

# Woman kind



## Bangle as a Pledge.

A new idea is to substitute an engagement bangle for the conventional ring. These bangles, which sometimes are slight circles, and sometimes broad gold bands, give the lover the satisfaction of feeling that he has indeed safely fettered his fair fiancée, for once fastened the clasp can only be opened by being forced apart with a chisel, says the Chicago News. On the continent, where it is customary for lovers to exchange rings, engagement bangles are sometimes worn by men, but they are rarely seen on men of English-speaking races.

## Streamers of Tulle.

What is hard to believe that the popular draped veil will ever be held entirely in disfavor by the woman who well knows its acknowledged charm. Paris fashion authorities now assert that there the draped veil is superseded by streamers of tulle or ribbon velvet tacked beneath the brim of the high crowned picture hat and tied in a large bow under the chin, says the Kansas City Journal. Such strings undoubtedly have their good points, and are distinctly becoming to long or thin faces. They have a tendency to soften the contour, and make almost any face look younger. On some few hats handsome lace scarfs are also taking the place of the veil. These are not so wide, and are tied around the hat and hang down the back streamers.

## Dressing the Baby.

Though common sense is still the leading idea in dressing the baby, yet the baby of today illustrates the fact that his mother is in touch with the newest fashions, says The Woman's Home Companion.

He also makes it clear to all who have the honor of his acquaintance that his mother is a very wonderful person; for does she not do for him what often times she cannot do for herself—dress him comfortably, and at the same time fashionably?

She discards entirely all tight bands and clothing for her growing child, and yet she believes in here and there a frill or two to soften the effect of an otherwise too simple and too severe dress. The result is that baby's clothes have an air of style, as well as of ease and comfort.

## Making Home Attractive.

Any accomplishment is worth cultivating that may help to make the home attractive to husband and sons; but the best acquisitions for this purpose are no doubt moral rather than intellectual, says an exchange. They are a good temper and a habit of looking of the bright side of things. A cheerful temper, not occasionally, but habitually cheerful, is a quality which no wise man would be willing to dispense with in choosing a wife. A good wife is courteous, sweet, and gentle in all her dealings. She may be a plain woman, but she takes pains to be always fascinating. Her first thought is never to disarrange, even for an instant, that drapery of pleasantness which a woman should always wear. She knows that if it is the duty of a husband to make the money, it is hers to make life ornamental and charming for him. Her perpetual aim is to give pleasure, to be agreeable and to be amiable, and she succeeds in making "a happy friskid climate," which "is the true pathos and sublimity of human life."

## Taking an Air Bath.

It must be remembered that we rarely, if ever, give our skin the opportunity to breathe properly, says the New York Mail. Our prevented condition in regard to heavy, unventilated and often restricted clothing has given us a skin that is constantly moist, clammy and cold to the touch. Or else it is dry and dead and can be rubbed off by the hand with little effort. Restricting clothing not only damages the lungs and internal organs of the body, but causes the circulation to the skin to become stagnant and poor. A great many ills that we do not understand are caused by the unhygienic practice of smothering the skin.

Give your body an air bath! Reanimate your skin! Exposures and draughts against the body are a supposition more or less. The writer has often taken an air bath in winter, and the practice has yielded a day's tonic to the body that cannot be explained, but must be tried upon one's own person to be understood and appreciated.

Open your window wide and exercise until the pores have become awakened. Then let the cool, fresh morning air play upon your body, lying down if you desire. It will be a treat that you will never want to miss again. It acts as a delightful tonic to the nerves. There is no better medicine for weak, nervous people than the air-bath. The very blood tingles with the unaccustomed freedom of the body and its contact with the energizing air.

## Novelists and Color in Dress.

When a few months ago I read a graceful tale, the moral of which turned upon whether a blue ribbon or a white ribbon best became an ochre-yellow cat with turquoise eyes, it seemed to me an omen of promise, a pale forecast of greater attention on the part of novelists and storytellers to the question of color in dress. The modern heroine of fiction suffers from a limitation of wardrobe hardly less extreme than her sister of Thackeray's day and Trollope's, when a simple white muslin, with now and then a touch of heavenly blue to emphasize its symbolism, did service upon all sentimental occasions. Who can forget the satiric vision of Rebecca appearing for the first time in the Sedley dining room in a pure white gown. With this and her white shoulders, Thackeray sadly comments, she was "the picture of youth, unprotected innocence, and humble virgin simplicity." And it was in white muslin that Amelia won the unsophisticated heart of Dobbin, and even the tall and slender figure enshrining Ethel Newcome's sapient individuality is constantly enveloped in clouds of filmy white azure ribbons floating over them.

Henry James, among Thackeray's worthy successors, has followed somewhat slavishly in Thackeray's steps through this one corner of his extended field of observation, and his lack of originality is the more marked that in rooms and gardens and environments determined by the taste of man his color schemes are the most distinguished to be found in modern literature. His effects have the delicately tinted, dim, and tremulous tone of Corot's pictures, save in his less vital works, where they deaden into the flat blues and pinks and creamy whites of the old pastellists. But his first favorite in color for woman's dress is that of the conventional masculine author. He riots in the debutante's snowy draperies, and he signals the return to the world of his beautiful Madame de Cintre by clothing her in white with a blue cloak hanging to her feet, in silver clasp combining with its hue to suggest vaguely and entrancingly the heavens adorned by the crescent moon. He has, however, his moments of illumination.—From "The Point of View," in Scribner's.

## Fashion Hints.

The latest novelty is a hand-painted belt.

The woman can have too many stocks.

The front panel is quite the newest thing in skirts.

Egyptian buckles and laces are extremely popular.

Japanese silk kimonos are fascinating and expensive.

Ostrich plumes in all colors are seen on hats this season.

The "auto" hat is the greatest triumph of the milliner.

It's a shame to cover some of the beautiful silk petticoats.

The pointed, boat-shaped toques are seen again in the millinery parlors.

Some women would like to know what the fashionable color really is.

Odd stocks are for odd waists, although not necessarily for odd women.

For your seasonable coat choose a glossy, lustrous cloth with the sheen of satin.

Isn't it funny to see mild women in the cloths of that bloody period, the Directoire?

If you have rovers, a waistcoat and deep, upturned cuffs, the rest will not matter much.

Evening slippers are made to order from the same material as the gown is made of.

The Directoire is the most striking model in headgear and the best suited to the modish gown.

Generally speaking, bodices are made round for daytime wear and pointed for evening dresses.

The smartest model of a tailored coat is a tight-fitting affair, 36 to 50 inches long, perfect in adjustment and finish.

One can get neck and hair ornaments to match in shell or amber, though just why they should match is not clear.

This is a day of revivals, and the stomach, as the very long, deep bodice point is called, is much in evidence.

Why will stout women insist on wearing high heeled shoes? Recently such a woman fell on the street and seriously injured herself.

One can hardly believe that a paradise plume of red and yellow could be worn on a hat. Such feather was seen on a headgear recently.

A hat seen recently, which attracted much attention, was a green felt, burdened with pink roses, blue ribbon and great bunches of black elderberries.

# FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

**Scotch Shortcake.**  
An Americanized Scotch shortcake is made thus, when a simple dessert is wanted: Make an ordinary cooking dough, flavoring with either lemon or vanilla, and cut out into forms. Butter each lightly and sprinkle with the candied seeds of various colors obtainable at the confectioner's. Bake in cookie tins and serve hot or cold.

**Potato Yeast.**  
Peel and grate eight good sized potatoes, pour a gallon of boiling water over them and let them boil for ten or fifteen minutes. When cool add one cup of salt, one cup of sugar and one yeast cake which has been dissolved in cold water, or a cup and a half of liquid yeast. (It is safer to use the yeast cake). Put the yeast in glass jars, but do not screw the tops on for 24 hours. After it has worked well, keep it in a cool place, and you will have sweet bread as long as it lasts.

**Hard Soap.**  
Melt off the top of a tomato can as a measure. Take three cans of clean grease, one box of concentrated lye, and a bucket of cold water. Put the water on in two pots, in one put the lye to melt, then add the grease and let it boil steadily for an hour, then add the other half of the water a little at a time. Keep it all boiling slowly for another hour, add a handful of salt and pour it out into a box lined with an old bag. When it is cold put in blocks and expose to the sun for a few days before packing.

**Garlic in Cooking.**  
Americans will probably never learn to eat garlic stewed-like onions, but it is a fact that they are using it in cooking to a greater extent than would have seemed possible a few years ago. Five or ten cents buys enough garlic to last even those who like it through a winter. Since it is so cheap it pays to always have it on hand, and to learn to use it wisely, which means not too well. Rub a scrap of dried bread or toast with a split clove of garlic and toss with the salad. The French call this a chapon, and it is extremely good. Rubbing a bit of garlic over a hot platter improves the taste of beefsteak. It is a good thing also to rub the casserole or the dish in which pot roast is to be cooked with garlic.

**Codfish Balls.**  
Wash raw salt codfish and shred in fine pieces until you have a cup and a half. Pare and cut in small pieces mealy potatoes until you have three cups. Put the potatoes and fish together in a stew-pan, cover with boiling water and cook until the potatoes are done, but no longer, lest they become soggy. Drain off all the water, then mash and beat until very light. Season with pepper, more salt if needed, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add one unbeaten egg and whip again until as light as "feathers." Shape as near ball shape as possible, then roll them deftly in the finest of sifted breadcrumbs, slip them into a frying basket, not more than five at a time, and fry in smoking hot fat for just a moment. Take out and drain on soft paper.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**All Through the House.**  
Katherine Kay in the Pilgrim writes:

A weak solution of alum or soda will revive the colors in a dusty carpet.

Nails driven first into a bar of soap will not split furniture or delicate woodwork.

Cut round and round into one long strip old stockings can be utilized for carpet rags.

Clean plaster ornaments by dipping in cold starch, brushing the powder off lightly when dry.

When the chimney takes fire, throw on a handful of sulphur or, lacking that, several handfuls of salt.

After silver has been polished if each piece is well wrapped in tinfoil it will keep free from tarnish if kept in a dry place.

A fine remedy for insomnia is to take a sun bath once a day—sit in the sunshine and toast the spine until you feel as if the vertebrae would rattle.

Always buy an extra yard of stair carpeting, folding it under at each end so the carpet can be moved to equalize the wear over the edges of the steps.

A few drops of turpentine on a woolen cloth will clean tap shoes very well, and a drop of two of orange or lemon juice will give a brilliant polish to any leather.

When furs are made over, insist upon having all pieces, no matter how small, returned, since even tiny pieces are available for use on hats and fancy waists.

Old (clean) carpets or sacks spread over the potatoes will keep them from turning yellow, but the bin or barrel in which they are stored must be well ventilated.

Small bags of heavy unbleached muslin, made to fit the size of the steps and filled with pieces of an old comfortable laid in smoothly make admirable stair pads.

Equal parts of skimmed milk and water warmed will remove fly specks from varnished woodwork or furniture, especially chair or library tables, by rubbing in a mixture of lamp-black and turpentine.

# NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Rain coats always have been essential to comfort, but never so attractive and comfortable as at the present time when really



MISSIE'S RAIN COAT.  
Handsome cloths are made waterproof. This very desirable model is designed for young girls and completely covers the dress. As illustrated it is

skirts. Some pretty little examples are cut away en panier. This is quaintly coquettish. Much more extreme and very greatly liked for dressy toilettes are the long tails, at the back only, which distinguish a number of smart costumes. In most instances the coats of which these streamer-like tails are a part are of velvet over skirts of cloth or silk. More truly in the spirit of la Merveilleuse of the time of the Directory is the coat with lace tails. Such a garment is a part of a creation destined to appear at a reception. The dress is in the exquisite ivoire hues, with some shadings of Persian colorings. At the front of this much-cut-away coat there's any amount of lace richness to balance the streaming sections which float out the full length of the skirt. These tails are edged with mink.

## "Leg O'Mutton" and Full Coat Sleeves.

The new coat sleeves are all full at the shoulders, but nevertheless offer variety inasmuch as both the "leg o' mutton" sort, which are plain at the wrists, and those that are gathered or pleated into cuffs are equally correct. The two models shown are admirable in every way and will be found peculiarly well adapted to remodeling. The sleeve to the left is shown in brown broadcloth stitched with corticelli silk and finished with piping of velvet. The one to the right is in bottle green cheviot simply stitched in tailor style and finished with handsome buttons.

The full sleeve is pleated at both upper and lower edges, the pleats at the cuff being collected in a narrow space at the outer portion. The cuff is shaped and the wider end is lapped

## A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



made of tan colored cravenette cloth and it stitched with corticelli silk at edges and trimmed with tiny woolen braid, but all rainproof cloths are appropriate and, when liked, the cape can be omitted and the coat left plain. The wide sleeves are a particularly advantageous feature as they allow of wearing over those of the waist without inconvenience or danger or rumpling.

The coat is made with fronts and back, fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is full and partially confined at the waist line by means of a strap held by buttons. The sleeves are made in one piece each and finished with roll over cuffs and the cape is circular. The little flat collar is joined to the neck and rolled over with the fronts to form lapels.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (fourteen years) is four and one-half yards forty-one inches wide, or three yards fifty-eight inches wide.

**Lace Coat-Tails.**  
Very many coats slant away in the

**The Baby's Dress.**  
The baby's dresses are made much shorter than they were a generation or less ago. Nowadays it is remembered that if a child is to have good strong legs he must begin early to exercise them, and so the extreme length considered sensible is thirty inches for a long slip, says Harper's Bazar. A dainty hem and sometimes, for an elaborate dress, a sheer nainsook ruffle with a lace edge whipped on, is the finish around the foot of the fine slips.

**Extreme Fashions.**  
All women of good taste, no matter whether they be heiresses or work to support themselves, never adopt the extreme of any fashion. The long front of the bodice, so becoming to stout women, would still be in favor if it had not been overdone by women of poor taste. The lines of the figure are improved by the cutting of the bodice a trifle long and lifting the skirt band a trifle in the back. The extreme style, however, is in decidedly bad taste.



"LEG O'MUTTON" AND FULL COAT SLEEVES.  
For sleeves of either style in the medium size is two yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard forty-four or fifty-two inches wide.

# ORCHARD and GARDEN

## The Children's Garden.

Every farmer should yearly set aside a generous plot of ground for the children to cultivate, and should instruct and interest them in the care of it, for they will not take up its cultivation of themselves, because—well, that is not human nature! But once reveal to them the pleasure and satisfaction and fascination of propagating plants, and they will be very quick to follow it up thereafter.

A garden is, in reality, an endless source of amusement and entertainment for young and old alike, as soon as they come to be interested in it. It is art and nature striving together to outdo each other in the attempt to please the onlooker. It affords something new daily to wonder at and admire, and so draws us closer to nature and the world of wonders out of doors.

## Repairing the Buildings.

On the well-ordered farm there will be nearly every year some necessary work of repairs on the outside of the buildings. If such work is always attended to in season there will be a saving in the durability as well as the good appearance of the buildings. One of the most important of these repairs is in keeping a good roof. If these are of shingles, these will wear or rot out in time and need replacing. Attention to keeping in repair will add considerably to the duration of a roof, and this is something that should not be neglected.

A well-covered building is worth keeping painted. If well done and as often as needed painting will add to the durability and good looks of the building. A farmer should himself be able to paint a barn or other out-buildings. Autumn is a good time for this kind of work.

## Raise Pure Breeds.

If a farmer will only try pure bred pigs once he will never want to go back to the mongrels again. The pure breeds will take less feed to fatten them and he can sell the choice ones to others at better than stockyard prices and send the culls to the butcher and get the very top market prices for them and generally a premium.

A strong argument in favor of the pure bred animal is their uniformity of color, which counts for a great deal at the stockyards. Recently while at the Union stockyards, at Indianapolis, I met the hog buyer for Kingan's packing house, and he pointed to a pen of hogs that he had just bought and said they were the best in the yards. I asked him why, as there was a big market of hogs that morning, and he said because they were uniform in size and color and pure breeds.

There are always buyers ready to buy pure breeds at a premium and a great many farmers are raising into line and will soon be falling into line. When the average farmer learns how much pleasure as well as profit there is in handling pure breeds, there will be many less scrubs throughout the country. The farmer who wants to get the most out of the feed raised on the average farm must have pure breeds to eat it as that is the most profitable way to sell your crops.—Farmers' Guide.

## Thorough Milking.

Every man knows that the man behind the cow has a lot to do with her yield and her well-being—as much so as the man in front. The milker can ruin a cow just as well as the feeder can. It is not only the decreased milk yield that makes the poor milker an expensive piece of furniture, but the leaving of milk in the udder encourages udder troubles, and in time will make the small yield a chronic habit in the cow. But everybody is surprised when it is learned how much more milk can be gotten from a herd when it is milked thoroughly. Even such an experienced dairyman as E. R. Towle of Vermont expresses surprise at the statement of a Georgia dairyman that he found a gain of nine gallons a day from 16 cows at the result of change of milkers. Mr. Towle like the rest of us has noticed that much better results are procured by the owner who personally oversees the work of his milkers—who often is one of them himself. Generally, financial interest in a herd of dairy cows stimulates efforts in a comprehensive way, whether it is in the direction of clean udders or something else; and, generally, absence of financial interest other than wages, inspires a desire to get done. But there are exceptions to both statements. And the owner who is an exception wants an exception to do his work. The subject is as broad as the "social question."—Jersey Bulletin.

## Better System of Agriculture.

Agriculture is alert everywhere for better methods. The best farmers of this country have long practiced the rotation system of crops, and in the last few years have come to understand that this rotation should include frequently the growth of leguminous plants, in order to obtain nitrogen and humus, essential in good agriculture. Some of our neighbors over the other side of the ocean seem lately to have come to understand this, and

have named it the "Solari" system, which is explained in the following from the "Journal d'Agriculture Pratique":

"1. To alternate the cultivation of leguminous and other plants in such a manner that the nitrates accumulated in the soil by the former are consumed by the latter. This accumulation of nitrates is the work of bacteria storing the nitrates in the nodules on the roots of leguminous plants. 2. To add to the soil, not only all the mineral elements necessary for their development, but also those required by the cereals that are to follow. 3. To reserve the farmyard manure for the cultivation of the plants that consume the nitrate. 4. The result of this system is to increase the quantity of humus in the soil, in mineral elements and in nitrates. This system renders it necessary that a large proportion of the crops should consist of leguminous plants. What these plants should be must be decided by the farmer, who must take into careful consideration the environment, and select only such crops as will thrive in the locality. Certainly one of the best is lucerne, but, as experience has shown in America, there are some soils which are admirably adapted to the growth of lucerne but are deficient in the bacteria to store the nitrate nodules on the roots. This may be remedied by obtaining a small quantity of earth from an old lucerne field and sowing it lightly over the new field. For the greater portion of Australia the clovers are not available for this purpose, but there are many other leguminous crops to be chosen from. This system of agriculture is said to have effected very great improvement in the cultivation of the land in Italy, and it has been warmly recommended by the best authorities in France and Spain."—Indiana Farmer.

## Blackhead in Turkeys.

For a number of years it has been more or less impossible to raise turkeys in Rhode Island on account of the ravages of what is commonly called the blackhead disease.

While the earlier efforts of the Rhode Island Experiment station, in co-operation with the agricultural department at Washington, discovered the cause of the disease a number of years ago, its method of spreading, as well as how to prevent or cure it, has baffled all attempts at solution. An animal husbandry department of the experiment station has continued the study of the disease and has been carrying on experiments to learn more about its nature, and through this knowledge to discover some method of combating or avoiding the trouble. The results of last summer's work, while not conclusive in any way, are still very interesting in themselves, and also because they give some clue as to future methods of study and experiment.

Old methods of raising by letting the poults, or young turkeys, run with the mother turkey have mostly been failures, although new land has been used for the pen. This shows that the disease was present and easily infected the birds. In one yard six out of seven, and in another four out of seven, have died.

Out of turkeys raised by hand for three weeks and then placed in pens, three out of eight have been lost in one pen and five out of 12 in another. The average loss in these and similar experiments has been, up to the present time, about 40 percent.

Much better results have been obtained from poults raised in the house, although some of these also have died when placed in the field at an early age, as noted above. Of those kept in the house until 11 weeks and then placed in the field, there has so far been no loss. This seems to indicate that, contrary to general opinion, poults can be reared in confinement in a house. The experiments also seem to show that the blackhead disease of turkeys is not inherited from the egg nor contracted from that portion of the food fed to them. It seems rather to come from outside contamination in soil or air or in the food which they peck up.

On the whole, the experiments for the summer advanced quite satisfactorily. To have them without some drawbacks that vitiate portions of the results and compel repetition or retard the final results would be more than could be expected. The chief difficulties met with have been lack of funds for building and fences and the fact that the experimental grounds have been reclaimed from swamp lands within two years, and are therefore hardly as dry as could be desired.—Tribune Farmer.

## Shifting the Blame.

"Listen," says the author, his face wreathed with smiles of delight. "Here is a letter from a gentleman who says: 'It may interest you to know that I began reading your latest story yesterday evening on the train going home. Before I realized where I was I had been carried 50 miles beyond my destination.'"

The candid friend raises his eyebrows thoughtfully. "But," he suggests, "possibly it was the motion of the train that put the person to sleep."—Valley Weekly.