water. Put in a moderate oven, cover and bake one hour; then remove the cover and bake one hour longer. The bread should be browned before removing from the oven.

It is said that a single grain of gold, after having been converted into gold leaf, will cover thirty-six inches.



New York City.—Long box pleated coats are among the features of the season that may be relied upon to extend their favor well into the future.



MISSIE'S BOX PLEATED COAT.

and are much worn by young girls. This one, designed by May Mantou, is adapted to both the entire suit and the general wrap and to all the lighter weight materials in vogue, but, as illustrated, is made of pongee stitched with corticell silk and trimmed with handsome buttons which are held by silk cords above the waist. The pleats give long lines which mean an effect of slenderness even while the coat is loose. The sleeves are the large and ample ones that slip on over the bodice with ease.

The coat is made with full length fronts and backs, and a skirt portion that is joined to them beneath the belt and pleats. The box pleats at the centre are laid in, but those from the shoulder and at the back are applied. At the neck is a flat collar and a pointed belt is worn at the waist. The sleeves are pleated above the elbows, but form full puffs below that point and are finished with roll-over flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for



WOMAN'S YOKE WAIST AND TRIPLE TUCKED SKIRT.

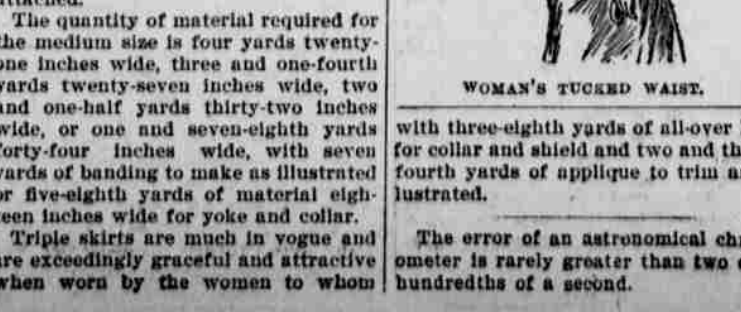
the medium size is six and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

A Feature of the Season.

Yoke waists of all sorts are among the features of the season and are made exceedingly attractive with trimming and contrasting material of various kinds. The stylish one designed by May Mantou and depicted in the large drawing, is shown in pale pink crepe de Chine with yoke and trimming made of bands of pink silk held by fancy stitches, but the design is suited to a variety of materials, silk and light weight wools and to the many cotton and linen fabrics. Lace insertion can be substituted for the silk of the yoke, or bands of material feather stitched, or any yoking material can be used.

The waist consists of a fitted lining on which the front and backs are arranged. The yoke is separate and joined to the waist at its lower edge. Both front and backs are tucked at their upper portions, but the backs are drawn down smoothly, while the front blouses slightly over the belt. The sleeves suggest the Hungarian style, and are made with snug fitting upper portions to which the full sleeves are attached.

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



WOMAN'S TUCKED WAIST.

The error of an astronomical chronometer is rarely greater than two hundredths of a second.

AGRICULTURAL

Management of Milk Cellars.

The majority of cellars are very improperly ventilated, and the length of time for keeping milk therein varies on nearly all farms. The success in the creameries is due to the observance of a proper degree of temperature, and until farmers become more observing of that point they will continue to have difficulties. One of the obstacles is uncleanliness in the stables as well as in the milk houses. The regulation of the churning is as nothing compared with the essential requisites of properly keeping the places and utensils in the best condition. The water, however, is the source of the greatest danger. It has been demonstrated by actual experiment that the germs of disease existing in impure water are carried without change into the milk, where they rapidly multiply and cause decomposition.

A Suggestion of Nature.

Nature suggests, in the natural and thick growth of a great variety of grasses and weeds together, that a mixture of vegetation may yield a larger quantity of vegetable produce from any given area than can be obtained from the growth of one species alone. Actual experiment has shown that a mixture of grasses is usually more productive than the cultivation of a single one. An acre of peas and oats grown together will yield more than half an acre of each grown singly. A field seeded to timothy and clover produces much more than either sown alone. A pasture sod composed of orchard grass, timothy, red clover and Kentucky blue grass is in good grazing condition from early spring till autumn, the decay of the earlier ripening species furnishing plant food for the species next coming to maturity.

Profitable Shipments.

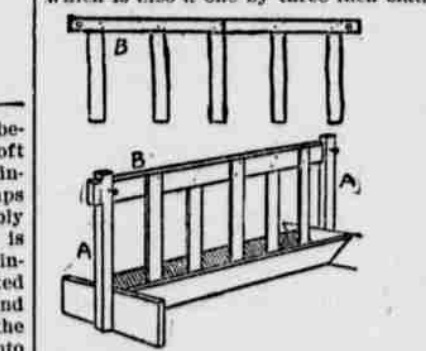
The fowl that is in demand is the clean, yellow leg and flesh one. A man not posted in these matters decides to ship a box of live or dressed poultry to the market. He has yellow legs, black legs and feathered legs in his consignment. He sends them and gets his returns, which we will say, for illustration, is nine cents per pound, and he looks up the quotations and finds that the market is paying nine to eleven cents per pound.

His neighbor, who has given the matter more attention, has selected a yellow leg and skin breed. He ships at the same time and his returns are eleven and may be twelve cents per pound. He tells our friend about it, and the question arises in our friend's mind, "Why didn't I get eleven or twelve cents instead of nine cents per pound?"

I will tell you why he didn't. Every farmer knows that if he ships a barrel of apples, half of them good and the balance specked or rotten, he doesn't get the top price, but if he ships a barrel of selected fruit, returns with the highest quotation, providing the market is not overstocked. He must raise something that everybody does not raise, and there is no danger of overstocking the market with first class goods. First class goods are always in demand; the same in the poultry business as in any other business.—J. J. Patterson, Jr., in *The Cultivator*.

Economical Feeding.

I will here try to describe my pig trough, and hope I can make it plain enough for you to understand. I make a V-shaped trough out of one by six and one by five inch boards; to each end of trough I nail A, which is made of one by three inch slats, with a slot cut in top end to receive B, which is also a one by three inch slat.



Two inches longer than the trough. To B are nailed one by two inch slats, twelve or fourteen inches long, four inches apart on alternate sides, and the one by two inch slats long enough to just reach the bottom of trough, when B, to which they are nailed, is set in the slots and three inch wood pins put through at top end to keep pigs from lifting it out of place by drawing out the pins. Part with one by two inch slats nailed on can be taken off, and trough is easily cleaned. I have a small pen to set the trough in, and when the trough is filled open the slide door and let in the pigs. They can drink on either side; when pigs are over four months old they should have a larger trough. This is the best thing I have ever tried to keep pigs out of the trough, as they have no room to get more than their noses in the trough.—Carl A. Welke, in *The Epitomist*.

Bees Annoyed by Skunks.

Sometimes a colony of bees will be come unaccountably cross, keeping a heavy guard at the hive entrance, and attacking any one who goes anywhere near them. In such cases the cause of this irritability frequently proves to have been a skunk. They sometimes annoy the bees in summer, but we have usually found them most troublesome in the fall.

One of our apriaries in particular has for years apparently been a regular stamping ground for skunks, and we

have killed them off by the dozen during the fall months. After the weather becomes quite cool their depredations are more disastrous, as their scratching on the hive causes the bees to fly out in large numbers, and those not devoured perish by being chilled. Good, large swarms are sometimes ruined in this manner. A steel trap is the surest way of ridding one's self of such a nuisance. We attach the trap to a stout pole, or scantling, about fifteen feet long, as they are not likely to walk off with that, and set it near the hive entrance. We do not often use bait, but last spring after three traps had been successfully avoided several nights in succession, while our chickens disappeared like magic, we used scraps of raw meat as bait, and with results. We take hold of the end of the pole and carefully hobble his skunkship down to the brook, and all is over in a few minutes, and with no odor, such as is sure to be caused if they are killed by clubbing or stoning.—Hilas D. Davis, in *American Cultivator*.

Fruit Tree Fumigation.

It has been pretty conclusively demonstrated that fumigation is a remedy for all of the insect pests which attack plant life. This means of keeping the orchard in prime condition has been endorsed by the Agricultural Bureau, which has circulated a great deal of literature relative to this method of dispatching scale and other insect life which will kill the trees if allowed to do so. The method followed is to



throw a tent over a tree and after fastening all the ends down to prevent the escape of the fumes, the interior is filled with the poisonous vapors. The covering is allowed to remain in position a certain prescribed length of time, after which it will be found that the insect life has been killed beyond possibility of resuscitation.

In the treatment of large orchards this process is necessarily expensive, and for the purpose of preventing waste of material a new tent has been devised and is being introduced, by which it is possible to tell at once, exactly the amount of cyanide of potassium required for the fumigation of each particular tree. This prevents waste of material and at the same time insures the application of sufficient material to effect the desired result.

This is done by making use of a square piece of canvas or other suitable material, and on which are marked rings, one within the other. As this tent is thrown over the tree to be operated on, and as the folds fall to the ground, it is possible to accurately judge the cubic contents of the tent by the examination of the rings. Knowing the cubic contents of the space to be filled there are fixed rules prescribing the amount of fumigating materials to be used.—Philadelphia Record.

Killing Weeds With Chemicals.

In some regions objections have been raised against the use of solutions of copper sulphate, especially when plants intended for forage, since it might be possible for animals to get an amount sufficient to kill them. While such a condition of affairs is possible, it is hardly probable in the usual practice of weed destruction.

To overcome this difficulty the use of solutions of copperas (iron sulphate) is recommended in Farmers' Bulletin No. 124. Where copperas is employed, it will be found necessary to have a stronger solution than where blue vitriol is used.

Copperas solutions should be from ten to fifteen per cent., or about one pound of the chemical to each gallon of water. The results secured with this chemical do not seem to be quite as satisfactory as where the copper sulphate is used, and the increased strength of solution required makes their cost about the same.

It must not be expected that all weeds may be destroyed by chemicals, at least in an economical way. Some weeds are so protected by hairs, scales and wax as to render their leaves impervious to the solutions usually employed. Against such weeds the use of chemicals will be followed by disappointing results, but against charlock, wild mustard, shepherd's purse, wild radish and penny cross they may be successfully used if the applications be made according to the suggestions given above.

The solutions have been found to retard the growth of other weeds, without completely destroying them, as follows: Curled dock, bindweed, dandelion, sow thistle and groundsel. In any case the results attained will depend upon the thoroughness of the application.

Hard to Impose on Kansas.

Among the beggars that have been making the town in the last few days were two little girls. They had the regulation piece of paper, explaining that they were deaf and dumb, but they were not on to their job. At one store they were asked if they could use a pretty little girl's hat, and right then they started into a joint debate as to which one should get it.—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.