

# Woman's Realm

## The "Nice" Girl.

"There is only one infallible way to tell when a girl is a nice girl," said a man who gives wise advice to his son at home instead of publishing it in the magazines, "and that is by finding out how she pulls things off with the people who come in contact with her every day. If her mother and father like her, if her little brothers and sisters think she is a kind of unfledged angel, if the servants in the house smile when her name is mentioned, if she is a friend of the postman's, if all the elevator boys in your office smile when 'Miss Mary' comes along and if all her girl friends think she is 'perfectly lovely' you are pretty safe in going ahead with that girl, young man."—Philadelphia Record.

## New Fur Neck Pieces.

The low stole effect is out of fashion and standup collars will be seen on all fur cravats and tippets of the fashionably dressed. Fur stoles have face ends and a fringe of some other material. Every sort of fur and lace is seen combined.

The effect across the shoulders is also much narrower, just as sleeves have become smaller in size, too. There is a general tendency to long narrow effects becoming to the woman who has been broadening her shoulders to suit the modern type of feminine beauty.

An odd and pretty feature of many of the new fur coats will be elbow length sleeves, with under-sleeves of lace and velvet. The popular fur for next winter will be mink, but beaver is also coming into public favor after a retirement of some seasons. Ermine is more the vogue for trimming and in combination with darker furs, but white fox promises to be the fur for evening wear.

## Plain Living and High Thinking.

It is remarked that some English hostesses, who feel that the table and what we shall eat have become of too much importance in life, are giving a series of dinners marked by primitive fare. Indeed, so enthusiastic has society become on the subject that the fewer the courses and the worse the food the more fashionable does the dinner become. At one select party recently in London there was nothing to eat but sandwiches, chicken and a little watery salad. The same exaggerated simplicity was shown at an evening reception, both in the dressing of the guests and in the floral decorations, which consisted of a few lilies and roses placed about the room in vases. The guests moved about the room talking together as long as they wanted to, while the hostess herself made no attempt herself to enliven the gathering. A bowl of lemonade, some damp sandwiches and a few cakes were on a table in the drawing room. In the centre of this festive board the piece de resistance was arranged, consisting of a large bowl of chopped fruit, sprinkled with sugar.

## About a Shirt Waist.

Here are some points relative to fitting a shirt waist brought out at a dressmakers' convention. They are dwelt upon with terrible earnestness, wherefore it is presumed that no decent shirt waist can be made without a knowledge of them:

Make a straight collar band. A curved band will push down beneath the ribbon stock.

Don't bring the shoulder seam forward; it is better to drop it a little back to make the garment fit.

Cut the waist a half inch too big all around—in height, at neck, under arms, etc., says the Trenton Times.

It is better to have a small armhole and plenty to play in the waist underneath than to cut a large armhole for freedom of movement.

Take a small dart into the front of the armhole, if necessary, to get a good set across the chest.

If the sleeve is too tight don't let out the inside seam to remedy it.

The sleeve must be seamed into the waist with the seam turned into the neck and stitched flat. Otherwise the sleeve will stand up unpleasantly.

Don't use French seams in a thin waist. Turn the edges in and finish flat with two rows of stitching, as a man's shirt is finished.

## Lace Used Extensively.

Lace is the thing this season, and no costume is complete until a touch of this dainty fabric is added, if nothing more than the collar and cuffs for the tailor made costumes. Every possible use is made of lace from the neck to the flounces on the bottom of the skirts when yards and yards are used to finish the evening costume. Beautiful berthas of rare old lace that has been an heirloom for many years are now in vogue.

A handsome black silk worn by a middle-aged woman at a fashionable wedding recently, had one of those rare old lace flounces, about eighteen inches deep, which had been in the family several generations. The waist was trimmed very elaborately with the same pattern in a narrower width and just a dainty touch of blue. It was one of the most attractive of gowns at the wedding.

The young woman who has a grandmother should ask if she has some piece of lace that can be used in some way, and doubtless many a choice bit will come to light that has lain in the

sue paper for years, and complete a chic costume for this season.—New Haven Register.

## Wanted the Whole House.

"No, I can't take boarders," and Miss Compton looked defiantly at her old neighbor as she spoke. "I haven't got a room to spare."

"Why, Lucilla!" said the neighbor, feebly. "Of course, I'm never one to push in, but I can't help knowing you've got four spare rooms you don't occupy, and these folks are friends of my cousins. I'm sure if I lived in a corner house all by myself I'd be glad and thankful to have them."

"If you'd lived in a corner house all alone for fifteen years you'd feel just as I do," said Miss Compton, firmly.

"When you have boarders in your house you can't go into their rooms without knocking, and then sometimes they don't want you. I've heard Mrs. Sawyer tell, so I'm speaking with knowledge."

"Now, I'm not one to go gaping from lower story windows, but behind curtains upstairs nobody can take offense. When there's a funeral or a wedding at the Orthodox, I go in the west room and watch it. When there's anything going on at the Episcopal—and you know there's most always something—I step in the east room."

"Then most of the summer folks from up on the hill drive down to the clubhouse pleasant days, and I run in when I hear wheels and so who 'tis—from any north window I can watch them quite a distance. And the south room I use when it's getting toward fall time, and band concert nights, and a good many times of and on."

"Now, I should like to know if you think I'd count any six dollars a week worth being lived up downstairs for?" demanded the mistress of the corner house, triumphantly. "And I haven't mentioned Fourth of July, Memorial day, nor the circus parade, either!"—Youth's Companion.

## Photo Screens.

Some of the cleverest ways of disposing of fine photographs have been devised, for it's no longer the fashion to keep them hidden away in cabinets for the mere joy of possession. William Morris' theories are becoming more and more widespread, especially the one which demands a use for every thing that is about.

A plain wooden screen was called upon to create one of these uses for photographs. The wood was stained a dull brown, one of the innumerable Flemish finishes. At the top of each panel was mounted a fine photograph, all in warm brown tones that harmonized restfully with the wood.

The photographs were covered with glass, and around each ran a narrow moulding stained to match the wood exactly.

Those photographs were almost square, but the same idea could be carried out with the tall, narrow photographs, using more of them, of course, and with oval ones as well, and the gray tones can be used, with the wood of the screen stained that deep gray which is so old looking and artistic.

But all sorts of possibilities suggest themselves as you look at the screen—ideas of gray prints mounted in a swirl of pyrographic lines, the whole screen deftly touched with color, or of the blackest ebony effects, with pictures that have plenty of black in their makeup, set off with lines of gold.—Utica Observer.

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Apple Puffs—Beat four eggs very light and add three teaspoonsful of pulverized sugar, a salt spoon of soda and two of cream of tartar, one cupful of milk, one and one-half cupfuls of flour and one-half cupful of finely chopped apples. Beat the mixture for several minutes and bake in gem pans previously buttered and heated.

Raisin Griddle Cakes—Into a cup of sour milk and the same amount of sweet milk stir two cupfuls of wheat flour and one-half cupful of cornmeal, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a teaspoonful of soda and one-half cupful of chopped raisins. Lastly beat in two eggs and have the griddle on which the cakes are to be cooked as hot as possible without burning.

Peanut Canapes—Pass a cupful of unsalted peanut meats through the meat chopper as often as may be necessary to insure there being no large pieces. Put into a bowl, with a dash of cayenne and another of black pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, a couple of sardines, and chop all together. Then add enough good tomato catsup to make a paste. Spread the mixture on slices of hot buttered toast and serve.

The Duke of Portland, who holds the position of Master of the Horse at the Court of King Edward, described the bearing rein as vulgar at a recent meeting of the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "To my mind," declared his grace, "the bearing rein is vulgar, and its effect is by no means beautiful. It is ignorantly supposed to be the correct thing, however, among those who know no better."

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# Household Matters

## Cleaning the Pipes.

A large lump of soda should be put in every sink once a week and boiling water poured over it. This will cleanse the pipes from an accumulation of grease, etc., and do away with the possibility of requiring a plumber's assistance.

## Left-Over Food.

Do not allow food remaining over from meals to stand about in the kitchen. Carefully overhaul anything that is likely to be useful for future occasions and remove it to the icebox. See that nothing is thrown away that can be utilized.

## Fine Laundry Work.

Although a family may send the bulk of the laundry out, there are always pieces which cannot be trusted to the average laundry, or else there are articles which are so easily washed at home that it is worth doing in order to reduce the weekly bill.

## The Onion In Sickness.

"I have implicit faith in the sanitary properties of an onion," said a trained nurse. "It is my custom to introduce an onion into every sickroom where I am called in, hanging it up somewhere. I believe it attracts all miasmas and infections to itself. Violets and roses and lilies are very pretty in a sickroom, and the patient is doubtless cheered when his friends think enough of him to send them, but practical friendship would dictate that a basket of onions be sent. There is something about them hostile to disease. The juice of an onion is a cure for deafness, a roasted onion remedies earache and gonorrhoea, and onions and holly berries bruised together are a certain cure for chilblains. A poultice of onions and cream is also good for bunions. Beau Brummel was opposed to onions, but Sairy Gamp upheld them, and I always considered her a more useful member of the community than the dandy."—Milwaukee Press.

## Keep All Tissue Paper.

The tissue paper in which parcels are wrapped should never be thrown away, but smoothed out and laid away in a drawer for future use.

A small pad of tissue paper sprinkled with methylated spirit will give a brilliant polish to mirrors, picture glasses and crystal. The pad, used without the spirit, is excellent for burnishing steel, rubbing grease spots off furniture, polishing silver, etc.

For packing glass, china and ornaments a roll of tissue paper is invaluable, says Home Notes.

When packing hats a wisp of tissue paper should be twisted round all up-standing ends of ribbon, sprays and wings to prevent crushing. Dress and blouse sleeves should be stuffed with soft paper, and a sheet of it placed between the folds.

Silk handkerchiefs, ribbons and lace should all be ironed between a layer of tissue paper, and the latter is a fine polisher for steel buckles and hatpins.



Egg Sauce—Make smooth two table-spoonfuls of flour in the same amount of butter and add one cupful of hot water and three table-spoonfuls of milk. Season with salt and pepper and pour into a hot tureen with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Boiled Salmon with Egg Sauce—Prepare the salmon, dip in cold water and dredge with flour; wrap in a cloth and place in a steamer to cook until tender. Remove from the kettle; also remove the cloth; place on a heated platter, garnish and serve with egg sauce.

Apple Puffs—Beat four eggs very light and add three teaspoonsful of pulverized sugar, a salt spoon of soda and two of cream of tartar, one cupful of milk, one and one-half cupfuls of flour and one-half cupful of finely chopped apples. Beat the mixture for several minutes and bake in gem pans previously buttered and heated.

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## The Bearing Rein

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# Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—The short, jaunty Eton is a pronounced favorite of the autumn and is especially well liked with the corselet or princess skirt or with the skirt that is worn with a deep girdle. Here is one of the smartest yet shown that gives a waistcoat



and which is adapted to all seasonable materials. The lines are exceptionally good ones and the tucks formed on the shoulders give a distinctive touch. In this case one of the new double voiles is trimmed with collar and cuffs of velvet and made with a waistcoat of broadcloth, but the possibilities are many. The suitings of

and shirtings. Upon the blouse bodice and the voluminous skirt there are rose appliques of heavy Chantilly lace in the same shade. These roses are of gigantic size and the heart of each has been cut away to show a piece of the cloth of gold which is deftly introduced from beneath. This may sound patchy, but the effect is exquisite.

## Misses' Blouse Waist.

No waist suits the young girl so well as the blouse and none is so fashionable. Illustrated is an exceedingly attractive yet absolutely simple model which provides for many occasions and which can be varied in a number of ways. As shown it is made of cashmere with bands of taffeta piped with velvet, and is worn over a chemisette of all-over lace, but the chemisette can be omitted and the neck left slightly open, or the waist can be made high with long sleeves, as shown in the back view. In any case it is stylish and satisfactory and adapted to almost all waistings and the softer dress materials. In this instance it matches the skirt, but the model will be found a desirable one for the separate blouse, which fills so many needs, and which this year is so fashionable in white silk or embroidered net, for both of which materials the model is a most satisfactory one.

The waist is made with a fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted as may be liked, and itself consists of the front and the backs. These last are laid in narrow tucks that extend to yoke depth and when a chemisette is used are cut out on indicated lines. The chemisette is separate and the closing is made invisibly at the center back. The sleeves are full above the elbows and they can be finished at that



TUCKERED SHIRT WAIST, DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. NINE GORED WALKING SKIRT.

the season are exceptionally beautiful and broadcloth and velvet both are shown in light or "chiffon" weights and will be greatly worn, while there are also chiffon velveteen and all the many novelties too numerous to mention. Velvet as trimming on cloth is exceedingly fashionable, but here again there is opportunity for individual preference, silk can be used or plain cloth on mixtures as may be liked.

The waistcoat, too, can be made of cloth, as in this instance, of broadcloth or of any contrasting material that may be preferred.

The Eton is made with fronts that consist of plain portions that are extended to form the band and tucked portions that are joined thereto and the back. The narrow collar finishes the neck and beneath it the waistcoat is attached. There is choice allowed of elbow or full length sleeves, both being equally correct.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and one-half yards twenty-one, one and three-fourth yards forty-four or one and five-eighth yards fifty-two inches wide, with one-half yard of velvet for collar and five-eighth yards of any width for vest.

## Golden Hearts.

A charming evening dress of delicately blue chiffon is a mass of tucks

brim at the left, well back, there's a La France rose, which is backed up by a rosette of white chiffon.

Some little evening wraps are trimmed with feathers. They are of chiffon accordion-pleated, and are somewhat on the dolman order. The border trimming of curled ostrich was very pretty. Several of these wraps were displayed, in white, pale blue, pink and yellow.

point or with cuffs that extend to the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (fourteen years) is three and a quarter yards twenty-one, two and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven or one and three-quarter yards

seventy-four inches wide, five-eighth yards of all-over lace for the chemisette and one and three-quarter yards if cuffs are used.



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# The Farm

## Mites.

We speak of the little red mites, but that is the color worn by the mite only after it has feasted on the blood of the fowl. The natural color of the mite is gray. Mites are exceedingly voracious and are able to extract a very large amount of blood from a fowl during a single night. Thousands of these mites may cover a single hen and the aggregate amount of blood taken is so large that the fowls frequently die from loss of blood. This is especially the case with setting hens. Often sitting hens when nightly attacked by these vampires forsake their nests and take to the roosts for protection. At this time of year relentless warfare should be waged against them.

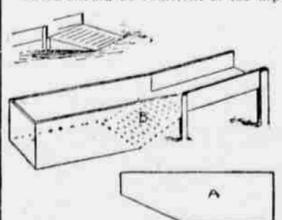
## Pulling on the Halter.

There are some young horses not trained in breaking that have the habit of pulling on the halter and breaking it. Usually they can be cured of this by using a strong rope around the neck. Another and very effective way to break horses which pull on the halter is to tie a small stout rope around the body of the horse behind his fore legs, then take the rope between the legs and pass it through the halter ring and make it fast to the manger in front of him, so that when he pulls backward on the halter it gives him an experience he will not want to repeat often, and will soon find it better to be quiet. Generally this effectually breaks pulling on the halter.

## Tank For Dipping Sheep.

There are several plans for making a tank in which to dip sheep and if one has a flock of considerable size it is wise to obtain some of the plans that are offered by manufacturers. If, however, the flock is not large, a home-made affair is easily built and at comparatively small cost. A tank of this kind is made as follows: A convenient size is ten feet long, four feet wide and two and one-half feet deep. It should be made so that the tank containing the dip is reached by a slatted walkway leading down to it, and another slatted walk leading up to the landing from which they go down into the tank.

There should be sufficient of the dip



mixture placed in the tank to cover the back of the animal, which should be immersed for about one minute, then allowed to come up on the landing where the dip is squeezed out of the wool and the animal allowed to stand to drain. The illustration shows how the tank is built. B indicates the slatted walkway and A shows the exact shape of the side portion of the box, the little drawing above the tank shows a walk down from the end of the drainage box which will prevent the sheep from injuring their legs which they would be likely to do in jumping.—Indianapolis News.

## My Poultry Experience.

The most essential requirement in keeping poultry for profit is that which is needed in any line of business, experience. All breeds of poultry have some good points, so a novice should select any breed that suits his fancy, or he will not succeed, as that desire in his mind has not been satisfied. If I were looking for my profit in the egg market, I should select one of the smaller breeds, as they are active, healthy and light feeders.

Poultry running at large on the farm will find a balanced ration, but when shut up, to keep them off the garden, add meat meal or beef scraps to their rations, as without it the eggs will be smaller in size. When you shut your poultry out of the garden let the young chickens into it, and much profit will come to you, although not counted in dollars and cents.

Profit is a word that admits of various interpretations. A butcher said to me: "If I were on the same farm, trying to scratch out a living, you could not buy twenty-five cent steak every day." This extreme may be followed by another, of putting up with a slice of salt pork for dinner, and both be classed as barely getting a living, so your interpretation of profit would depend upon your standard of living.

Vermin in the poultry house may be easily subdued, if it can be closed tight by putting hot coals in a kettle and throwing on a handful of sulphur. If this is not practical, a gallon of rock oil (unrefined kerosene) a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid, placed in hot water to melt the crystals, and one-half pint of bisulphide of carbon put into the oil and painted about where it is needed will do the business.

My first and last choice of an ideal fowl is a light-weight White Wyandotte. I bred them, in and in, a long time, and it occurred to me that I ought to have new blood, so I got a pure-bred cockerel, of large size—one cut out for a show bird—and I have had some fine looking poultry, but not up to my expectations in the egg business. It then became indifferent as to fancy results, and procured some red Rhode Islands, having two cockerels of each kind, letting them run together. The result is that I have the marks of the white and black Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, with no trace of the Red Rhode

Island.—C. H. Arnold, in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

## For the Clean Hog.

As we go along the country road, and view the various pig stys on each side, it is generally the rule that a filthy and ill-smelling mud hole greets the eye. Farmers can take a big stride in advancement by looking into this matter, and for such who care to do so a correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette gives some good advice. He says:

The hog has a reputation of filthiness which he does not deserve. No animal loves a clean bed more than he and none is more careful to keep it so. For a picture of content one needs to see a bunch of pigs in a nest of clean straw.

Straw is plentiful on most farms and the pens should be well littered. Then there will be no danger of smothering by piling up in severe weather, which is done merely to keep warm. The idea that because hogs are covered with a coating of fat they do not feel the cold is a mistake. They are very susceptible to it, and should be protected by comfortable stys and provided with plenty of straw for their beds. When the weather is not too severe exercise in the open air should be allowed every day. This contact with the ground is highly conducive to health. At night outside doors should be closed. Any well regulated piggery will have some provision for ventilation.

In speaking upon the matter of feeding grain to the growing pig the same writer says:

Nothing is better than bran, good clean, honest, wheat bran. But it is not always easy to get this. Oats ground and made into a thick slop with sweet milk are also excellent, and the same may be said of wheat middlings. I would not exclude corn entirely, but it should be fed with a sparing hand, and is better ground than whole at this time. A few whole ears occasionally may be given, but main dependences should be placed upon something richer in protein, such as the foods named above. If one has roots they may be fed to good advantage at least once daily. They tend to keep the system healthy and counteract feverish conditions. Water must be supplied regularly unless milk can be had in abundance.

## Farmers Are Improving.

It was not such a great while ago that the "sharper" considered the farmer a "good thing" and as a result many a farmer parted with, at times, large sums of his hard-earned dollars and received no equivalent. Nowadays the farmer is an altogether different sort of a man. He has applied business principles to his calling, and the thinking farmer of to-day when called upon to make an investment wants to know just how the thing is going to "pan out." A man comes to him with a sprayer; he has first made up his mind that spraying will increase or improve his crop sufficiently to pay a good interest on the investment in a machine. Having done this he makes no end of inquiries in regard to the different kinds of machines, and after all this has been thoroughly gone over he then makes his payment, providing he gets a certain per cent. off for cash. Not such a great while ago I was talking to a man who was going to make some purchases in the implement line. We at first argued as to whether the investment would pay, figuring from the prices as they appeared in the catalogue. My friend would not talk the least bit upon these prices, for he claimed that he would not purchase unless he paid cash, and the firm that expected to do any business with him whatever would have to give him a good discount for cash, and if he refused he would do business with some one else who would. When we see farmers talking like this we may know that in addition to their practical knowledge of their business they conduct their affairs according to strict business principles.—New York Weekly Witness.

## Bushes in the Pastures.

In most pastures is found more or less bush growth. As the pastures become older the bushes increase in variety and number, and in some places pretty nearly occupy the ground. There are some portions of many pastures that it would be better to allow to grow up again to wood, as in time the timber would be worth very much more than the land is now. Where this is not desirable then attention should be given to cutting or otherwise destroying the bushes. These have now made most of their growth for the season, and when cut will not have vitality to start up again to any great extent this fall; hence the advantage of doing this work now. When the practice of cutting every year is followed it will be found that the growth will decrease, and in this way they can be gradually got rid of. If there are any bushes, briars or rank growing weeds along the fences, in the meadows or by the roadside, they should also receive attention, thus adding much to the better condition and good appearance of fields and roads.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

## The Prince of Wales' Train.

The train that is to carry the Prince of Wales over the East Indian Railway is undergoing continual trials. If the prince appears on scheduled time he will have, perhaps, the most perfectly appointed conveyance