



# FOR THE FAIR

**Fashionable Forever.**  
The daughter of today has no chance against her mother; the mother must not grudge her modes to her grandmother; while the grandmother is very often the high-priestess of family fashion.—Lady's Pictorial.

**The Cuirass Mode.**  
The extremely close and correct fit of this model has gained for it the title of the cuirass mode. As shown, it is a copper-colored Sicilienne with strappings of velvet ribbon of darker tint in the bodice. There is the yoke of lace at the neck with collar to match, and from there the bodice is fashioned of the Sicilienne which follows the lines of the figure with fidelity. Tiny pinched tucks run across-wise to relieve the extreme plainness and the fashionable point in the front is observed. The fastening is in the back. The skirt is disposed in gores, the front one with a shirred part inserted to increase the fullness, and the sides with inserted plaits below the hip line. The foundation skirt has a Paquin founce (hair cloth) covered with silken ruffles to match the copper tone of the Sicilienne.

**Some Pretty Petticoats.**  
Pretty petticoats which glorify plain street skirts to an astonishing extent are made of dark silks in China flower patterns. The founces of these are pleated, and they are edged with pinked ruchings of plain taffeta. By way of illustration of the smart possibility of these skirts, with gowns in plain colors, such as dark brown, blue, etc., the flowered petticoat may display a number of shades in the same color.

The silks used for such skirts are very reasonable by the yard, and a good pattern will make the shaped quillings and pretty ruffles and rosettes which distinguish them, a comparatively easy matter for the home sewer. But when it comes to the subject of petticoats, really with skirts in their present unlined state, not one, but half a dozen silk petticoats might be considered at a time. If bought ready made \$24 will get four in excellent styles, for \$5.98 is the common price of the average silk underskirt. When made at home, however, the effect is generally more satisfactory, and since the gayly checked and figured silks introduced in the dresses have gone out for this purpose, they might be utilized with benefit for petticoats.—Newark Advertiser.

**Utters Wise Words.**  
Flirting Rafford Pyke in the Twentieth Century Home, and the passion for it only grows with time. It is in reality unworthy of a truly womanly woman or of a manly man; for it involves the cult of insincerity, and thereby impairs the power of living truly or feeling deeply. A practiced flirt becomes at last a very paltry creature, for the lack of truth and earnestness is in the end perceptible to every one who knows the world. And so, the woman who has flirted away the possibility of a genuine affection, yet who craves the emotional stimulus of the jeu d'amour, spends the last years of her middle period in befooling inexperienced boys; while the male flirt, more wisely or at least more harmlessly, is apt to take an easy refuge in misogynism, professing a low opinion of women as a sex, and passing his idle hours in concocting epigrams of cynicism. The male flirt and the female flirt of love, and constant practice never try their arts upon each other. They know each move of the game so well as to anticipate it, and thus all possible excitement is eliminated; and if they looked each other in the eye they could scarcely keep their faces straight. It is a sorry business altogether, and those who enter on it for the first time with a thrill of pleasurable excitement, should know that before very long there is nothing which becomes so great a bore.

**The Boon of Light Skirts.**  
"There is no direction in which women have won more freedom than in their skirts," said a dressmaker. "Just look at the light-weight affairs they wear today and then think of the creations we used to wear twenty years ago. The woman of today insists that she needs perfect freedom in walking and she will not look at a heavy skirt."  
"Even in winter weather she wears mohair, which is about as light as material can be, unless it is sheer summer stuff. And this she has made short and with a flare at the bottom so it won't interfere with her feet. Even broadcloth and lady's cloth are falling into disfavor because they are considered too heavy."  
"Just look at the matter of linings, too. We used to think we must line every skirt, and in the bottom we put a broad strip of heavy haircloth and then some canvas. Sometimes we put haircloth away up to the knees and produced an affair that was a perfect trial to wear. Now a skirt is seldom lined, and it has nothing to stiffen the bottom, not even a braid."  
"The tendency is seen in petticoats also. Silk petticoats are worn all winter, and in the summer lawn skirts and seersucker or gingham petticoats take their places. And a woman now wears one petticoat where she used

to wear two. How in the world we ever stood those heavy flannel petticoats I don't know. But we'll never wear 'em again, that's sure."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

**America's Foremost Women.**  
Some men who made reputations in the Civil war made them very young. Women who did the like were older when they began, and there are not many of them now left among the living. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is one. Her 86th birthday befell on May 27. Miss Clara Barton is another. Mrs. Livermore belonged to the same group. Whether her home paper is warranted in calling her the foremost woman in America is rather an inviting subject for philosophical discussion. "In fact," says the Transcript, "there are many who do not hesitate to call her one of the greatest women the world has ever known. This they claim by reason of her complete domestic life, her executive ability, her eloquence in pulpit and on platform, her exceptional success in the cause of temperance, her accomplishments for humanity in the crisis of the Civil war, and her almost astounding power as a writer on every subject which meant more breadth of mind, wider outlook, and the uplifting of the human race." Several considerations make it interesting that such a claim of pre-eminent distinction should be made for a woman who was living until a fortnight ago. If a man once in public life was spoken of as the foremost man in America, certainly all persons of average information would know enough about him to form some opinion whether the estimate was sound or not. They would instinctively measure him up against a dozen other men whose records were equally familiar. But the average reader who wonders whether Mrs. Livermore was America's foremost woman will first, we think, want to consult the records to find out what she did, and then cast about in his mind to determine what other famous women there are in the country to compare her with. Very few seem available. There are Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Howe, the venerable and honored, but an attempt to complete the list leads to the impression that the competition among American women for foremost place is not very active.—Harper's Weekly.

**Fashion Notes.**  
White is first.  
Alice blue is second.  
Greens are much liked.  
Lilac and violet retain favor.  
Mulberry red and cerise have chic.  
Buff and apricot are quite exclusive.  
Hats are upward at the back of the head.  
Light pinks and blue enjoy their usual vogue.  
White gloves are the almost invariable choice.  
A number of women wear tan footwear with white.  
Handkerchiefs are of the dress color or dotted to match.  
Tight-fitting coats display drapery similar to the bodices of the 1830 model.  
Red foot, a red belt bouquet and red hat flowers are stunning with a white rig.  
Owing to the many variations of the coat suit the lingerie blouse is ubiquitous.  
Neck chains are universally worn, many beautiful reproductions of ancient Oriental jewelry.  
Bridal gowns are almost invariably of lustrous and pliable white satin, adorned with lace, the rarer the better.  
A coronet of orange blossoms or the lace wired to the semblance of a crown is the favored mode of arranging veils.  
Elbow sleeves prevail for all the frocks unless for the severest tailor style or for a garment intended for a rain protector.  
White sweet peas is one of the season's most favored flowers for weddings used alone or in combination with other flowers.  
The new swisses are charming. A touch of black is introduced in many of them, and they make up admirably into stunning costumes.  
Sleeves seem to grow shorter as the season advances. Even the tailors are yielding to the fashion, and end their sleeves at the elbow.  
The princess model, or a two-piece design that nearly approaches this in effect is one of the most fashionable designs for the bridal costume.  
Brilliant color schemes, carried out to the smallest detail, mark the church wedding this spring, both for the decorations and the bridal party.  
Both lace and tulle veils are worn, the tulle veil often being trimmed with a narrow edging of lace to match the lace that adorns the gown.  
The new skirts are narrower at the top and very much wider over the hips and have numerous ruffles, some cut on the circle some shirred and other tucked.



# FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

**Cream of Asparagus Soup.**  
A rich cream of asparagus soup is made as follows: Boil a bunch of asparagus, rub through a sieve, and add a quart of diluted chicken stock, made by boiling the carcass of a chicken—the beaten yolks of two eggs, a cupful of cream, salt, and white pepper. Strain before sending to the table.

**Stewed Cucumbers.**  
Stewed cucumbers are not nearly as well known as they should be. The flavor is very delicate, and often puzzles the uninitiated to know exactly what vegetable is being eaten. The cucumbers are peeled and quartered, and the pieces cut crosswise three times. Stew in salted water and cook until tender. Drain and serve in a thin, white sauce.

**Potato Soup.**  
A very fine potato soup is made by adding a quart of scalded milk, in which several slices of onion have been steeped to two cupfuls of mashed potato. Soften, not melt, a large tablespoonful of butter, and mix with it an equal quantity of flour. Add salt, pepper, and a dash of celery salt, and pour gradually, stirring all the time, into the milk and potato mixture. Sprinkle a little finely mixed parsley on top. Serve with buttered croutons.

**Russian Jelly.**  
Dissolve half a box of gelatine in a little water, add to it a cupful of sweet milk and a cupful of sugar, boil for three minutes, then remove from the fire and set away to cool. Prepare a lemon jelly by dissolving the other half box of the gelatine in a few spoonfuls of water and the juice of four lemons; when dissolved, strain, turn into a mould and set away to cool; just before the first of the mixtures is fully hardened, add to it a pint of whipped cream with the whites of four eggs, turn this over the jelly and serve in loaf fashion, cutting in slices.

**A Delicious Soup.**  
Cream of lettuce, peas, asparagus, or even potatoes make a delicious hot-weather soup, when served in cups with a spoonful of whipped cream on top. These soups are very easy to make, yet are very seldom served exactly right—neither too thick nor too thin. All cream soups have as their basis the chosen vegetable cooked until very soft and put through a strainer. Dilute with scalded milk, or with stock and milk, and season. At the last moment mix a roux of flour and butter, and thin with a part of the soup. Stir the thinned roux into the soup to bind it, as otherwise there is danger of the vegetables separating from the soup. A cream soup should not be a thick, pasty broth, but a delicate, cream-like liquid.

**Household Hints.**  
All vegetables keep better in a low temperature.  
Wash white marble with clear water and a soft brush.  
Drippings from a candle can be taken out of cloth by ether.  
Keep all pieces of clean tissue paper, no matter how crinkled, to polish mirrors and windows.  
To prevent dryness, a ham should be left in the water in which it is boiled until perfectly cold.  
By covering the bottom of a bureau or chiffonier with a sheet of tin or zinc protection from mice is secured.  
It is said that a sound, ripe apple placed in the tin cake box will keep the cakes from drying or crumbling.  
A feather brush is preferable to a cloth for dusting gilt picture frames, as the cloth wears and deadens the gilt.  
An old tin teakettle with the bottom cut out makes an excellent cover to place over iron heating on gas or gasoline stoves.  
Starch and iron wide lamp wicks and wicks for oil stoves. They will not then cause trouble in fitting them into the burners.  
Until the plumber can come, a leak can be temporarily stopped with a mixture of yellow soap, whitening and a very little water.  
Do not wash the wooden breadplate in hot water and it will not turn black. Wash with soap and warm water, and rinse in clean cold water.  
Always wash off the top of the milk bottle before removing the little paper cap, since it is by the top that the delivery man always lifts the bottle.  
Clean out closets and bureaus with turpentine water and use generous proportions of the turpentine. It's a good ounce of prevention against moths.  
In giving medicine to a baby place the point of a spoon against the roof of his mouth. Administered in this way, the child cannot choke or eject the medicine.  
Clean springs and woodwork of beds carefully, going over joints and ends of slats and every crevice with corrosive sublimate, by way of guarding against possible dust creatures.  
Spread pure unsalted lard on a bit of soft rag and place this on a cut and bandage with a linen bandage. Remember that the injured part must be washed in luke-warm water first, unless it is really clean.



# Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—The popular surplice effect has penetrated even to the bathing suit and the latest and smartest are made with wide collars



**A Street Gown.**  
The street gown which seems to be taking better than any other model is the princess skirt and short bolero jacket. The princess skirt is the antithesis of the fashionable pleated skirt. It is tight fitting and reveals the lines of the figure over the hips. The boleros are the slightest little affairs, many of them hardly more than capes, and the effects are all loose and informal.

**Morning Jacket.**  
A graceful and becoming morning jacket is always certain to find a welcome, for no matter how many the wardrobes may include, there is always sure to be room for one more. This one is in every way desirable yet is absolutely simple and involves the very least possible labor in the making. In the illustration of Valenciennes insertion, but everything seasonable is appropriate for the design, batiste, linen and all the thinner washable materials, while for the slightly cooler days the Scotch flannel and albatross are well liked, with any pretty banding as trimming.

The jacket is made with fronts and back, the fronts being laid in plaits which are pressed into place for their entire length, while those at the back are stitched to yoke depth. The sleeves are in flowing style, gathered at their upper edges, and the big collar finishes the neck.  
The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quarter yards twenty-seven, three and three-quarter yards forty-two or two and

and separate chemisettes. The one illustrated is among the very best and most graceful and allows a choice of the sleeves that are gathered into

## A Late Design by May Manton.



bands or left loose and of a pointed or round collar. Again, the blouse can be joined either to the skirt or to the bloomers as may be preferred. In the case of the original the material is black Sicilian with trimming of broad banding, but available materials are many, serge sharing the honors with Sicilian, while taffeta is well liked by some people and color may be anything that one may prefer, although the darker tones are held in the best taste.  
The suit is made with the blouse, bloomers and skirt. The blouse is finished with the big roll-over collar beneath which the shield or chemisette is attached and is closed at the left of the front. The bloomers are the usual ones that are generously full without excessive bulk and are gathered at their upper edges. The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in a backward-turning pleat at each seam, which is stitched flat for a portion of its length.  
The quantity of material required for the medium size is ten yards twenty-seven, six and three-quarter yards forty-four or five and seven-eighth yards fifty-two inches wide with eight and a half yards of banding.

three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with seven and a quarter yards of banding and two and a quarter yards of lace for trills.  
and was worn to some extent last year. "Burlingham" is the newest variety, and its uses are legion.  
**A Fashionable Gown.**  
An old pink chiffon cloth gown had a skirt with a centre seam, on either side of which was an inverted pleat. There was a double inverted pleat in the back, and the rest of the skirt was plain and tight fitting. Two "flares," or shaped flounces, attached without any fullness, trimmed the foot of the skirt.



# ORCHARD and GARDEN

**Unusual Vegetables.**  
It is just as interesting to become acquainted with a Japanese radish as with a new carnation, says the Garden Magazine. The only difference being that the new pleasure is shared with another sense. Don't slip into a garden rut, and therein contentedly continue to travel. Make at least one new acquaintance each year. By a very modest investment of coin you can secure a package of flower seed, and a package of vegetable seed, in varieties yet untried. As a result of this ten or fifteen cents' outlay you have considerably broadened your garden horizon, and what matters it whether you care to continue the acquaintance and grow to be intimate or to part forever after a brief companionship? Another delightful new acquaintance may be pea-sal, or Chinese cabbage, which is really lettuce.

**Sowed Corn for Forage.**  
While the pastures may be all that is desired throughout the summer, there is always danger of drought of considerable severity, hence it pays to be prepared for it by having a forage crop of some kind. Possibly it may not be needed, though it will not be lost, for it can be used to furnish variety, which is always desirable. While a number of grains and grasses are used for this forage, nothing is more reliable than sowed corn, and by making repeated sowings at intervals one will have something to feed in the late summer and fall.  
While there are differences of opinion as to whether field or sweet corn is best for this purpose, both are good, although, we think, the sweet corn furnishes the most desirable forage. Compromise the matter and test it for yourself by sowing both. Of course, if one has a strong field of alfalfa, this will come in handy to help out the pasture, but still the corn will not come amiss, and it is not an expensive crop to raise in this way, costing but the seed and the use of the soil.—Indiana News.

**Wonderful Geraniums.**  
It is a singular fact that we Californians neglect the geranium, says a writer in the Garden Magazine. Easterners envy us because geraniums grow up to the second story of a house and visitors say that a five-foot hedge of red geraniums is one of the most brilliant sights on earth. Why don't we have more hedges like this? And why don't we have more and better geraniums everywhere instead of coddling rare plants that are not adapted to our conditions? No other plant, native or foreign, seems to be so perfectly at home with us as the much-neglected geranium. Anyone who explores our foothills and canyons may find deserted cabins around which are growing many varieties of geraniums, in nearly all shades of color from white to carmine, with no hand near to till, with no moisture except the annual rainfall, yet seeming to thrive fully as well as the average native plant.  
The geranium is valuable for its foliage effect alone—for massing in our drier and more barren spots—yet the geranium with us, as everywhere is distinctly a flowering plant, more so by far than the canna and a host of other well-known "bedders." This neglect is due, no doubt, to the ease with which it can be grown. The novelty of being able to grow geraniums out of doors every month in the year appeals very strongly to every newcomer who has known it only as a much-coddled pot plant, but after he sees the possibilities of our climate, something less common—something important of successful growth in his Eastern home—claims his attention, to the complete neglect of the geranium.

**The Sorghum Crop.**  
Sorghum first came to my notice, through the Agricultural Reports of 1868, but I cultivated none till the summer of 1872. I found it made a fair substitute for New Orleans molasses, even better. I also noticed that nearly all kinds of stock appeared to relish the bagasse. I reasoned with myself, if stock liked the hulls, why not the kernel. I also found that in a drought it remained green, when corn blades dried up.  
A drought struck us in 1888—and pastures became very short, I had a fair sized patch of sorghum along side of my bluegrass pasture, for syrup. The cattle had to have feed, and I restored to the sorghum as soon as the sugar or corn was cut and fed. I found the cattle when fed the sorghum left no bagasse, but cleaned it up. While I am very partial to rape as a tide over crop for a drought I now leave the rape for the hogs and sheep, and never fail to have all along my woods pasture a piece of sorghum for the cattle and horses. If I have more than will be used during the drought, I cut it up and feed at the barn. I have fed it to calves and horses after cold freezing weather, and have never lost a stalk by freezing. One year I broke a piece of bluegrass pasture and sowed broadcast, nearly as heavy as oats. I never saw such a crop. I could not cut it with a mower, but used a brier scythe, and actually saved enough large stalks for 8 gallons of syrup. I seed and cultivate as follows: Put ground in condition for corn; sow the seed with a corn drill with same disc as for corn; cultivate

same as corn, but it may be sown thicker by running the planter through the second time, straddling the rows, but it requires much more labor in cultivation. I harvest sorghum with corn knife putting eight rows in shock row; shocks eight steps apart, and bind the saddles with twine or broom corn, making only half shocks, the other half to be finished in three days. Sow seed same time as corn is planted; cut when ripe. The second crop is all right for feed, but is said to cause hoven.  
I have had no trouble with stock so far. Like orchard grass for pasture I am married to sorghum, being satisfied that there is no crop so far, that can take its place as a feed to tide over a drought, either for horses, cattle, sheep or hogs.—V. M. C., in Indiana Farmer.

**Corn Silage and Milk Flavor.**  
Ever since silage has been used as a feed for dairy cows there has been more or less controversy over its effect upon the flavor of milk, the objection being occasionally raised that milk from silage fed cows had an unpleasant, if not a disagreeable, flavor. To determine what foundation, if any, there was for this belief, the experiment herein described was undertaken and conducted in the following manner.  
The university dairy herd was divided into two lots, one of which was fed forty pounds of corn silage per cow per day, which is the maximum amount for economical feeding, together with a small amount of clover hay and grain. The feed for the other lot consisted entirely of clover hay and grain.  
The milk from both lots was cared for in exactly the same manner, being removed from the barn as soon as drawn and taken to the dairy building, where it was cooled. After standardizing to four percent butter fat, that there might be no difference in flavor of the milk from the two lots on account of a variation in this respect, the milk was put in half-pine bottles and sealed.  
In each case, before asking for a comparison, a bottle of milk from each lot of cows was agitated to incorporate the cream thoroughly, and the milk in each bottle was poured into a separate glass. Three questions were then asked the person whose opinion was desired: First, "Is there any difference in the two samples?" Second, "Is there anything objectionable in either?" Third, "Which do you prefer?" In every case the milk was known by number only and those whose opinions were obtained were not told concerning the manner of production, that their judgment might be unbiassed by any prejudice they might have had as to the use of silage in milk production.

The people whose tastes were consulted were divided into three classes, ladies, men of the faculty, and men students. In the first case, the silage had been fed one hour before milking. Of the 29 ladies, 10 preferred the silage milk, 14 the non-silage, and 5 had no choice. Of the men of the faculty 27 preferred the silage milk, 20 the non-silage, and 7 had no choice. Of the students, 20 preferred silage milk, 4 non-silage, and 4 had no choice.  
Samples of silage and non-silage milk were sent to five milk experts in Chicago, Ill., and other cities, accompanied by a letter asking the same three questions. One of these experts had no choice, one decided in favor of the non-silage, and three preferred the silage milk.—From Bulletin 101, Illinois Experiment Station.

**The New Court Bouquet.**  
The evolution of the court bouquet belongs to the history of the "seventies." Before that time it was an unimportant adjunct to the "drawing-room" dress, very frequently altogether ignored. And when it was carried, we know what it was like—a bunch of flowers surrounded by cut paper! Well, we are coming back to it, it seems. Tout recent a qui sait attendre, and when I saw one this season in the hands of Miss Faith Moore, an American beauty, who was greatly admired at the first court of the year, I looked at the old-fashioned nosegay with a sad tenderness. It had a sweet and pleasant smell like the fragrance of a violet found between the pages of a volume unopened for years. It had a charm of its own, a charm that the "court posies" and the "shower" bouquets, the invention that came into fashion in the "nineties," too, often lacked.—Harper's Bazar.

**English Words.**  
A philologist was talking about words. "There are more than 250,000 words in the English language," he said, "but we only use a few thousand of them. The extra ones are of no use to us. Any man could sit down with a dictionary and write in good English a story that no one in the world understand. Here, for instance, can you make head or tail of this?" pattering off gibbly: "I will again buy the atabel. You are answered? Yet this no bluschet's bobance, nor am I sudden, either. Though the atabel is dern, still will I again buy it." Then he translated: "I will recover the drum. You are amazed? Yet this is no young girl's boasting, nor am I fool, either. Though the drum is hidden, still will I recover it."