

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## CHIFFON VEILS IN VOGUE.

The popularity of chiffon veils still keeps up surprisingly despite the fact that winter is here. The coming of the automobile into such general use is to some extent undoubtedly responsible for this, but the main reason is that women have come to realize its effectiveness from a decorative point of view. They have learned that it has more value in that way than merely as a covering for soiled hats.

Both the yard and a half and the three-yard lengths are called for in the more subdued colorings—brown, navy and black, with browns well in the lead. There is some demand for the fancy form of this veil, but it is not so strong as the plainer styles.

The demand for mesh veils is still very good, black Tuxedos with small dots, both checked and woven, being the leaders. The large dots and fancy colors have met with a fair degree of success, but only in the larger cities. The American woman is, as a rule, not given to making herself conspicuous.

## WOMEN'S VOICES.

A Philadelphia woman who has been back a week or so from an extensive tour of Europe concludes that American women, as seen in the general view in street and shop, are all right to look at, "but," she says, "I never knew how bad they were to listen to until I came back and heard their voices, high-pitched and with a nasal twang that seems excessive after a summer's respite. I really think it must be worse than when I left, and if there are any statistics on the subject, I would be willing to bet on it. To me it is now so noticeable that I wonder every time when I see that other people do not seem to hear it. Of course, you can get used to anything, but when I do find a woman now whose speech is of the low, full-voiced kind you hear in Europe, it acts like a positive rest for the ear. They say, I believe, that the feminine nasal squeak is worse in the country than in the city, but I don't see how that could be possible. Physical culture will never fulfill its functions completely till it does away with the high-pitched voice."—Philadelphia Record.

## THE FASHIONABLE FLOWER.

The fashion in flowers has turned toward poinsettias. This large, red, barbed blossom makes a brilliant note of color for the winter decoration. It is seen on half the well-appointed tables of this season. The flowers are often arranged with ferns in a huge white and gold basket for the center of the table. These baskets are immensely popular. They come in every shade of straw. They are square, round, empire and boat shape. When there is a handle it is twisted with tulle or simply tied in the center. Except at very ceremonious dinners, this basket of flowers is preferred to any centerpiece. The wide, openmouthed French ones, gilded, are especially attractive. They must be heaped with flowers carefully put into moss.

Another fashionable centerpiece for the table is a huge transparent French bowl, filled with the most vividly colored fruit. Through the fruit are masses of red or yellow flowers. Holly is especially used because of its coloring. This bowl is mounted on a wreath of asparagus vines.

## RESTING A GOWN.

"Did you ever try giving your gowns short siestas or vacations?" said the talkative girl. "My gowns need positive rest cures. I don't know whether they get spells of being tired of life, like I do, but, anyway, they become utterly bored and fagged looking, worn with the stress of life. A periodical disappearance and freshening do wonders for them. I have a certain chiffon of which I am especially fond. I find myself inclined to wear it every evening until it looks rather shabby to me; yet if I carefully lay it out in tissue paper and put it to rest in my box couch for several weeks, it comes out all new to me again, and positively scintillates with stored crispness."

Women take a lot better care of their evening gowns than those in which they are seen daily. Isn't it strange how many women will wear a tailor made day after day, every time they go out, yet never think of having it pressed? Yet a man always has the suit he isn't wearing in the hands of the tailor, being cleaned and pressed. Women's tailor makes are a good deal like men's clothes nowadays; that is, in the cloths of which they are made. They are almost as liable to being kned or wrinkled; and there's nothing freshens a gown like a good brushing and pressing.

## SUFFERING FOR BEAUTY.

You must suffer to be beautiful, according to a French saying. There seems to be some truth in the statement, if a lady's maid in Paris is to be believed. She has revealed the secrets of her mistress's boudoir, or, rather, torture chamber. The lady herself is now beautiful, but one wonders that she is still alive. For months she lay flat on her back on the floor, motionless, with her arms close to her side, during several hours every day. This was, it appears, to improve her

figure. During the rest of the day, for the same period of time, she sat on a high stool giving and rocking the upper part of her body backward and forward and from side to side unconsciously. By this process she is said to have acquired a statuesque throat and a sylph's waist. The lady's nose, having a scaring nature, was corrected and made Grecian by the constant application day and night for months of a spring bandage. One nostril was originally larger than the other, so she wore a small sponge in it for a year. Her cheeks have been filled out and rounded by injections of paraffin. Her ears for months were compressed against the sides of her head by springs, while heavy weights were attached to the lobes to produce the required elongated shape, which has been successfully achieved. Having suffered this complicated martyrdom for a year, the lady, as already stated, is now beautiful.

## Boydell's CHAT.

Never read facing the light.  
Do not read while you rock.  
Do not read on a moving train.  
Don't tax your eyes when you are tired or hungry.  
Don't try to read just one minute more in the dusk.  
No man ever loved a woman just because she was good.  
No man is ever really in love who can say so with all the ease, ardor and elation of a stage lover.  
The man who says pretty things to his wife all the time must have had lots of practice either before or since his marriage.  
The husband who never gives his wife a decent word or compliment would knock down any other man who would treat her in the same way.  
Women composers have so increased in Edinburgh that in some of the large establishments they form ninety per cent. of the force employed. They do not belong to the union, but the union allows its members to work with them.  
There is a growing fancy for hair pillows in place of feathers. These are much cooler than the old style head rest, have no odor and retain their firmness.  
The married woman who earns wages may, in some cases, not have to work as hard as the woman who is trying to make her husband's salary meet the family expenses.—Washington Star.

After all, one should not be a fair weather girl. All days can't be sunny, and, besides, one always knows that the sun is still doing business up there in the blue, and there's not the slightest chance of it getting lost. Sooner or later the old warm rays will shine out again.  
Talk hopefully to your children of life and its possibilities; you have no right to depress them because you have suffered.—Woman's Life.

## FADS AND FANCIES

Tab's finish may be a bodice bask.  
Flush is much used in smart headgear.  
Soft fabrics prevail for afternoon wear.  
That Frenchy little velvet bow is being overworked.  
A curious nod on the crushed strawberry is favored.  
Warm colors reign supreme in the complete wardrobe.  
Hand embroidery on tucks is dainty for the debutante's frock.  
The tiniest fans are of peacock feathers with tortoise shell sticks.  
Skirt founces caught down at the bottom in puff effect are new—old.  
Every gown has its shoe or slipper to match and the stocking follows suit.  
Exquisitely lovely are the pale green art nouveau combs with jeweled floral tops.  
The blouse with strapped front and a long silk scarf pulled through is popular.  
Hats of moss, with clusters of red berries tucked in the green, are a lovely novelty.  
Velvet blouses, both simple and elaborate, are to be taken into consideration this year.  
A blouse that is "different" is of black taffeta with a tucked chemisette of white muslin.  
There are brown blouses so alluring that one wants to buy a brown suit just to match them.  
Mass creamy white roses on the back of your evening tulle, where they will rest against the hair.  
Fascinating things are shown in warm room gowns of elderdown, quilted satin and cashmeres.  
To be chic the muff must be either big enough or little enough, between which extremes lies mediocrity.

# FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

**The Household Brushes.**  
The various brushes used about the household and for toilet purposes can be made stiff and fresh by a thorough washing in good soap and cold water, and then drying, bristles downward. For the finer hair brushes use borax instead of soap. When brushes are hung up let them hang with their backs to the wall.

**Use of Borax.**  
The persistent use of borax will destroy cock-roaches. Once a week cover the pantry shelves with powdered borax. Sprinkle it plentifully in the closets and about the kitchen, especially about the sink and all pipes. When renewing, sweep up the old, systematically clean every nook and cranny, dry thoroughly, then sprinkle fresh borax over the shelves and line with clean paper. Persist in this, and the bugs will go.

**Salt as a Tonic.**  
That salt possesses tonic qualities is well known, but it has remained for a woman suffering from nervous prostration to use a dry sea salt rub with beneficial results. She soaks a coarse wash cloth in a strong solution of the sea salt, then dries it. After her cold bath each morning she wipes off the moisture with a towel, then rubs with the salty cloth till her skin is in a glow. She says she has found this to be far more invigorating than the usual bath in salt water.

**A Lunch Box Convenience.**  
So new that the big store which shows the sample has not yet put the thing itself on sale is a pie-holder, designed to simplify the task of the woman who must pack one or more lunches every morning. Everybody who has ever gone on picnics knows what a "squashy" thing pie is, mixing itself with whatever lies nearest it. The pie-holder is of tin, and is shaped exactly like a "cut" of pie. The tapering point of the wedge fits into the corner of the lunch box, and two turn-over flaps of tin hook on the sides of the box, thus suspending the pie safely above the other edibles. When the lid is on no possible harm can come to the pie, except by the inverting of the box. So much convenience for only five cents, for that is all the holder is to cost.

**Housework Made Easy.**  
Domestic labor of all kinds has been so modified by scientific inventions that it has become less drudgery in many instances than a species of domestic engineering on a small scale: if the electric inventions for the performance of household labor continue to multiply and to increase in popularity, it will soon be necessary for the American housewife to become somewhat of an electrician as well as a skilled mechanic, if she is to cook her husband's dinner, pasteurize her baby's milk, heat her lap-dog's bath, or curl her own hair.  
The kitchen, laundry and bathroom, not to mention the lighting, heating and cooling apparatus of the American household, are all rapidly ranging themselves within the domain of electricity, or at least of the kindred powers which are formerly confined to the factory. But now that they have invaded the home, the need for individual labor of the hands is gradually lessening and giving place to the need rather for intelligent direction of mechanical forces. All that the housewife needs to know, according to the glorified possibilities which are fast being realized, is how to control certain currents, buttons and switches, and she may heat and cool her household at will, cook for it, and despatch the household labor with a certainty and a perfection unknown before.—London Telegraph.

**Recipes.**  
**Cup Cakes.**—One egg, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of milk, two teaspoonsful of yeast powder and two and a quarter cups of flour. Flavor this with lemon, which is liked better in this cake than any of the other flavors.  
**Cream Rarebit.**—Melt one table-spoonful of butter in chafin dish, to which add one-half pound of cheese cut fine, one salt-spoonful of salt and one-fourth as much pepper. When the whole has become creamy add gradually one cup of cream and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Serve on toast or light crackers.  
**Cocoanut Biscuits.**—Ten table-spoonfuls of sifted sugar, three eggs, six table-spoonfuls of grated cocoanut. Whisk the eggs until very light, add the sugar, then the cocoanut; put a table-spoonful on water-paper in form of a pyramid; put the paper on tin and bake in a rather cool oven. Keep in tin canisters.

**Cream of Oyster Soup.**—Scald one quart of oysters in their own liquor; then lift from the liquor, chop them small and rub them through a strainer; put two level table-spoonfuls of butter in a pan over the fire; when it has melted add two table-spoonfuls of flour; add to this one cupful of the oyster liquor; add the oyster pulp, salt and pepper to season, and a little paprika; just before serving add one cup of whipped cream, beating it well into the soup.

# Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—House jackets made in surplice style, with contrasting



chemisettes, are among the latest shown, and are eminently graceful

signs was built of a soft and delicate shade of creamy colored taffeta, on which there was a pompadour garland pattern of silver and pale yellow. This was used on the cuffs, collar, and the best fronts, of which there were two sets, the second being of heavy yellow brocade. A chemisette of creamy lace showed at the throat where the vest opened. The skirt worn with this handsome coat was pale yellow silk velveteen with gurgure.—Washington Times.

**Double-Breasted Eton.**  
Eton coats are among the smartest of all models for the incoming season, and are shown in many variations. This one can be worn rolled open to form revers or closed in double-breasted style, and includes the new sleeves that are full at the top and straight at the wrist. In the case of the model the material is pearl gray chiffon broadcloth, the revers and cuffs being of silk and the trimming fancy braid. All its fittings are appropriate.  
The Eton is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder, under-arm seams and single darts. The sleeves are made with two pieces each, and are finished with roll-over cuffs.  
The quantity of material required for

## A Late Design by May Manton.



and attractive. This one is adapted both to general use and to the negligee worn in one's own apartment, and to a wide range of materials, but as illustrated combines pale blue cashmere, trimmed with ribbon banding, with ecru lace. The shawl collar is a feature, and together with the flowing sleeves gives exceedingly graceful lines, while the belt confines the fullness at the waist when the jacket is designed for wear beyond the limit of one's own apartment. The chemisette can, properly, be of any contrasting material and can be omitted when a simpler garment is desired.

The jacket is made with fronts and back and is finished with the big collar at both neck and front edges. The chemisette is separate, and is arranged under the fronts, attached to the right one and hooked over under the left. The sleeves are in one piece each, gathered at their upper edges.  
The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-half yards twenty-seven, four and three-fourth yards thirty-two, or four and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yards of all-over lace for chemisette and sixteen yards of banding to make as illustrated.

**Taffeta Coats.**  
Louis Quinze coats have become a settled fashion. One of the latest designs is a blue cashmere, trimmed with ribbon banding, with ecru lace. The shawl collar is a feature, and together with the flowing sleeves gives exceedingly graceful lines, while the belt confines the fullness at the waist when the jacket is designed for wear beyond the limit of one's own apartment. The chemisette can, properly, be of any contrasting material and can be omitted when a simpler garment is desired.

**Amethyst Paillettes.**  
Lovely shades of violet, a pinky mauve-like sunset tint reflected in sea foam, deep amethyst and lilac are noted in the so-called "amethyst paillettes" which spangle drapery of duchesse lace and of real Mechlin scarf lace. This beautiful foamy drapery is used for the décolletage of a bodice and for the last touch of elegance of a Paris hat intended for those social functions of prime importance where millinery is worn. Amethyst paillettes look lovely on a lavender



**A Turban Hat.**  
A turban hat for \$5 had a crown of gold lace and a brim of black tulle covered with two full box-pieced ruffles of emerald green velvet. A cluster of exquisite white roses trimmed one side of the turbans.

# ORCHARD and GARDEN

**Care in Training.**  
Many young horses are ruined by being put to work too young, before their bones are properly hardened and their joints sufficiently strong. In this immature condition the young animal is not able to bear constant and severe exertion, and if this is exacted of them the injury will be felt all through the rest of their lives. Moderate exercise should be begun quite early, but full service should not be required before the fourth year.

**A Perfect Hog.**  
No two men exactly agree as to what constitutes a perfect hog. Different men (man of equal ability) will pick out different hogs as the winners. This is due to their different ideas as to type and to perfection, write Meisser Bros., in Farmers' Advocate. Let us see what are the requirements of a perfect hog. They are size, bone, quality, color, markings, hair, head, ear, symmetry, style, beauty, evenness and a dozen smaller requirements in an ideal hog. The crucial test, and the one requirement in an ideal hog, is, will he make the most pork out of the least amount of feed? All the former go to please the eye, the latter is to fill the pocket-book. If need be, we could dispense with all the former, but the latter is the life of the business.

What I wish to impress upon the breeder is, do not forget the paramount object of the breed. It should be your duty to do all you can in selecting such stock that will make the most gain from the feed fed. Feed is high and will go higher as the years pass on. It will be only with the utmost care and closest selection that we will be able to raise the excellency of efficiency that has been attained in the last 25 years. We can scarcely hope to accomplish as much in the next 25 years; still there is plenty of room left.  
You may wonder what type I consider the nearest perfect. It certainly can be no other than the medium hog. Extremes are always bad, be they in character, climate, weather or in stock. Extremes are bound to be unpopular. The short and shuffy hog may not waste much feed, but he is sluggish, weighs little and would exterminate the breed if continuously used for breeding purposes. The long, lean and gaunt hog, in my opinion, is a poor and wasteful feeder, requiring too long a time to market. To my knowledge the state has not experimented along this line. These would be valuable tests.

**The Covering of Silage.**  
When silage is to stand any length of time before feeding begins, it is important that its surface should be protected from the air. Green marsh grass or clover makes a good covering. Cut straw, or a portion of the silage itself, may be used if nothing cheaper can be had. After the silo is filled it should be tramped thoroughly every two or three days for at least a week. The object of the repeated trappings is to overcome the tendency of the silage to adhere to the walls in setting, and thus leave it loose and open so that air can get in.  
It is important to have a man in the silo during the whole period of filling, in order to keep the silage well scattered and the surface level and well tramped around the walls. Everything considered, it has been found that a slow filling of the silo, such as will require a week or ten days or even longer, not only allows more feed to be stored in it, but also insures better silage than when hurried in three or four days. Time is required for the silage to settle and to expel the entangled air by heating and by the setting free of carbonic acid. This getting rid of the air favors smaller losses and sweeter silage.  
If the silage is rather ripe and dry when cut it is advisable to wet the top with water when the silo is full at the rate of about two gallons per square foot of surface. The object of this water is to restore that which is lost by evaporation due to heating, and to quickly develop a thin, well-rotted, very wet layer on the surface which then forms a nearly airtight cover.  
In the construction of silos it is very important to have the horizontal dimensions such that the rate of feeding shall be rapid enough to permit no moulding on the exposed surface. Slight traces of mould have been observed in silage when being fed at the rate of 1.2 inches per day, and this would indicate that it should not be fed slower than this daily. Each two inches of corn silage will weigh on the average 7.5 pounds per square foot, and on this basis the proper surface area would be placed at five square feet per cow. It is quite possible that this feeding area may be enlarged somewhat, but it is a serious mistake to make it so large that there is danger of there being spoiled silage on the surface which must be shoveled aside every time the silage is taken out.  
The best plan is to have the silo as deep as possible and the diameter relatively small. This construction will give the largest capacity for a given size, because the silage will have a greater depth in which to settle and will be more compact.—Prof. F. W. Taylor, in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

**Poultry Notes.**  
The dust heap is absolutely necessary for fowls.  
Feather pulling is a vice that comes from confinement and idleness.  
Allow no fith of any kind to accumulate within reach of the fowls.  
Thoroughness in detail in poultry raising is the great secret of success.  
Common fowls do not possess the characteristic qualities of thorough-breeds.  
When fowls are permitted to roost in foul, damp houses it causes droop-fulness.  
Fowls will eat a great deal of granulated charcoal. As a preventive of disease it is invaluable.  
By giving young fowls a free range it will aid materially to develop a strong, healthy constitution.  
It is easier to keep fowls in a good condition now than to allow them to run down and then build up again.  
Poultry should always have access to green food when possible, and when they can not it should be supplied.  
Corn, when fed to the hens by itself, has a tendency to fatten rather than produce the most profitable egg laying.

Tarred paper is better than almost any other material for lining the inside of coops and houses. It is also excellent for driving away lice.  
The only sure and safe way to keep large flocks, whether young or old, is to separate them into small lots, each one to occupy a place for itself.  
The distinguishing characteristics of the Sylesburg breed of ducks are their fecundity and early maturity, combined with their great aptitude to fatten.

**Profitable Milk.**  
As a guide for dairymen in the selection of the breed best suited for the dairy, a breed test was conducted officially at the St. Louis exposition, in which chosen representative cows of four breeds were entered. The best dairy breeds of the four proved to be the Jerseys and Holsteins. The Holstein herd produced 53 pounds 1 ounce milk per cow per day, and the Jersey herd produced 41 pounds 7 ounces milk per cow per day. But every one hundred pounds of Jersey milk contained 12 pounds 8 ounces of solids; whereas one hundred pounds of Holstein milk contained but 11 pounds 7 ounces of solids. The laws of many cities require twelve percent total solids in the milk sold in them, so that the milk of the Holstein herd would not have come up to the legal standard in such cities. It would require 118 pounds of the Holstein milk to equal in nutritive value one hundred pounds of the Jersey milk. This means eighteen percent more bulk, weight and handling in the case of the milk of the Holsteins, without any compensating increase in its solid contents. Such is the comparative value of the milk of these two herds on the basis of quantity of total solids, without taking cost of production into consideration.  
Let us now examine the milk of the herds from the standpoint of the butter-maker. The milk of the Jersey contained 4.65 percent fat; that is, every one hundred pounds of Jersey milk contained 4 pounds 10 1/2 ounces of butter fat, which is equivalent to 5 pounds 7 ounces butter containing 85 percent fat. The milk of the Holstein herd contained 3.45 percent fat—3 pounds 7 1/2 ounces fat in every one hundred pounds of milk—which is equivalent to 4 pounds 1 ounce of eighty-five percent butter. So that every one hundred pounds of the Jersey milk would yield 1 pound 6 ounces more butter than one hundred pounds of the Holstein milk. In other words, it would take 135 pounds of the Holstein milk to equal one hundred pounds of Jersey milk for butter-making uses. But this is assuming that the same proportion of the fat in the Holstein milk would be converted into butter as in the case of the Jersey milk; whereas it is well known that the cream of Holstein milk does not separate so thoroughly as that of Jersey milk; and, again, the lower the percentage of fat the greater the loss in the butter-milk.

Now let us consider the cost in feed at which the milk of the respective herds in question was produced. The value of the Jersey milk is stated to be \$2079,273, and the cost of the feed to produce same \$722,507, which shows a net profit for the 120 days of the test of \$53.91 per cow. The net profit in the case of the Holstein herd is \$46.85 percent per cow, leaving a balance in favor of Jerseys as profitable milk producers of \$7.06 per cow in the 120 days.  
The value of the butter which the Jersey milk would produce is stated at \$1710,493. Deducting the cost of the feed given above we find a net profit of \$35.51 per cow. The net profit production of the Holstein herd is \$29.29 per cow. So that the Jerseys proved the more profitable producers of butter by \$10.31 per cow in the 120 days. The official figures are not yet published, but it is believed that those given are correct. Truly, there are differences in milk and in dairy breeds and also in the profits to be derived from them.—R. M. Gow in Massachusetts Ploughman.

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