

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

HATPIN HOLDERS.

In these days of many hatpins the hatpin holder has become a necessary adjunct to the well-appointed bureau. They are made now as one of the toilet set, comprising brush, comb, mirror, powder box, tray, etc., or may be had separately in very pretty designs. An ingenious substitute for the silver holder, and one in reach of every girl, is a tall glass bottle with a mouth wide enough to hold several pins comfortably. Nearly everybody has a pretty bottle or two put away, and one of these, with a bow on the neck or a little picture pasted on the side, will hold the hatpins all right until Christmas, when one of the new silver holders will probably appear.

A WOMAN, TOO.

A young woman who was spending the evening with the family of Lord Coleridge, the eminent English jurist, was about to start for her home at 10 o'clock when he offered to accompany her. She, with the respect due to his age, and with the fearlessness of youth, due to ignorance of the dangers surrounding young women, said: "I thank you, but I do not want to trouble you. Cannot the maid accompany me?" His answer showed the respect in which he held all women. He said: "My dear, the maid is a woman also." If all men were as truly courteous there would be no complaint on the part of women that they do not receive the treatment they should receive from the opposite sex.—New York Tribune.

OBSERVE HOME ANNIVERSARIES.

The happiest households are that that do not let die out the sentiment connected with various anniversaries. Although gift-giving or recognition of such events in a suitable way may be out of the question owing to the strained circumstances of those "within the gates," there can yet be a little air of festivity when mother's or father's birthday comes round, or some wedding anniversary is to be celebrated. An extra dish, a little bunch of flowers, or some special music prepared for the occasion, will show the kindly spirit and the loving remembrance that count for more than the money value of any gift. As the children grow up, if these festivals are encouraged, they will have much to look forward to and much more to remember in the years to come when they go out to do battle with the world and find that sentiment is crushed under foot and affection regarded only as a side issue.

CHILDREN'S PARTY SUPPER.

The most charming thing about any meal is a surprise connected with it, and in this supper there are several of a simple character, easily prepared and intended for the smallest children: Ham broth in cups with whipped cream.

Animal crackers.

Creamed chicken; rolled sandwiches. Small cups of cocoa.

Put the chicken into small square boxes and covers and glue a tiny

chicken on the cover of each. Serve the sandwiches hot with ribbons, and the cocoa in little after-dinner coffee-cups with little spoons. Get some large paper roses and remove the centres, fitting a little paper cup in each, and laying the flat centre on again when it is served; pass the plates with the little lighted cakes with this.

SAVE 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 around all up-standing ends of ribbon, ostrays 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.

DRESS FOR THEMSELVES.

Women do not dress to attract the admiration of men; vanity, I am afraid, is the author of this suggestion, writes a correspondent of the London Daily News. Neither is it to excite the envy of women. Why do men everywhere fall so easily into this mean estimate of our sex?

God has planted, I believe, a true instinct

into all true women's natures—perhaps partly on account, it may be, of their very subtle and universal influence as mother, wife, sister, friend—not only to be attractive, but to appear so.

We could count numberless instances

to support this theory. The world is dark and cold enough, our eyes refuse to be satisfied with garments of black and brown, or even chocolate or coffee colored; these are quite as, and more, expensive than the sweet, fresh flowers made lovely by rainbow-tinted tulle and ribbons that rejoice the eye of the true artist.

Surely it was not as a coquette to in-

spire the admiration of men that the woman whose price was above all rubies whose husband trusted in her, and in whose tongue was the law of kindness, clothed herself in coverings of tapestry, silk and purple. I think rather her raiment matched the innate dignity and beauty of her character. And when I see the pretty garments around me I like to feel that they are most often the outcome of sunny, womanly natures, whose desire is to please and to be pleased.—Manchester Union.

A WOMAN PATENT ATTORNEY.

The experience of Miss Florence King, of Chicago, patent attorney, shows that the "self-made woman" has arrived along with the "self-made man," of whom America has long been proud. She handles the most intricate inventions and complicated cases, and practices in the Supreme Court of the United States. She became famous when she won the case of Mrs. Hamilton Rogers against a great corporation, a case which men attorneys had repeatedly refused to touch as hopeless. She was born in a log cabin, left an orphan at five, went to district school, earned her first money in the kitchen at \$1.25 a week, worked her own way through college, started business life as a stenographer, studied law, specialized in patent law, and after various other successes was admitted to the Supreme Court in 1903. She took a course in mechanical and electrical engineering at Armour Institute, and can pass, it is said, expert opinion on mechanical inventions before presenting them at the Patent Office.

STYLES IN NECKWEAR.

Scarfs of lace and printed chiffon for evening wear are so closely allied to neckwear that they must be mentioned with it and the newest come in frilled and pleated effects that are extremely pretty. Crape de Chine is employed for the making of some dainty stocks and ties, both in white and colors, and medallions and frills of lace lend a touch of ornamentation. In pastel colorings these collars are dainty and charming. In tailored neckwear a fancy is observable for long tab ends, and whether of wash material or of silk this elongated effect is evidenced. Taffeta embroidered in colors and in black and white designs is a favored material for these fancy tailored stocks, and then there are the handkerchief ties in bright tints and Oriental colorings which are exceedingly smart for autumn or winter wear with a plain shirt waist, whether of linen or heavier fabric. The trim little turnover collar with embroidered edge and worn with a narrow silk or satin tie is as much in style as ever. There is a neat air about this collar that is very fetching. Of course, the linen collar for wear with strictly tailored waists is never entirely out of fashion, and it is not likely to be while the vogue for the shirt waist continues. In referring to neckwear, the scarf collar and cuff sets must be included, for they are very appropriate and becoming with waists of mohair, Henrietta, flannel and the like, especially in plain colors, the cross stitch decoration in bright blue, green or less vivid hues giving the required note of color. Few women are indifferent to neckwear displays, and this season they are certain not to be for the array in the shops is fascinating to a degree.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



BLISTERING IN LINEN.

To prevent blistering in linen, which is almost always due to bad starching, but occasionally to ironing the articles when too wet, each article must be well starched through, and when about to iron it, it must be dampened evenly, but not wet. Collars and cuffs that have to be turned down should be fixed in the proper shape immediately after each one is ironed, for then the starch is still flexible.

SELECTING AND COOKING FISH.

Fish should enter into the diet of both healthy people and invalids. Its chief disadvantage for folks in good health is that it is not satisfying. This is largely owing to the great amount of water that it contains.

It is an agreeable change from meat. Any white fish is easily digested. To be really good and wholesome fish should not only be strictly fresh, but in season. It should no more be eaten out of season than game, says the Boston Traveler.

Care should be taken also that the fish is mature, so that the flavor of the meat may be at its best. After spawning it makes a very poor diet. The flesh is then soft and of a bluish color and after it is cooked it has not the flakiness that characterizes good fish. Fish must be perfectly fresh, otherwise serious results may follow after eating it. It deteriorates more quickly than most food and consequently the first essential is freshness. If it is at all "woolly" its flavor is gone and the meat is insipid.

CLEANING FEATHERS.

Here is a process which may seem somewhat long and tedious, but you will have the consolation to know that you have done a good job, for this method was once awarded a prize by the Society of Arts.

Prepare sufficient lime water for the quantity of feathers you have to clean, in the following manner: Mix thoroughly one pound of quick lime in each gallon of water required and let it stand until all the undissolved lime is precipitated as a fine powder to the bottom of the tub or pan, whereupon pour off the clear liquor for use.

Now, having put the feathers in a clean tub, pour the lime water on them and stir them well in it until they all sink to the bottom, by which time there should be enough lime water to cover them to a depth of three inches. Let them stand in this three or four days, then take them out, drain them in a sieve, and afterwards wash and rinse them well in clean water. Dry them on nets having about the same mesh as a cabbage net; shake the net occasionally and those feathers that are dry will fall through. When they are all dry, beat them well to get rid of the dust.



Orange Punch—Boll one pound of

sugar and one pint of water with the grated yellow rind of one orange for five minutes. Take from the fire and strain; add the juice of three oranges and two lemons and set aside to cool. When ready to use it, add a pint of shaved ice and a quart of water.

Pineapple Ice Cream—Three pints of

cream, one pint milk, two ripe pineapples, with two pounds of sugar; peel and slice the pineapples, cover them with sugar and let stand about three hours; then chop the fruit into the syrup formed and strain through a fine sieve; beat into the cream and freeze. Some of the fruit can be cut in small pieces and stirred into the cream. Peach ice cream is made in the same way.

Mushrooms a la Provencale—This

recipe has just been sent me by a friend who is spending a year in an old French chateau studying French customs. "The Provencale cooks," she says, "first blanch the mushrooms in boiling water, to which a teaspoonful of vinegar has been added. Remove and let them lie for an hour in a bath of oil, salt, pepper and a pinch of garlic. Then take out the mushrooms and set the saucepan over the fire to heat the oil. When very hot add the mushrooms with a little minced parsley. Toss the mushrooms while cooking, then take up, drain, squeeze over them the juice of a lemon and serve with quarters of lemon, garnishing the dish on which they are served."—New York Evening Telegram.

Virginia Barbecued Ham—Cut raw

ham in thin slices and soak in scalding water one-half hour. Take them out and lay them in a frying pan. Pepper each slice and spread on one-fourth teaspoonful of made mustard. Fry in vinegar, one-half teaspoonful to each slice, turning often. A delicious breakfast dish with pork is scranapp. Take the head, heart and any lean scraps of pork and boil until the flesh slips from the bones. Remove all fat, gristle and bones, and chop fine. When cold remove the fat from the surface of the liquor in which the meat was boiled and return to the fire. As soon as it boils put on the chopped meat and pepper and salt to taste. Allow it to come to a boil again and thicken with cornmeal, letting the meal slip through the fingers slowly to prevent lumps. Cook an hour, stirring very often, and then push back on the stove to boil gently for another hour. Mold in a shallow square pan, and when cold fry in slices, the same as you do cold mush.



Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—Every fresh variation of the blouse is sure to find its welcome. Here is one of the smartest and best that the season has to offer



Waist For Evening or Day Wear.

The square neck evening waist makes a feature and a novelty of the season and is very generally becoming and attractive. Illustrated is one of the best possible models that includes sleeves of the very latest sort and which is adapted to the entire range of soft and crushable fabrics of fashion. In the illustration pale pink messaline crepe is trimmed with ecru lace, but colors as well as materials are exceedingly varied this year and trimmings are almost numberless. Lace is always pretty and attractive, but embroidered handings can be utilized if better liked. In addition to all these advantages the waist allows of making with the yoke and long sleeves, so becoming adapted to daytime wear. The sleeves with the short puffs and fitted under portions are among the latest designs noted on imported models and are to be much commended. In this instance there are frills which add largely to the effect.

The waist is made with a fitted lining and itself consists of fronts, centre front and backs. The fronts are tucked and joined to the plain centre, while the closing is made invisibly at the back. The trimming that finishes the neck is arranged on indicated lines and effectually conceals the edges of the frills, which are arranged over the sleeves and waist. When high neck and long sleeves are used the plain portions of the sleeves can be made

adapted to the separate one and to the gown, trimmed as liked.

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

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the brim, at the right of the back, is a white velvet camellia blossom, mounted with green leaves.—Millinery Trade Review.

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THE APPLE'S FAMILY TREE

History Shows That the Fruit Was Known Centuries Ago.

Among the fruits of the rose family are apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and quinces, as well as strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. The apple is a fruit of long descent. Among the ruins of the Swiss lake dwellers are found remains of small seed apples which show the seed valves and the grains of flesh. The crab apple is a native of Britain, and was the stock on which were grafted the choicest varieties when brought from Europe, chiefly France. Apples of some sort were abundant before the conquest, and had been introduced probably by the Romans. Yet often as Saxon manuscripts speak of apples and cider there is no mention of named varieties before the thirteenth century. Then one may read of the pearmain and the costard—Chaucer's "mellow costard."

In the roll of household expenses of Eleanor, wife of Simon De Montfort, apples and pears are entered. In the year 1286 the royal fruiterer to Edward I. presents a bill for apples, pears, quinces, medlars and nuts. Pippins, believed to be seedlings, hence called from the pips or seeds, are said not to have been grown in England before 1525. The exact Drayden, writing of the orchards of Kent at that period, can name only the apple, the orange, the russet, the sweeting, the pome water and the reinette.

John Winthrop is usually held responsible for the introduction of the apple into the New World. But as a matter of fact when Winthrop anchored off Cape Ann the reclusive Blackstone already had apple trees growing about his cabin at Shawmut Neck. Some of the best of American apples were brought over by the Huguenots who settled in Flushing, L. I., in 1660, and planted there, among others, the pomme royale or spice apple.—Chicago Chronicle.