



FOR THE FAIR

The New Ribbons.

The new ribbons show the Louis XVI influence in a touch of gold. Pale colorings, such as blue, lavender and pink, in taffeta ribbons, are embroidered in tiny gold bow knots.

A Debutante's Wardrobe.

Among the imported outfits for debutantes during the first season is a frock of sheerest lawn, done in broderie anglaise, and made over white taffeta. Not a ruffle is to be seen on the entire frock, but the skirt gives the effect of a shaped flounce. White taffeta ribbons will be worn with this frock.

Bracelets Coming in Again.

Bracelets are once more coming into vogue, a fact probably due to the return of the elbow sleeve for house gowns of all sorts. A charm bracelet is the latest fad, and it is hung with marvelous little replicas of famous statuary, animals, insects in precious stones, and mammals, presumably bringers of good luck.

The Modern Girl's Weapons.

The present-day girl carries about her person at least two concealed weapons in the form of the newest hat pin. The breadth of the crown of the up-to-date hat has made it necessary to add two inches to the length of the already sufficiently dangerous hat pin, and the result is astonishing. The old-fashioned gold or silver pin of seven or eight inches in length is of no use whatever in securing this summer's hats. The new pin measures ten inches from tip to handle and is made of an inflexible metal to pierce the heavy straws. Plain gold heads, either round or oval in form, are seen on many of the new pins, although some of the more expensive designs are set with jewels.

One Really New Style.

Will the new walking suit "take" or won't it?

That's the question that confronts the woman who is thinking about her fall suit, and who has been viewing the first tailored models, just displayed.

This new model is French in effect, and while decidedly original, is a little too bizarre for conservative taste. It consists of a pleated skirt in ankle lengths and a long, perfectly straight coat which reaches to within 10 inches of the edge of the skirt.

Some of the coats have loose belts, but the effect is of a straight, shapeless garment, very like a man's overcoat. There are big pockets in them, too, just like a man's, and the suits are made of English suitings such as are used for men's clothes.

Collar and small turned-up cuffs are of velvet, in green or another vivid color, adding just the right touch of gaiety to the suit.

These are the choicest models yet shown, but whether my lady will fancy their extreme originality remains to be seen.—New Haven Register.

Cost of Women's Dresses Increasing.

It is said that people are spending less, that the cry of economy is rising shrill and high. I have not observed it with regard to ladies' dresses. Never were they so expensive, so elaborate and so fragile as they have been this summer. Quantity, too, is on the increase. Where our mothers had five we have 10 dresses.

Life altogether is so much more expensive in every way. We amuse ourselves all the year round and every amusement, except the simple country tastes, which are unaffordable, is costly. Meals, even if less long, are more refined and dearer, the service of a house, being much more elaborate.

Knick-knacks lie about in greater profusion, electricity, abundance of flowers, perfumes, cosmetics and bath apparatuses are the necessities of every woman of fashion. If a return to more simplicity and wiser economy is on the increase it will be a boon to all, for great luxury does not make for happiness, it only increases our needs and renders life more difficult, creating bigger impediments to simple enjoyment.—Lady Violet Greville, in London Graphic.

Lace Used in Many Ways. We use lace as flounces, two or three on the skirt, as an insertion to form bertha, or as entire cloaks. It is best suited to evening and to fete gowns and indoor dresses, for lace easily spoils in contact with the streets. There are creeping into wear in England high dressy gowns, which hitherto have been more wanted abroad. They are neither tea gowns nor dinner gowns, nor even bridge gowns, and yet they are worn for all three. They are nearly always costly, and in them lace plays a prominent part. We are coming back to silk, often trimmed with ruchings of the material, but when intended for dressy wear it is made with a good deal of lace. Nowhere does this fabric show so well as on light tinted summer gowns. They had great favor in the winter, and now they come very much in evidence for the daytime, says the Queen. We are returning in such dresses to the bayonette, made in muslin and lace, which can be cleaned and put back again. People who possess old lace should always wear it; but it

is too costly for the multitude, who need not, however, despair, for there is so much and such admirable imitations which demand a connoisseur to distinguish them from the original. The transparent lace trimmed dresses are very fascinating, and so are the flowered voiles and delaines, but they do not require so much trimming, and gowns of these only seem to need lace for the yokes, but all have to be made up over silk foundations.—New York Telegram.

Ladies Try Gardening.

I cannot picture a pleasanter employment for a lady than that of gardening if she does not mind hard work. It is a very refined occupation and brings her in contact with nice things. A garden "is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man," says Bacon.

There are many ladies with limited means who have to choose a profession. There are many who are unfit for indoor life and could not endure the stuffy atmosphere of a typewriter's office. They would not have sufficient freedom if they took a post as companion to a lady, and if they have no gift for teaching they would not like the life of a governess. To all these, if they love outdoor life, the profession of lady gardener will appeal.

The lady gardener must not think that she can at once earn a living. It will take some years of arduous training before she is competent to manage even a small garden.

Most of the colleges for teaching ladies agriculture and gardening were opened in 1900 and 1901. The training they give lasts about two years, and consequently there are at the present moment a considerable number of ladies who have been through a college course and consider themselves qualified to take posts as head gardeners or single-handed gardeners in private gardens.

Having learned how to plan a good system of work the lady is likely to find employment in any of the three following capacities:

(1) As head gardener, where 10 or more men are kept, she would superintend and direct all work in the flower garden, kitchen garden and under glass.

(2) A lady should be able to work herself a small flower garden of one acre, provided no vegetables are grown, as they need hard manual labor. With the assistance of a lad when pressure of work occurs she should be able herself to mow and roll the lawn, dig the borders and keep the place perfectly tidy.

(3) For the ambitious lady there is an opening if she cares to attend to villa gardens in a country town or in a suburb of London. She can also go out to private houses to arrange flowers for dinner parties.

The idea of employing women gardeners is received favorably by most people and many are willing to try how it answers. It is greatly to be hoped, however, that the pioneer of a new profession will fully appreciate the importance of thoroughly understanding every branch of her work before she asks for a salary. Although she can demand the same pay as a man gardener she cannot work as quickly as he does. She is not so muscular, and also she is impeded by her dress. She can only economize time by her cleverly thought-out system and methodical planning.—Frances G. Wolsley, in the London Outlook.

Fashion Notes.

Walking suits of mohair are shown for fall wear.

White dresses of plain or dotted net are shown and are simply trimmed.

A set of underwear done in an elaborate pattern of old-time eyelet embroidery is shown and is much admired.

Watteau ribbons are extremely popular for wear with summer gowns and can be picked up at bargain prices these days.

It's the wise woman who takes advantage of the silk sales now going on. Many of these are remnants containing sufficient yards for a blouse skirt, and are selling at one-half price.

Cotton Japanese rugs come in new colorings this year. Blue and white or red and white used to be the only coloring to be had. Now, however, they are shown in green brown and lighter tints of all the colors.

Bizarre designs are much affected in lamps. A grotesque cat in bronze has a long, sweeping tail curved forward over its head. From this hangs the lighted bulb, with a shade of iridescent glass and false jewels.

How the shopkeepers do anticipate! Beside the counters, heaped high with the thinnest and fluffiest of summer waists and gowns, are other counters on which are displayed furs of all kinds and sorts from the merest neck boa to the heavy steel coats.

In play suits for children there is a great variety. Jean, holland and other old-time serviceable materials are employed for them. They come in quaint styles, for there are "farmer" suits, "Jap" clothes, Indian rigs, cowboy outfits and soldier costumes.



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Fried Tomatoes.

Select those that are round and of medium size, wash in cold water and cut in slices half an inch thick. Dip the slices in flour seasoned with salt and pepper; dip in melted butter, put on a double broiler and brown quickly on each side.

Chocolate Pudding.

This makes a delightful variation. Mix half a cupful of sugar with six ounces of grated chocolate. Pour over this one cupful of boiling water and stir over the boiling tea kettle until thick and smooth. Then let it get cold. Flavor with vanilla. Stir into three cupfuls of cold bottled custard, and chill on ice. Serve with rich sweet strawberries or with whipped cream.

Sweet Potatoes.

After sweet potatoes have been par-boiled and sliced lengthwise they should be sprinkled lightly with white pepper, given a dash of salt and placed in the oven for a few moments. Then they are to have a dressing of egg and bread crumbs poured over them, and put below the flame of a gas range, where they can broil. Minceed parsley is to be strewn over them just before they are sent to the table.

Wild Grape Marmalade.

Take the wild green grapes, cut open with a small knife and remove the seeds. Allow a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put the grapes in the preserving kettle with a little water and boil 20 minutes. Add the sugar and cook until a drop poured in a cold saucer will hold its shape. Remove at once and pour in cups or glasses. In putting up the winter store of jellies it is always a good plan to fill some small cheese pots or egg cups for use in the children's lunch baskets.

Wild Grape Jelly.

Strip the fruit from the stem, wash and put in a pan or jar set in a larger vessel of hot water. Cook until the grapes are broken; then strain. Measure the juice, and for every pint allow a pound of sugar in shallow pans in the oven, where it will heat but not turn yellow. Cook the juice 20 minutes, skimming all impurities from it; add the sugar; stir until dissolved, remove the spoon, cook a moment or two longer until the liquid jellies when dropped on a cold plate; pour into jelly glasses and cover when cold.

Corn Soup.

Three cupfuls of finely grated corn, one quart of water, one quart of rich milk, the yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful each of butter and flour. Boil the cobs in the water one-half hour. Strain and pour over the corn, cook 12 minutes, add the milk, the seasoning the flour and butter well rubbed together, cooked for three minutes longer, watching well that it does not burn. Now remove the saucepan from the stove and add the egg yolks, well beaten.

Household Hints.

A tablespoonful of sugar added to the water for broasting roast beef will give a rich brown color as well as a fine flavor.

Old stockings cut down the seam make excellent cloths for polishing furniture and floors, as well as soft iron holders.

In order to have potatoes always white, the kettle in which they are cooked should never be used for any other purpose.

In favoring cakes do not use lemon juice if a light cake is desired, since the acid sets free the carbon dioxide before baking.

The waxed lining paper to cracker boxes is excellent to wrap around small cakes and loaves of bread. It is fine to clean flatirons with also.

Eggs covered with boiling water and allowed to stand five minutes are more nutritious and digestible than when boiled rapidly for three minutes.

Roll jelly cake can be more easily rolled if the edges of the cake are carefully trimmed off, as they, being stiffer, cause the cake to break on the edge.

To remove soot from a carpet, sprinkle plenty of fine salt over it and sweep along the grain of the carpet. Repeat until every trace of soot is removed.

Gasoline put on stains on a white silk waist, followed by as much lump magnesia as the gasoline will take up, well rubbed in, will generally remove the stains.

To prevent tomato soup from curdling add the tomato before the milk is put in, and remember to strain the tomato juice before turning it over the flour and butter.

When grease is spilled on the kitchen table or floor pour cold water on it at once to prevent its soaking into the wood. It will quickly harden and can be lifted with a knife.

In making down pillows go over the wrong side of the case with an iron rubbed well with beeswax each time it is applied to the cloth, to prevent the down working through the cloth.



Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—The vest effect makes a prominent feature of the season and is apparent in all the latest coats and jackets. This very attractive "appearance" by several long, fancy headed pins is very graceful.—New York Evening Telegram.

Shawls a Fad of Fashion.

Shawls are seen in rather unusual numbers. There are enough of them to suggest a revival of the 1830 and 1850 fashion. The silk shawls are especially attractive, embroidered in self or a contrasting color. Pale salmon pink is embroidered in white; dull rich magenta has a pattern worked in red of a deeper tone. Of course all the usual pinks, pale blues and creams are also strongly in evidence. Pongee color, with stitchery in white or yellow, is pretty and more unusual.

Girl's Suspender Costume.

The suspender dress is a marked feature of fashion and is singularly becoming and attractive worn by little girls. This one is made of simple plaid material showing a mixture of blue and green, and is trimmed with fancy black braid, the gimp being of white lawn with yoke and cuffs of lace. When a simpler effect is desired the yoke can be made of embroidery or of all-over tucking and for the dress innumerable materials might be suggested. Henrietta, cashmere and the like are always pretty and attractive and are much in vogue, while plaids and checks offer a generous variety. The costume consists of the skirt with the suspenders and the waist.

COAT WITH VEST.

Five model is adapted both to the suit and to the general wrap and to the entire range of reasonable materials, but, as illustrated, is made of black velvet

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



with the waistcoat of heavy white silk and the little turn-over collar finished with embroidery. The combination of materials is singularly effective, but the vest is equally correct when made from cloth, vesting or any contrasting material that may be preferred.

The coat consists of the fronts, backs and under-arm gores, the vest being separate and arranged under the fronts on indicated lines. The sleeves are large and full at the shoulders, narrower at the wrists and are finished with roll-over flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide, or one and seven-eighths yards fifty-two inches wide, with one yard twenty-one or twenty-seven or three-fourths yards forty-four inches wide for vest.

English Kid Blouses.

Kid blouses are being worn in the north for fishing, motoring, golfing and excursions in rough weather. They are to be seen in brown, dark red and navy blue, and are lined with a thin material. They are somewhat costly, so are not by any means common, but they are excellent wear and impervious to any amount of rain, says the Queen. A noticeably fine leather is used, so they are not too heavy or clumsy in appearance. On the contrary, they are very smart, and, being well made, finely tucked and perfectly cut, are much in request by those who can afford them. They are worn with any rough material skirt, but they look best with black or skirts of the same color. The wide crowned motor caps are worn with them.

The caps are equally popular with peaks in front or the flat brims all round, and are becoming to nearly all faces. The curve that they take on the head by



GIRL'S SUSPENDER COSTUME.

inches wide, with one and seven-eighths yard fifty-two inches wide and one-half yard eighteen inches wide to make the gimp as illustrated.



Hog Hints.
The man who is feeding hogs on fifty and sixty-cent corn is bidding for red ink on his side of the ledger. And the man who is keeping hogs without feeding them has the red ink already. Enrich the hog pastures. Encourage the clover, rape and stock peas.

Onions Versus Striped Beetle.

Frequently persons inquire how to raise cucumbers, squashes or melons so as to avoid the ravages of the striped beetle (*diabrotica vittata*). During the last ten years I have had no trouble with the beetle. This is what I have been doing: When I plant cucumbers, which are planted in hills five or six seeds to the hill, I stick into each hill two or three small onions. The beetles always give my cucumber or melon patch a wide berth. There is no loss; the cucumbers grow just as well as if the onions were not there and when the cucumbers are done bearing I get several messes of good onions.—J. W. F. Copenhaver, in The Epitomist.

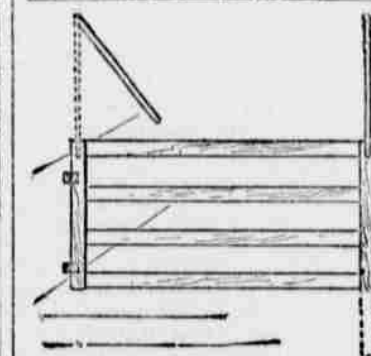
To Build Up Poultry.

A correspondent writes that he has enough feed to carry 200 or more hens through the winter, some good houses to care for them in, and wants to go into the poultry business. Naturally he does not wish to buy high in price thoroughbreds nor to wait several months to raise chickens from eggs. Under the conditions named the best thing would be to go into the open poultry market and buy hens that are offered for sale alive; if one is a fair judge of poultry and will look around carefully he will be able to pick up a number of year-old hens, mainly of the heavier breeds, that are of pretty good stock and he can buy them at a price which will be made good in the eggs they will lay under proper care and rations.

In the spring quite a number of these hens will want to sit, and then eggs of thoroughbreds may be bought or an incubator used and a fine flock of high-grade birds obtained for the second winter, the old hens furnishing the egg supply for the summer and many of them will lay into the winter. When they stop they can be fattened and prepared for the holiday market. We do not know of any better or quicker way to get a start in the poultry business than this, provided always that one has some experience in the work.—Indianapolis News.

Dividing a Stall.

In some barns the stalls are sufficiently wide so that they may be divided when occasion requires. If some temporary division can be easily made, put in place and removed when desired. A plan for doing this is shown in the illustration. A gate is made of proper material reaching from the manger to the end of stall. The post of this gate as the end is made about a foot longer than the lower rail and a hole is made in the floor through which this post is slipped when put in position and thus



DIVISION FOR A STALL.

makes the gate or fence firm. At the manger end the gate is fastened by a pair of gate hinges.

Two stiff sticks are fastened to the joist above with a bolt, one over the manger end and one over the other end. In the lower end of each of these sticks a notch is cut which comes over a staple and holds it, the fence, firm. When the fence is not in use it may be lifted from the hinges and put away and the sticks folded up against the joists. The illustration shows the points mentioned clearly. The cost of such a contrivance will be small and it will be found exceedingly useful.

Horse Talk.

The owner should study each horse and know his requirements. There is no excuse for a horse being in poor condition.

The first cause is always neglect or abuse. It is money out of pocket to let a horse run down.

A little coddling over small details will make all the difference between a heartbroken nag and one that you will be proud to show in any company.

The other day I was in the stable of a man who evidently works on the plan that once a week is often enough to clean out the horse stable.

The horses themselves looked as if they felt abused in the worst way. I believe it does take the pride out of a horse to be neglected that way. Do not do it! Clean the horses and their stables every day, if you have to sit up at nights to do it.

The surest way to raise colts that will match, is to breed to the same thoroughbred sire year after year.

I heard a man get a good scolding from his blacksmith the other day, because he did not soak a horse's feet that were tender. The blacksmith declared that the horse's feet would pain him far less if he were permitted to stand in a tub of water every day for a while. Something in that, too.

Drive a nail in each side of the stall, high enough up to be out of the horse's

reach, and hang the lantern on this when cleaning him off in the morning before daylight. Always hang the lantern up; never set it down on the floor.

Have a mane comb on your curry-comb, and use it.—Tim, in the Farm Journal.

Home-Made Water Fountain.

While any plan that will furnish fresh water for the poultry at all times is to be commended, the trouble is that most plans require the expenditure of more time than most men are willing to give the work. A few home-made fountains like that illustrated will save time and give the fowls the water they want. Take one or more tight kegs, according to the number of fowls to be supplied, and in the side of each



near the bottom core a hole, into which set a common wooden faucet. Set the keg up off the ground high enough to get a tin basin under it. If one of the low in price agate basins would be better, for it will not rust, using a basin holding two quarts of water.

Adjust the faucet so that the water will drop slowly into the basin. The overflow will not be sufficient to make the ground muddy about the keg, for the fowls will keep the water pretty well consumed. When placing the basin the first day fill it about half full before adjusting the faucet for dropping. If these kegs are placed out of doors locate them where they will be in the shade most of the day, place a board over the top, and on that a lot of grass to assist in keeping the water in the keg cool. This same appliance will work well during the winter.—Indianapolis News.

The Labor on the Farm.

It matters not whether the farmer buys his labor or performs it himself, it must be paid for. He will not consider himself satisfied unless he is remunerated for every hour's time he devotes to the working of a crop, or on any special plot of ground. But, as a rule, farmers are prone to give more work on some locations than is necessary under certain conditions. It is a waste of time and labor to cultivate two acres if a larger crop can be secured, proportionately, on one. One acre may not support a farmer, but the rule is applicable to larger areas. He should not cultivate fifty acres if he can secure better results from twenty-five. It will pay him to realize seventy-five bushels of corn, or twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre, from twenty-five acres, while he may lose money if he secures fifty bushels of corn or twenty bushels of wheat per acre, from fifty acres. It is not the gross amount of produce he receives that pays, but the net. It requires more time to spread a given amount of manure upon two acres than upon one, and, so far as cultivation is concerned, the cost is double. Now, all this extra work may be thrown away if the farmer can, by lessening the area, devote more time and attention to a smaller space. There will be less hurry, more thorough cultivation, greater facility in harvesting, fewer laborers and better condition of the working stock. It is in the correct application of labor that the profits are derived. It may be wasted or misapplied, and thus cause bankruptcy instead of prosperity.

Large Litters.

There is a wide difference in the bank account of the breeder whose sows bring and raise him ten or twelve pigs at a litter and the one whose sows only average four or five pigs at a litter. Hence it is materially to the interest of the pig raiser to discard all sows that do not bring a good sized litter and raise them. It is true that this is not such an important consideration with the professional breeder who raises pigs to sell at fancy prices to others; because if his sow only brings four or five pigs they should be very fine at weaning time and possibly one or two of the litter command an extra fancy price as a show pig or herd header, but for the average breeder who looks to the pork barrel, the rock upon which the hog business is founded, for his dividends, then the amount of pigs raised is a very important item to him.

If the brood sow be well fed while suckling, a litter of ten should at weaning time be just as large framed as a litter of five, though the smaller litter may average more flesh.

Figuring on ten at a litter and two litters a year and the pigs at slaughtering time to be worth say \$10 each, then there would be a difference of \$100 in favor of the litter of ten over the litter of five. And on a herd of five sows \$500.

True, it takes more to rear and fatten the larger litter, but not twice as much, while the gross value is double.

The Druid says: "In truth, an aged boar should be buried with all the honors and turn, like 'Imperial Caesar,' to clay and not to bacon."

Wages for common laborers in Ireland are almost double what they were twelve years ago.