

# INTEREST TO WOMEN

## PRETTY STOCK.

A handkerchief—a new silk colored one—can very easily be transformed into a dainty stock. One with a pretty border. Then the handkerchief across the top enough for the body of the stock. The rest of the handkerchief lays in pleats to form a deep jabot. The pleats which form the centre of the stock are carefully stitched down. Below this the ruffles flare. The portion of the handkerchief that was cut off is not cut in the centre, and turned so that the border of each piece meets the pleated portion of the stock, where it is sewn on, and then continues as a decoration around the bottom of the stock.—Woman's Home Companion.

## AGAIN THE LOCKET DANGLES.

Locketts are in vogue once more. Time was a couple of decades or so ago when she who had not some such glittering pendant on her watch chain or hung by a strand of its own was as incongruous in the eyes of her sisters as a bride without a wedding ring. Then the locket passed out of fashion—almost coincidentally with the custom of wearing a loved one's hair in it. Again it is here, and it will be interesting to see what the twentieth century jeweler does with its many possibilities. Gladys Vanderbilt wears a rose gold locket crusted with diamonds and rubies and containing a miniature of her mother not much larger than a gold dollar. Beatrice Mills dangles from a string of tiny pearls a Roman gold locket with a fox's head in relief. Reynard is snuffing superciliously at a bunch of grapes done in blue enamel. Gwendolyn Burden's Grecian locket is adorned with an alto-relievo of Minerva in token of that young woman's well known love of learning.

## THE SHIRT WAIST SUIT.

Evidently the shirt waist suit is to be as good as ever. It is certainly trim and smart, and positively distinguished as compared with skirt and waists totally unrelated to each other. In white lawn there are dainty affairs as fetching as they will be suitable. Fine tucks, Valenciennes lace, embroidery and French knots are noted in the decoration of these crisp suits. There are cape-yoke effects, and there are straight up-and-down effects. The skirts show only enough trimming to keep them in countenance with the waist. Heavy handsome linen suits are to be had both plain and ornate. The former needs no description. One of the latter sort, an effective creation for real occasions of an outdoor nature, is trimmed with a quantity of heaviest crocheted lace, which seems to be an applique. Embroidery, deftly introduced, also enriches the scheme. A Val yoke is in the blouse, which shows a graduated box pleat at both back and front.

## THINGS WOMEN SHOULD KNOW.

No man is ever really in love who can say so with all the ease, ardor and ecstacy of a stage lover. No man ever loved a woman just because she was good. The husband who never gives his wife a decent word or a compliment would knock down any other man who would treat her in the same way. The sincerest lovers are those who are tongue-tied and don't know where to put their feet. There are two kinds of courage—the courage of the limelight, which prompts a young man in white ducks to jump overboard after a girl's handkerchief, and the real courage that makes a man face the horrors of a fashionable wedding, the torture of meeting the bills of a housekeeping apartment and the agonies of walking the floor all night with the baby. The two are seldom coupled in one young man. A man is like a piece of cloth warranted to wash—and matrimony is the laundry. It may improve him, give him starch and freshen him up, or it may take all the color out of him. You have to take the chances.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## THEATRE BOW.

We may return to that old style of wearing a bow rather than a hat to the theatre. At any rate, such bows are now being bought for the purpose. As a matter of fact they are likely to be as exactly as much in the way of the person sitting behind as the hat of moderate size, the turban, for instance. And what is worse, no woman will expect to remove a mere bow upon request. That they make an effective headdress, however, there is no denying. On the head such an arrangement looks like an Alsatian bow merely. It is usually double or triple and rests crosswise, appearing to the advantage with a low coiffure. Of the head it looks more like a bonnet. The bow rests on a stiff, flat, oblong with crescent tendencies. It is two inches in width and fully seven in length. It is paved with flat roses and edged with a thick tulle pleating. In this case it is all pink, roses, tulle and bow. There is no color limit, however. A charming example is done in white roses and white tulle with a dashing black velvet bow. Dainty blue, crushed raspberry, red and ivory, and any number of colors and color combinations serve in

these little affairs, which are in reality Dutch bonnets.—Washington Times.

## VALUE OF PRAISE.

Has it ever struck you what a sweetener of life is a few words of appreciation and encouragement? How few of us take the trouble to stop a few moments and praise a servant for work well done, or even pause to tell our nearest and dearest how we appreciate all the daily services, which we have apparently never noticed. When our friends die we hasten to send beautiful flowers as a last appreciation of our love for them. But would it not be better if we had helped them by a little praise when they were working, or if we had cheered them in the dark days when they were troubled and suffering?

Only a few kind words of appreciation. The cost is nothing, but the recompense is beyond price. Let the husband tell the wife how much he prizes her love for him, and the wife tell her husband how truly she recognizes all his care for her. And the mother should reveal in words how much she values her children's affection, while the child who says to its mother, "Thank you for all your love to me," has rewarded her far beyond knowledge or understanding.—Woman's Life.

## BOUDOIR CHAT.

Women have gone in for tucking and fagoting frillings and stitches, and all the rest of it, and now the industrious woman has the chance of turning her work to the advantage of her summer wardrobe. Crochet belts, crochet lace edgings, crochet yokes, and crochet collars will all come in useful if only a good pattern be chosen, bearing well in mind that they should resemble lace as much as possible.

In the impatient mood we are apt to spend far more than is required in the doing of our work, and this excess is lost. We cannot estimate the value of the power thus misplaced.

Reams of advice are unloaded upon woman telling, instructing and admonishing her how to make home pleasant so that the lord and master may find comfort therein. So, then, why should not some advice be given to the said lord and master? For verily, there is more than one of them who make home mighty unpleasant.

A woman of Binghamton dreamed on two nights that the postmaster was beckoning her. On the third day she determined to go to the postoffice, and when she got there she was given a letter in which she was told that she had fallen heir to \$1500. It is said that Binghamtonians have taken to early bed going these nights.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

The American puffs her hair, sometimes too elaborately; but she does not expect to go to the coiffeur every other day, and have her tresses arranged in a set pattern. Some women do, of course, but they are not in the majority. Nor are such coiffures generally admired.

Although beauty doctors do not sing the praises of hot water treatment for the toilet there are many ways in which this is invaluable. To drink a bowl of it every night is splendid for the digestion and warrants a good sleep and clear complexion. A bag of hot water at one's feet when one has a cold; to the back when it aches and to the nape of the neck when one has a headache or feels sleepless is one of the best remedies.

Large patterns on a net or malle ground are in better style than bordered veils.

Light spats increase the apparent size of the feet, and white linen ones will do this even more than soft cloth.

The latest thing is linen spats, to be worn with tailored linen gowns. These come in white and colors.

A great many suspender dresses have been noticed among the new simple gowns.

The linen parasols are new, and will doubtless enjoy great popularity for a time.

An example in these tip-tilted hats is a charming little sailor in a rough violet colored straw.

Monotone effects are most liked, but often the pastilles offer a color contrast to the ground of the veil.

Wings and quills divide popularity with flowers on hats. Sometimes quills and flowers are combined with good effect.

Great bargains may sometimes be picked up in handmade French lingerie. Sometimes garments become soiled and mused, making their sale a little doubtful. These are marked fairly low although handmade lingerie is never cheap.

One of the surprises of the fashion show is the comparative rarity of shirt waist suits.

A ruby velvet hat with a wide and very irregular brim is stylish. The lines of the brim are wavy and are curved sharply upwards in the back.

Gowns in shepherd's checks in blue black, brown, mauve and red, with white, are up to date.

# FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

**Candlesticks of Glass.**  
Candlesticks and lamps made of glass after the old models are very welcome after the long period we had to endure the china and gilt banquet lamp with ballet-girl skirt shade. When fitted with Empire shades to match the color scheme of a room they look extremely well. The glass candlesticks are especially good for table decoration, and when surrounded by a colored shade make a table very attractive.

**The Value of Salt.**  
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.

**Feather Pillows.**  
Pillows wear out just like anything else, says a housekeeper authority, even though one may change the tick covering from time to time; the feathers become impregnated with dust and dirt and lose the life that is in all good feathers at first. Then, too, years ago feathers were not prepared, nor pillows made according to the scientific methods that now obtain. A pair of feather pillows bought today of a reliable firm, are not at all like the feather pillows of our grandmother's day, as one soon finds, and it would be wise for many a housewife to go through her bed chambers and place new pillows on every bed, renovating the feathers in the old pillows, for which purpose they do very well, but not for affording comfortable rest and sleep at night.

**Household Cleanings.**  
A hotter oven is required for small layer cakes than for loaf cakes. Breadcloth should always be arranged so the nap will run downward. An open box of fresh lime placed in a damp cellar makes the air purer and drier. When the irons begin to lack smoothness apply salt, wipe, add a bit of beeswax and wipe again. When making paste for scrapbooks put in plenty of alum and it will prevent moth or mice from destroying them. Piano keys can be prevented from turning yellow by leaving the instrument open on clear days and permitting the sun to shine on them. Cut-glass dishes should be washed in water only moderately hot, because the glass is of different thicknesses and contracts and expands unevenly.—Woman's Farm Journal.

**To Make a Tough Fowl Tender.**  
Truss the fowl as usual and then enfold it completely in two thicknesses of wrapping paper, securely fastening the paper with a piece of string. The fowl may now be put in the oven and roasted for three-quarters of an hour. At the end of this time the paper is removed and the chicken returned to the oven and roasted as long as would have been necessary had it been tender in the beginning. It must be basted often and turned occasionally. When done it should be as toothsome as a young chicken.

Sometimes a chicken or turkey will brown too fast during roasting. Cover with a buttered paper during the last hour in the oven, tucking the paper in carefully about the fowl. When stuffing is to be served cold always add an egg, which improves the taste.

If your family is small, or a turkey is large, do not carve more than one side of the bird. It leaves the remainder in more slightly condition for a second appearance at table. Chickens, turkeys and ducks, any one of which to be good for roasting, must be young. How to choose them? There is one test that never fails—tender flesh under the wing. If this breaks easily when the wing is pulled forward, or if you can easily break it with a push of your thumb, you need not doubt its youth. If you have a family who all desire breast, choose a short-legged breed, for the longer the legs the more sparing is the flesh on the breast. A chicken to fry well, after the true Maryland fashion, should not weigh over two pounds. In buying turkeys and ducks the same rule will apply.

For the autumn turkey try sometime a chestnut dressing with sausage meat. Boil for 20 minutes one and one-half pounds of large chestnuts. Shell and blanch and put one-half of them into a saucepan with two cupsful of milk and a tablespoonful of butter, and cook until the nuts are soft. Mash them smooth, and when they are cold season with salt and pepper, one-half pound of sausage meat and the whole chestnuts. Mix all well together before filling them into the bird.

**Shocked.**  
Carr—Jugger was so shocked when he found his chauffeur lifeless. Nauter—Yes, I can imagine how he must have felt. It is almost impossible to find a man that understands his machine.—Town Topics.

# BETTY THINGS TO WEAR

New York City.—Surplice styles are growing in favor week by week until they predominate every other sort. The very pretty waist illustrated is excep-



tionally graceful and shows an opening which is wide enough to suggest a waistcoat effect, and is finished with a shaped collar, which is singularly be-

tailored gown. For hard wear the mohair-topped petticoats are recommended. They have a knee flounce of pleated or ruffled taffeta, and are well cut and stylish. They cost considerably less than silk and give better wear. Jersey topped petticoats are warm, but look a bit clumsy. They are in great demand, nevertheless.

## Plum Shades Popular.

Plum in its varying shades up to amethyst as well as green is to lead the fashion next season in fine faced cloths, cashmeres, colliennes, as well as silks, and white fancy mohair is being fashioned into the smartest of costumes.

## Misses' Blouse Jacket.

No coats of the season suit young girls better than just such blouses as this one made with smart vest effects. The model is exceptionally desirable, being finished with a collar that is extended to the waist line, and allowing a choice of basque or no basque. It can appropriately and effectively be made from any seasonable suiting, with the vest of silk, embroidery, or almost any other contrasting material that may be liked. In this instance, however, golden brown chiffon broad cloth, trimmed with fancy braid, is combined with a vest of the same material in cream color.

The jacket is tucked at the shoulders to give most becoming lines and is made quite simply, being fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams and arranged over a lining which is faced to form the vest. The

## A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



coming. As illustrated, the material is amethyst colored velveteen facing combined with twine colored lace and trimming of braid, the collar and cuffs being taffeta in matching color.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, which is closed at the centre front, the plain back and fronts that are shirred at the shoulders and arranged over the chemisette, crossing one over the other and closing invisibly. The sleeves are full above the elbows and can either be cut off at that length or be finished with deep cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-fourth yards twenty-one, four yards twenty-seven, or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with one and one-eighth yards of all-over lace for chemisette and collar, one and one-half yards of silk for collar, cuffs and belt, and two and one-half yards of lace for frills.

## Silk Petticoats.

Silk petticoats now match the gown instead of being of a harmonizing shade. For evening wear a great deal of latitude is allowed, and white taffeta, exquisitely trimmed with lace and ribbon is worn. For all other occasions there is a well defined policy of simplicity in the matter of petticoats. It is not now considered good taste to display bright or light colors under a

## Top Gown Tips.

Of these pretty and cozy affairs there's nothing more generally liked than the Empire effect in accorinated crepe or other soft material. A lovely one in buff is trimmed with silk gypure in an amber tone. Ceremonial tea gowns are quite another matter. The informal effects give way to various schemes. One pretty affair in lilac chiffon voile is overshadowed by the coat of Pompadour silk in all the pretty light tints. This was trimmed with

sleeves are the new ones of the season, tucked at the wrists, and finished with roll-over flare cuffs.

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



wide, with two and three-fourth yards of silk for lining, five-eighth yards for vest, and three and one-fourth yards of braid.

## White Fur Hat.

A white fur hat, presumably rabbit, had the entire brim covered with a network of seed pearls, like a chaplet. There was a white liberty satin scarf and bow to encircle the crown, and the same kind of ribbon formed long streamers in the back. A bunch of palest mauve ostrich feathers on one side gave a touch of color.

# FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

## The Crop That Never Fails.

I know of only one sure crop on the farm that never fails, no matter what the weather or the condition of the soil, and that is the weed crop. The past season has been very favorable for this crop, and an abundant yield of seed is sure to follow, so that we may expect a large weed crop next summer. On occasional farms there are comparatively few weeds, except those in fence corners, along the roads, or in places not cultivated or grazed by sheep. These places on our farms should be looked after, the weeds cut and left on the ground, if green; if ripe, burn them. It is surprising how many such weeds can be destroyed in a short time by a good scythe in the hands of a man who knows how to use it. Along the roads, weeds are left to go to seed, and cause trouble to adjoining fields that would doubtless have been almost clear of weeds.—Louis Campbell, in The Epitomist.

## About Apple Trees.

Mr. E. A. Seasons, an orchardist of Madison, Ohio, gives us the following interesting experience with apple trees:

This being an off year of my Baldwin trees, I decided to experiment with them, and gave each of two trees, as early in the spring as frost permitted, an application of two pounds each of fine ground bone and muriate of potash. The middle of April about two pounds of nitrate of soda was scattered under each. Two adjacent trees of the same variety were left unfertilized. With the coming of the leaves the effects of the fertilizers were apparent. The trees which were fertilized produced glossy, dark green foliage, and the fruit was much above the average of size in other years, or a most brilliant color and of the finest eating quality, and exceeded the quantity produced by the unfertilized trees, whose fruit was of inferior quality, small, tough and, to some extent, scabby. On the unfertilized trees the early foliage was a sickly color and very slow in appearing, as were the blossoms, which were not at all abundant.—Up-to-Date Farming.

## Chicken Chatter.

Fat hens are not laying hens.

Common sense is a good stock in trade.

Don't buy cheap food; buy the best, yourself.

Regularity and cleanliness is an excellent motto.

Look to the diet of your hens if you wish "quality" in eggs.

Don't crowd; better sell some of the birds and make room.

If you like rich, yellow yolks to your eggs, feed the hens corn.

Don't buy cheap food; buy the best, if good results are the object.

Remove the droppings and burn them, immediately if the chickens have worms.

Eggs don't happen, it takes study and care to have them in abundance, remember.

In killing fowls never do so before the rest of the flock as it is apt to frighten them.

See that the laying hens have plenty of water as they need that as much as they do food.

When eggs have two yolks, you can assure yourself that the system of feeding is wrong.

Let the fowls run in the orchard and there will be less insects for you to contend with.

Never let late hatched chickens run or be fed with older chickens, or they will be trampled and half starved.

## The Apiary.

There are a few things which must be kept in mind to insure success. I will briefly touch these points. The first rule, which has very appropriate been called "the golden rule of bee-keeping," is that you must keep your colonies strong at all times, if you wish to get a honey crop. Keep this in view always and work for it.

The second thought or rule, and one very closely related to the above is in relation to the queen. A good prolific young queen is necessary at all times. You should see to it that your queens do not outgrow their usefulness, a queen over two years old, as a rule, becomes unprofitable, as the queen is the life of the colony; it is very essential that this matter be considered very carefully.

The hive is a very important matter.

Here are the points to consider in a hive: First, success in wintering; second, amount of comb honey obtained; third, ease and speed of manipulation. L. L. Langstroth, the father of modern bookkeeping came very near solving all those points, or at least the first two, successfully. His ideas on those two points are the best known today. His hive has been changed slightly to secure the third, so that his hive, all things considered gives the best results of any hive in use today. Each manufacturer has some pet hobby or theory to catch the fancy; but for safety in wintering and results give me the Langstroth hive adapted for pound sections.

A common mistake with beginners is to think that they can improve the standard hives. Don't try it. If you want to make your own hives, send to some factory and get a sample hive all nailed and fitted up, and make your hives exactly like it. Each piece and space has been carefully thought out and tested and means something.—George W. Williams, in The Indiana Farmer.

## Passing of the Veterans.

Grant was a general; so were Hayes and Garfield and Harrison. McKinley was a major. Since Andrew Johnson all the presidents, except Arthur and Cleveland, down to Roosevelt, were soldiers of the civil war. McKinley was the last. The civil war veteran has passed from the president's office to return no more. Senator Bate was perhaps the last of the old Confederates in the senate from Tennessee. He is also the last of the old school of southern gentlemen who link the past with the present. Turner was the last confederate to serve as governor. It is doubtful whether another old confederate will be elected governor, senator or representative.—Nashville American.

## Prince Mirsky, Russia's reform statesman, attributes much of his success in public life to his brilliant wife.

Perhaps no cow in the whole test was so much a subject of habit as No. 37, that averaged 42 cents a day net profit in butter alone. It will be noted by the feeding tables that her ration differed greatly in its own composition at different times. She was particularly fond of alfalfa hay, and ate more by far than any other cow in the test; and, together with corn meal and oats, would respond more readily to these than with any other food stuffs.

If it happened that oats had been rolled and the hulls removed, so much the better. This was her great sin. Even though rolled oats could be purchased at the St. Louis feed stores for the same money as ground oats, it was thought by some that a cow should not eat the same food that they themselves had so often eaten at their morning meal, little thinking of the many times they had eaten corn meal at their supper table. Yet it was given the name of "breakfast food," and one feeder, rather than feed that which had been given such an unpractical name, resorted to feeding oats of such a quality that upon being analyzed by the chemist were found to be all hulls and almost entirely indigestible?

It was also found necessary to study the particular likes and dislikes of this cow in how and when she was watered, exercised and milked; and it is only fair to assume that had her peculiarities never been found and catered to she would never have produced the amount of butter she did, nor stood at the head of the list as the best dairy cow of any breed. Yet how often we find it the case that the very best cows, with their dairy instincts developed to the highest degree, are the ones which need the greatest amount of special care!—Indiana Farmer.