

# WOMEN; THEIR FADS, THEIR FASHIONS, THEIR WORK, THEIR ART.

# PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR

# The Farm

**KISSING HANDS.**  
News comes from France that the time honored custom of kissing hands is threatened with extinction. With in recent years, it is said, the salute has become too common, and a leading couturier has added to its disrepute by making it a practice to kiss the hands of his clients. The grande dame does not care for a salute given with so little discrimination, and this feeling is crystallizing into an objection to this particular salute in any form.—New York Tribune.

**A CORAL FAN CHAIN.**  
A friend of mine, who made most beautiful orange preserves and thereby gained a large addition to her income by supplying her patrons with this delicious delicacy, conceived the idea of utilizing the seeds by drying them thoroughly, stringing on a two-yard thread of No. 8 cotton, and afterward dyeing them a deep shade of coral, the chain being further completed by attaching a pretty but inexpensive little fan of the same hue. They were so becoming and useful that a ready sale was soon found, until at last it was almost impossible to supply the demand. Each chain sold for \$1, the outlay being only a few cents.—Alice R. Gordon.

**MADE IN SWEATSHOPS.**  
The daintiest wraps and bonnets worn by the children of the rich are said to be made in sweatshops, where the girl operators keep themselves up on drugs under the exhausting work. Speaking to the Catholic Woman's League in Chicago recently, Miss Helen Todd, a factory inspector, said: "Only the other day I visited a most dreadful sweatshop in the ghetto, where I found a sixteen-year-old girl taking morphine and other drugs to sustain her strength while she stitched on these dainty baby's things for twelve hours a day on a heavy foot power sewing machine."—New York Tribune.

**COURAGE IN VARIETY.**  
Miss Elizabeth Jordan was talking, and Miss Jordan talks well. It was at one of her Sunday afternoons in her apartment overlooking Grammercy Park. "Courage," said Miss Jordan, "is of different varieties. "Not long ago I spent a few days visiting Mrs. Bacon—Josephine Dodge Daskam Bacon. She took me out for a drive. The horse was a most spirited animal—one that an expert horseman might hesitate to drive—but Mrs. Bacon is a good whip and has not the slightest fear. "As we went along a rather quiet country road Mrs. Bacon suddenly screamed, dropped the reins, flung her arms convulsively around my neck, buried her face on my shoulder and continued to scream. "I have not been in the habit of driving much lately, and I was totally unacquainted with the horse, but I was compelled to seize the lines, control the animal the best I could and hold Mrs. Bacon at the same time to keep her from—I knew not what at first, but glancing around to discover the cause of her fright, I saw the tail of a snake disappearing beneath some bushes at the side of the road. "Was it the snake?" I asked Mrs. Bacon, as I struggled with the horse. "Oh, yes!" she moaned, shudderingly. "If only they wouldn't slither! I think if they had feet and could walk or even run I could endure them, but to see them go slithering along so horribly is more than I can bear!" and it was not until we were a mile or so down the road that she could regain her courage."—New York Press.

**THE SELECTION OF A HUSBAND.**  
Because it is the duty of every woman to marry some man, it by no means follows that she is deprived of the privilege of making acute discrimination; on the contrary, to fulfill her mission as completely as possible she should exercise the greatest care in selecting a mate. Time was when she had no say in the matter, and in some countries she has little or none to-day, but in this happy civilized land she still possesses, and will undoubtedly hold for all time, the right first to choose and then ensnare. It is a noble prerogative—one, in our judgment, that should be appreciated and cherished above all others. And yet, as we have observed, it should be exercised with caution. Let nothing be left to chance, as Plato would have had it when he decreed that pairing should be done by lot; while not over-nice, be at least particular, in order that the one chosen may feel honored by the distinction conferred upon him, and so be the more readily induced to show his undying gratefulness. Much that was thought and written years ago on how to choose a wife was good enough for the time, but the recent reversal of the relative attitudes of seeker and sought renders it valueless. Nevertheless, despite the fact that, in considering the points to be headed and the precautions to be observed by woman-kind, we find ourselves in a fallow field, certain general principles may be regarded as established. It is best, for example, to capture a husband while he is still young, docile and

poetic. Preferably also he should be in love. He may then be trained after the manner best calculated to serve the convenience of her for whom thenceforth he must and should toil.—North American Review.

**A ROYAL NURSERY.**  
The little heir to the Spanish throne has begun his babyhood in a suite of rooms arranged entirely after the fancy of his royal mother. Spanish etiquette requires her to conform to ideas other than her own on most points, but in the fitting of the nursery her word is law. The furnishing, decorating and entire arrangement are English, and offer everything that could possibly conduce to a baby's health and happiness. The suite, directly over the queen's apartments, on the sunny side of the palace, consists of living-room, dining-room, bedrooms for the baby and head nurse, bath and sewing-room. The living-room is decorated in green and white, with showers of little pink rosettes. The vaulted ceiling is enameled in white, and round the walls runs a frieze of animals in Noah's-ark-like procession. Light green shades temper the sunshine.

The angles of furniture and walls are all softly rounded; so the approved method of standing a naughty child in the corner face to the wall could hardly be adopted in this case. With the exception of the rose-colored English carpets, everything in the suite is washable. The wide window-sills are cozily cushioned; an iron lattice, light and lace-like, but very strong, secures the windows from without. In the bedroom three large paintings represent "Morning," "Noon" and "Night." The first is a sunshiny picture of a baby awakening in his little bed. "Noon" shows him busy with porringer and spoon; and in "Night" he has folded his chubby hands in prayer before going to sleep.

The woodwork is white enameled, and round the ceiling a frieze of dancing children charms the eye, as does the exquisite tint and design of the blue and white tiling of the fireplace. The little prince sleeps in the cradle that rocked father and grandfather before him. It is a stately affair, resting on four Corinthian supports. It was formerly curtained in the richest lace, flowing from beneath a Spanish crown; but the young queen mother had the crown removed, lest it fall and injure the royal sleeper below; and the lace curtains were suppressed to allow freer access of air. The cradle linen shows embroidery of fairy-like fineness, the outer coverlets sown with butterflies and roses in white silk.

The dining-room furniture is white mahogany, with the royal arms of Spain skilfully inlaid in each piece. Throughout, simplicity and good taste distinguish this ideal dwelling for a young child. The rooms are considered the best-ventilated in all Madrid, for the young queen inherits her love of fresh air from her illustrious grandmother, the late Queen Victoria of England.

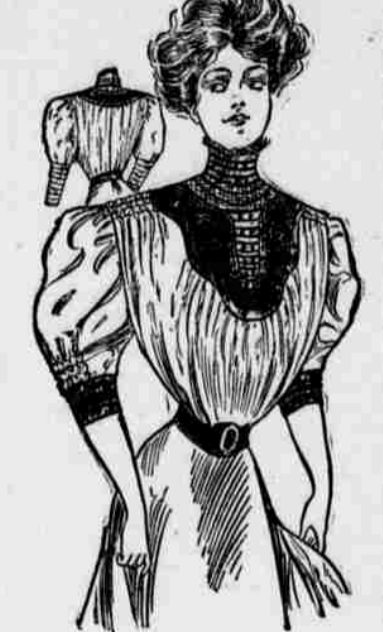


The new narrow and irregular stripes are the favorites. Sometimes a gilt fringe is attached across the bottom of a silk necktie. Gray cloth of fine quality, heavily braided and softened by velvet, is smart.

With the advent of the tunic may be expected the return of the velvet underskirt. Soft neck arrangements are charming as a change from the many smart tailored effects. Roman-striped ribbons of heavy silk are still popular for belts to wear with shirtwaists. Broderie Anglaise seems less in vogue and has given way to rich Venetian or val lace. The picturesque Japanese sleeves and armhole draping have influenced the designers of blouses. Chenille loops cross a vest of plain tuckered net joining the heavy lace side pieces upon a fancy blouse.

The latest hats are wreathed with flowers or foliage, and autumn foliage and chrysanthemums are great favorites. Those who have taken to wearing the striped turnover collars find that there are many ways of varying the effect. Skirts must fit smoothly about the hips, and many who are jealous of the perfect lines at that point select skirts with shapely yokes. Threads of silver and gold are mixed with floss silk in embroideries for some open-meshed blouses which decorate handsome gowns. Undersleeves of colored velvet like the trimmings, wrinkled and fitting the arm closely, complete more than one handsome winter costume.

New York City.—Such a pretty, soft, full blouse as this one makes up charmingly in chiffon, in net, in all-



over lace and in every thin material. It can be used over a lining of matching or of contrasting color, and the

**Tints in Trimmings.**  
Wide bands of black filet mesh richly embroidered in peacock colors, with touches of bronze, gold or silver, are fast replacing the Japanese and Oriental trimmings which have held sway for so long. Some of the designs shown in tints of orange and burnt leather strike a particularly happy note in combination with the warm brown material so popular this season.

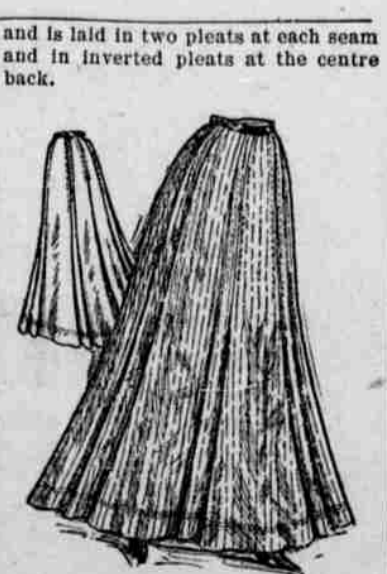
**Seven Gored Skirt.**  
The skirt that is laid in pleats at the seams is the one that is quite sure to give graceful lines to the figure, and here is a model that is just sufficiently full for freedom and grace, and which is stitched flat over the hips while it flares at the lower edge. In the illustration the material is one of the striped novelties stitched with holding silk, but every skirting material is appropriate, for the model suits those of lighter weight as well as the heavier suitings and, as it can be made either in walking length or with a slight train, it is adapted both to the street and for indoor wear. The stitched finish is a favorite one of the season, but banding can be applied if something more elaborate is liked. The skirt is made in seven gores



yoke portion can be of silk or of velvet or any fabric that may be liked. In this instance, however, brown chiffon is made over a lining of white India silk, and this lining is faced with net to form the chemisette. The chemisette is banded with narrow soutache braid and trimmed with little gold buttons, while the yoke is made of taffeta edged with stitched bands that are trimmed with tiny buttons like those upon the chemisette, and the effect is altogether a chic and charming one.

The waist is made with the gullepe lining, full front and backs. These last are shirred at the shoulders and gathered at their upper edges and arranged over the lining, which is faced to form the chemisette and the yoke is arranged over the whole. The prettily full sleeves are shirred at their lower edges and the linings are faced to form either the narrow or the deep cuffs. The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a quarter yards twenty-one, two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yard eighteen inches wide for chemisette and cuffs for three-quarter sleeves, one-half yard of silk for trimming, one yard eighteen inches wide if deep cuffs are used.

**Colored Flannels.**  
Colored flannels are said to be the coming thing in shirts.



The quantity of material required for the medium size is nine and a half yards twenty-seven, five and a quarter yards forty-four or fifty-two inches wide if material has figure or nap; eight and a half yards twenty-seven, four and three-quarter yards forty-four or four yards fifty-two inches wide if material has neither figure nor nap.

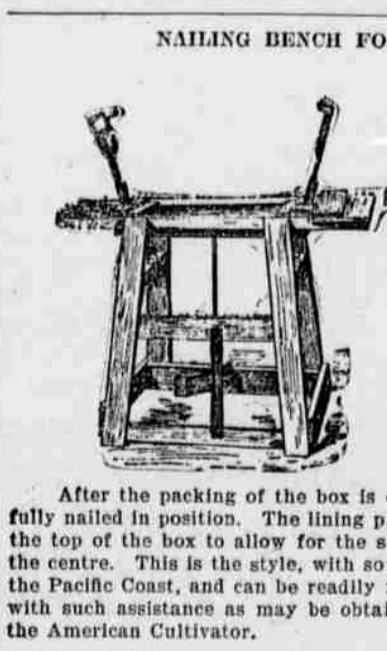
**Girdle of Satin.**  
One of the most attractive girdles is made of softest liberty satin ribbon, six inches wide.

**A New Breed of Horses.**  
A breed of horses that is being developed at the Colorado Agricultural College, at Ft. Collins, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, appears to have some promising characteristics. The object in view has been to develop a first-class carriage horse that has plenty of "go" combined with great powers of endurance.

**Lime For a Disinfectant.**  
When lime is used as a disinfecting whitewash, be sure that it is "live," as good results cannot be secured with that which has been air-slaked. Whitewash made with good lime will kill all vermin that it touches, while air-slaked lime whitewash is about as effective as that much clear water. Care should be exercised to keep the whitewash from the legs of the fowls, as it will cause the skin to become inflamed and sore. The eyes, combs and wattles will also suffer.—N. W. Agriculturist.

**New British Cattle Regulation.**  
Consul Edward B. Walker, of Buxton, England, writes that under an order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, which came into force January 1, 1908, no horse, ass or mule brought to Great Britain, from any other country, except Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, is to be landed in Great Britain unless accompanied by a certificate of a veterinary surgeon to the effect that he examined the animal immediately before it was embarked, or while it was on board the vessel, and that he found the animal did not show symptoms of glanders or farcy.—American Cultivator.

**Good Soil, Good Crops.**  
The fact that there is an occasional field of corn in almost every section, which ripened up thoroughly, would lead us to believe that, after all, the condition of the soil or method of cultivation may have had something to do with the uneven outcome of the corn crop. Every corn plant must form root, stalk and leaves before it is ready to elaborate the grain. So it is reasonable that if either condition of soil or method of culture hinders or retards growth, the process of ripening must be delayed. Rich sod ground in many instances produced sounder corn this past season than old ground, and while this is contrary to usual results, it seemed to have worked out that way this season. The seed was slow to germinate, and it made slow growth. The corn became stunted early and it was not able to overcome the setback. So it has turned out that many poor fields



After the packing of the box is completed, the cover must be carefully nailed in position. The lining papers are folded neatly at the edge of the top of the box to allow for the swell, and will then overlap slightly at the centre. This is the style, with some modifications, in general use on the Pacific Coast, and can be readily made by any one handy with tools, with such assistance as may be obtained at any blacksmith shop.—From the American Cultivator.

did not mature corn at all—that is, corn planted at end of May was still immature when freezing weather came.—Indiana Farmer.

**Labor Makes the Hens Pay.**  
Those who endeavor to secure the most eggs by selecting the "best breed" have found that, after all, it is the labor and care which makes the profit. Ask any number of poultrymen their opinion as to which breed is the best, and it will be found that they do not agree, some preferring one breed and some the others. A farmer may secure what he supposes to be the best breed only to be disappointed, while the breed which is rejected may prove profitable with his neighbors because of better care. The hens should not pay better in winter than in summer, but no doubt the farmers are better satisfied with the winter result, due to the giving of more attention to the hens because no other farm work is urgent. Women and children cannot care properly for the fowls when the ground is covered with snow. There is something more to do than to throw down corn for them. They must have water that is not frozen, the eggs must be collected often to avoid freezing, the floors must be cleaned, a variety of food must be mixed, and sick fowls must be cared for, as well as looking after other details.—Weekly Witness.

**Improving the Dairy Herd.**  
There are a great many dairymen who do not know the possibilities of their own cows; they seek to improve their value as milk producers by buying new cows instead of improving the status of the old ones. New blood is to be desired, if it

comes through the purebred dairy sire, but much can be accomplished without waiting for a new breed to grow up. I have found the best plan is to study the requirements of the milk animals I have. Give them first-class feed and care and they will readily prove themselves capable of producing a profit. A man who cannot improve the yielding ability of a herd of common cows is only likely to make a failure of blooded stock.

There are many genes among so-called "common cows," but their good qualities are never brought out and they run their unprofitable course because their owners are careless men. Observe every animal in the herd with a critical eye. Offer her extra feed and see if she will eat it; if she eats it up clean and gives a profit, give her more. Provide all the pure water she will drink. Look to her bedding and comfort in the stable, and see that she does not have to stand in a bleak barnyard or exposed to cold storms.—R. B. Rushing, in the Indiana Farmer.

**Ration For Sheep.**  
As to the most desirable kinds of feed to be used for a grain ration, variety is the best. We know this from our own experience, as we soon tire of a sameness of diet; it is also true of our farm animals. When a variety is supplied, more food is consumed and the better the digestion. I have found, says a farmer in writing to Farmers' Review, that an equal amount of crushed corn, oats, wheat, bran and oil cake best suits the taste and requirements of the lambs and gives good results as to the growth and gain in flesh and fat; the latter quality is especially demanded in the early market lamb. I would then increase the crushed corn to the limit that it would be relished, for a fat lamb is far preferable to a lean one of much larger size. But where the lambs are to be carried through the summer for feeding the following winter, then good size, growth and stamina are required. In that event I would cut out the corn from their ration for best results. But they should be fed this grain ration, as there is no time in an animal's life when as great returns will be given for food consumed as when suckling its dam.

**The Carriage Horse.**  
It appears that the Bureau of Animal Industry, operated under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, desires the co-operation of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders in its effort to improve the American carriage horse. The managers of the

government breeding industry showed more wisdom in this move than in anything else they have ever done since they began the effort to create an American type of carriage horse. They have gone to the men who are interested as breeders in the horses needed for the establishment of the ideal already conceived. A type of carriage horses might be created from a variety of horses. The show horse, the thoroughbred, the hackney or the good looking nondescripts which might be picked up in different parts of the country. By long continued selection and care a type might be established in this way in the course of time, but before an ideal was produced there would be no end of disappointments, not to say a big bill of costs. The shortest cut to the ideal American carriage horse is through the American trotter, and the government breeders are likely to learn this important truth if they keep in touch with the trotting horse breeders they have invited to co-operate with them. The best type of well-bred trotting horses to-day are little more than an intensified type of the carriage horse. They have the best conformation for road work of any horse in the world. The best for the heavier work of pulling a big carriage. They have been bred until they possess a harmony of good points unknown in any other horse. All of these things are desirable in the carriage horse.—The Horseman.

Despite constant heavy rains Preston, England, is threatened with a water famine, a species of fine moas having found its way into the water mains and blocked the supplies.