



WOMAN'S REALM

SPRINGTIME HINTS.

New Designs For Warm Weather Silks—Simple Tailor Gowns.

The more and pompadour styles will be favored in silks for spring wear, and transparent woolen goods, such as grenadines and etamines, will be immensely popular.

Fancy silks are promised for entire gowns, as well as for waists. These will be generally of soft finish, and decided (will), rather than of taffeta.

Printed Liberty are expected to be particularly prominent, and Lyons goods are shown in a variety of effects.

For linings nothing can take the place of taffeta, with its crispness and body. Silk warp goods also are becoming somewhat popular.

Extreme novelties in silk are printed peau de sole and armure and changeable grounds for fancy taffeta.

The double skirt persists in its effort to obtain recognition. This mode demands a fitted bodice reaching the waistline at the back, and extending to a point in front.

A new idea in trimming for cloth skirts is the use of two shaped flounces widening towards the back, on the edging of which is a narrow and full ruffle of bias velvet of the same shade.

Cloth suits for street wear are to be simply made for spring, relying for their distinction upon the fine quality of the material and the perfection of fit.

The extremely light weight cloths, however, for calling and matinee gowns, will be made as decoratively as heretofore.

A favored embellishment for these is embroidery, either of the color of the fabric, or in contrast. The color chosen for embroidery is carefully shaded from light to dark, and the effect is extremely good.

One by one the old styles revive. A late model, with the front breadth laid in narrow box pleats and the other gored finished by a flounce deep at the neck and only about six inches where it meets the front, looks as if it might have been taken from a fashion book of at least twenty years ago.

It is not likely to obtain great favor, however, as the bulkiness of the front is too great a contrast to the "straight front" teaching that has almost revolutionized the feminine figure and taste.

Equally objectionable, and for the same reason, was a costume seen at a reception lately, which was of blue crepe, "accordioned" at the top and with the fulness run on three cords at the knee, thence falling free.

The gown was evidently new and expensive, but was almost dowdy in its putty effect.—New York Tribune.

Make the Children Happy. If, instead of saying: "You may not do that now; wait until you are a man," we would say: "You may do something else now while you are young; later, you cannot do it," we would give children a certain valued sense of privilege and take away much of the worry which they feel toward adults.

It is surprising how many occasions a mother finds daily for saying: "Wait until you are larger," or "When you are older you will understand."

In looking back upon childhood, many fall to see it as the happiest time of life, for, standing distinct forever, are thoughtless words which stabbed far deeper than they could to-day, and times of disgrace which seemed more than we could bear; also, the feeling that we were really of little importance until we had full growth was not encouraging.

We were always stuffing ourselves with oatmeal because we were told that it would make us grow, and submitting to twilight bedtime for the same reason.

their system of making music, and gymnastic exercises, important factors in education. Though we women dress like the Greek women, our position in affairs is distinctly modern.

Being a Good Hostess.

A woman may possess wealth untold, she may have the kindest of hearts and the brightest of minds, but unless she has absolute control of her feelings there will be some time in her career as hostess that she will display annoyance or fury, and the contagion, spreading to her guests, will die out in an undisguised failure.

A model hostess must to all appearances be made of stone, so far as disagreeable happenings are concerned. Even though a guest or careless waiter inadvertently breaks a bit of china which can never be replaced, she must smile as though the loss of the whole set would but emphasize the pleasure of the evening.

Her well-bred calm inspires her guests with a feeling of confidence, and, though in her heart she may be very dubious about certain important details of her dinner or dance, if she does not show her anxiety everything will pass off to a happy conclusion.

A hurried hostess or nervous host whose countenance but badly conceals the worry felt can do more toward making the guests uncomfortable than if the soup were served stone cold, and if the salad dressing was ruined by a too bountiful quantity of vinegar.

An imperishable calm and a ready tact are the two important factors in the making of a model hostess. Secure these, by hook or crook, and you need never fear for the success of your entertainments.—Washington Star.

Beauty and Breathing.

Correct breathing is the first art to cultivate in the pursuit of beauty. Just as it is the first step toward improvement in health. As a woman breathes so she is; for the pulse of the chest is the key-note to the whole figure. When the chest is in proper position, the fine points of artistic wearing-apparel and all the little frills of fashion are seen to best advantage.

Even humble materials assume a certain elegance hitherto unknown. But if it is carried badly, the figure droops and falls into ugly angles. Nothing sets well; no garment seems right. It is always wrong to make the bone structure do most of the work in keeping the body upright.

The muscles should hold it in position, otherwise grace is out of the question and good health difficult. To breathe correctly, keep the chest up, out, forward, as if pulled up by a button. Keep the chin, the lips, the chest, on a line. Hold the shoulders on a line with the hips.

The observation of these directions will insure to golf skirts and rainy-day costumes a real dignity and picturesque effect. Breathe upward and outward, as if about to fly, drawing in the air with slow deep breaths and letting it out gently. This conscious deep breathing repeated ten or twenty times at intervals during the day tends to expand the chest permanently, to give it classic poise and style.

Repeated forty times, it is said to be a cure for worry.—Dr. L. F. Bryson, in Harper's Bazar.

NEWEST FASHIONS

Painting silk and satin for millinery and dress purposes is a fancy that pleases many women just now. A dainty evening headress is composed of very small ostrich feathers, with bright silver frosting decorating the tips at the extreme end.

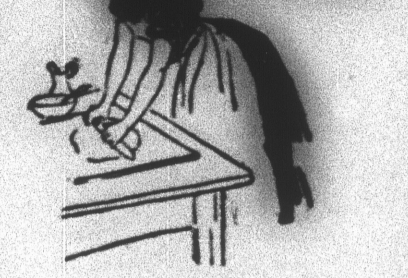
Something of an Oriental effect is given to a muslin which has stripes of black in a conventional pattern, and between these other conventional designs in many colors.

One of the most attractive of the heavy cotton materials is the embroidered polka dot canvas of a very fine mesh. This is seen in shades of blue and in tan, with large black dots.

Most conspicuous among stockings is a pair of a violent flame red, having a large plain medallion of black over the instep, and upon this embroidered a few red flowers, a little less brilliant than the body of the stocking.

An elaborate and showy stocking has a long insert of lace extending from the toe well up above the instep, the design having a plume-like effect. Under several of the leaves of this design are set pieces of violet silk.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS



To economize soap. A little pipe clay may be used for kitchen cloths and other much soiled articles. It has a very cleansing effect, and if a little be dissolved in the water only about half the usual amount of soap will be required.

The Indispensable Couch. A big, roomy chair is a medium of comfort and rest to many a man, but the couch—a genuinely comfortable article of furniture, not a delusion and snare—better satisfies the average woman when she feels the need of a brief rest, and the home which does not boast at least one low, broad couch is not completely furnished, no matter how much furniture and bric-a-brac it may possess.

The Dwarfed Plants. No woman has failed to admire the dwarfed plants for whose culture the Japanese are famous. The gardeners stunt them by removing the roots before they have spread beyond a certain distance.

To make a capital miniature plant place an acorn or some similar hardy young seed into the earth in an orange skin from which the top has been cut and the pulp removed, so that the shape of the skin is not changed. As fast as the roots push through the orange skin they should be cut off with sharp scissors.

The plant must be given plenty of moisture and kept in the sunshine. When necessary an old orange skin may be slit open and the plant in the earth slipped into it. A hanging basket made of wire should be molded to hold the skin vase and its fairy-like plant.—Washington Star.

Pantry Conveniences. My pantry has two or three home-made conveniences that are products of our own inventive genius; at least we never find them in a rented pantry until we put them there, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping.

One is a narrow shelf, not more than three inches wide, placed where it can be most easily reached; sometimes it is a long one under a broad, high shelf, sometimes a set of short ones in a space between window-casing and wall. Its purpose is to hold such articles as baking-powder, can salt, pepper and various seasonings that have their home in bottles or small tin boxes.

The shelf is narrow, so that everything may be in front, with no possibility of being crowded behind anything else. A row of small-headed wire nails driven into a strip of wood fastened to the wall, in easy reach of the hand, makes any second contributor to Good Housekeeping.

These nails are three or four inches apart and project an inch or a trifle over. Everything hangable—spoons, casters, egg beaters, etc.—finds a place there, a single article on each nail. A second row, higher up, holds the less frequently used things when the lower nails are in danger of being crowded.

Corn Bread—Beat together one cup milk, one cup flour, one cup corn meal, two teaspoonsful baking powder. Add one tablespoonful butter, which has been melted in baking pan, pinch of salt, one beaten egg and two tablespoonfuls sugar; stir thoroughly. Bake twenty-five minutes.

Cheese Custard—Grate three or four ounces of American cheese; beat three level tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream; beat two eggs; mix the cheese and butter together; then add the beaten eggs and one tablespoonful of milk; beat these all thoroughly; pour into a buttered dish and bake in a quick oven. Serve as soon as removed.

Rice Moulded—Wash and boil one cupful of well washed rice in three pints of boiling water until every grain is dissolved and the water replaced with a thick paste of rice; stir into it one cupful of sugar, rind of one lemon and a little salt; beat half a cupful of cream to a stiff froth and stir into the rice; then mix in half a cupful of preserve juice or jelly, which should be a bright red; put into moulds and stand in a cool place; turn out and serve with whipped cream.

Cabbage Salad—Select a firm white cabbage. With a silver knife cut out the centre, leaving a cabbage shell with walls about half an inch thick. Set in a cool place. Shred the cabbage first removed. Pour over it any good salad dressing. Just before serving fill the cold cabbage shell with the salad. Put on a plate garnished with parsley and apple rings or parsley and fried oysters. The cabbage shell, if put in a cool place, may be chopped and used for a vegetable soup next day.

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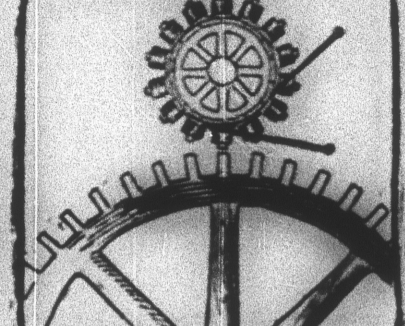
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SILENT MACHINERY.

Transmission of Power Through Wheel Without Contact. In the illustration is shown the power transmitting device recently devised by Charles G. Armstrong, the object of the invention being to drive



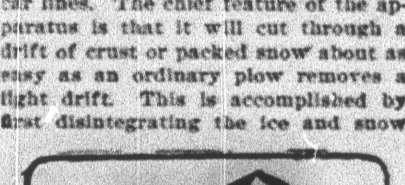
DRIVES MACHINERY WITHOUT CONTACT. machinery by employing magnetic lines of force. The inventor states that he is enabled to transmit the rotary motion of a driving wheel to a driven wheel without actual contact and without any mechanical wear and tear or noise resulting while the machinery is in motion.

The driving wheel is provided with magnetic coils arranged around the periphery, with means for energizing a portion of the coils at a time. This is accomplished by passing the electric current from a generator through the upper spring contact arm into the two or three coils immediately below, and allowing it to pass out through the lower arm. In this way a strong pull is exerted on the projecting spokes of the larger wheel on the side toward the energized coils, with absolutely no attraction after the centre is passed.

The tendency is for the magnets and attracted spokes to continually approach each other, and as fresh magnets and spokes are constantly coming under the drawing power the wheel continues to revolve as long as the energizing current is supplied.

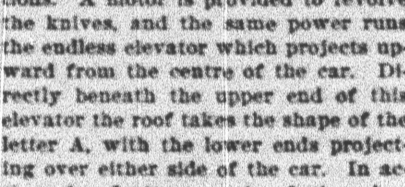
A New England Woman's Invention. A railway snow plow is rather a strange thing for a woman to invent, but the one shown here is not only a woman's device, but has a number of practical advantages which recommend its use by railways and street car lines.

The chief feature of the apparatus is that it will cut through a drift of crust or packed snow about as easy as an ordinary plow removes a light drift. This is accomplished by first disintegrating the ice and snow



with the revolving cutters mounted in the mouth of the plow, when it is a easy matter to dispose of the small sections. A motor is provided to revolve the knives, and the same power runs the endless elevator which projects upward from the centre of the car. Directly beneath the upper end of this elevator the roof takes the shape of the letter A, with the lower ends projecting over either side of the car. In action the faring mouth of the plow scoops in the snow, while the revolving knives mince it fine and drive it back to the elevator. Here it is lifted and falls on the sides of the slanting roof, passing thence to the ground on either side of the track. A turret above the knives affords a housing for the controlling motors and the operator who has charge of the machine. The inventor is Katharine C. Munson, of Massachusetts.

Another Marconi Patent. A patent has been recently granted in England to William Marconi, covering his invention of a portable signaling apparatus designed for use in war.



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHING AUTOMOBILE. fare on land. The principal feature is a telescoping tower, which is intended for use in transmitting signals and collapsed when the vehicle is on the move. The accompanying diagram is from the English patent and shows the construction and the mode of operation.

Courtesy Reserved. Charles the Second once granted an audience to the courtly Quaker, Willam Penn, who, as was his custom, entered the royal presence with his hat on. The luminous sovereign quickly laid aside his own, which occasioned Penn's inquiry: "Friend Charles, why dost thou remove thy hat?" "It is the custom," he replied, "in this place for one person only to remain covered."—The Argonaut.

Metal wires are still largely imported by Russia from Germany, though the United States is proving a strong competitor.

A QUESTION OF MONTHS

FOR MARCONI'S MARVELOUS INVENTION TO BE IN OPERATION.

Wireless Telegraphy Facts Obtained in Interesting Interview With the Brilliant Young Inventor—Messages May Be Transmitted from Ocean to Ocean.

Garrett P. Serviss, the writer, on scientific subjects, had an interview with Mr. Marconi, and made doubly clear the conviction that he was not deceived about those signals transmitted from England to Newfoundland.

"So there is no question about the result of the Newfoundland experiments?" "None."

"And we may expect to see your system of transatlantic signaling in commercial operation soon?" "I hope so. I am going to England to arrange for it as soon as I can get away."

"Can you say how long a time will elapse before actual messages may be transmitted across the ocean?" "No, not exactly. But probably it will not be long. It may take three or four months to make the preliminary arrangements."

"Where will your stations be placed?" "In Nova Scotia and at Cape Cod, on this side; in England and probably in Belgium, on the other side."

"How about transmitting such messages from and to points at a distance from the seacoast; do you think that can be done?" "I think so, but more experiments must first be tried. We do not yet know all the data of the problem. But I think eventually it can be done."

"You mean that when the system is perfected a message might be sent, for instance, from St. Petersburg or some point in the heart of Europe direct through the air to New York without being interrupted and without the use of any relays?" "Yes, I think it possible that that may be done."

"How about the transcontinental business? Do you intend to try to send messages, say, from New York to San Francisco?" "Oh, I cannot say yet as to that. We have not yet gone far enough with our experiments. But I think it might be done; I do not see any impossibility in it."

"So you think you could send a wireless message from the Atlantic to the Pacific?" "Yes, but it would require more power than over the ocean—just how much more I am not prepared to say."

"There is no difficulty then as to obtaining the requisite energy to send messages across the widest oceans, or even all around the earth?" "No, the range of energy needed is within easy practical reach. It took, I think, about 100 times as much energy to signal across the Atlantic as it takes to run a single arc light."

"When your signals were sent across the Atlantic, did they go in the air or through the earth, or how?" "They went through the ether."

"The ether is supposed to interpenetrate all substances as well as to fill all space. But, practically, are there no resistances, etc., which would make the waves choose some particular path in preference to others?" "Yes, and I think the waves followed the curvature of the earth."

"In regard to the very important question of making the messages exclusive, so that anybody might not pick them up and read them in their flight, what is to be said?" "They can be made perfectly exclusive," he replied, "by having the transmitters and receivers tuned in unison. Then only the properly tuned receiver can take the messages, and all other receivers would get nothing."

"How great a range is there at your disposal in tuning the instruments? Can you make as great a variety of responding notes to one and another as a manufacturer of Yale locks can make of locks that will open only to their proper keys?" "Well, I cannot yet say how great the range is, but it would seem to be very great, because we have millions of vibrations to choose from, and even if it were necessary to have one thousand vibrations covering the field of each set of instruments, yet with millions to select from, thousands of such sets, each independent of all the others, could be made. Suppose, for instance, we had ten million vibrations available and we allotted them in sets of one thousand to different instruments, then we could make ten thousand independent sets of instruments."

"Will you abandon the use of lifelines in your later experiments?" "Yes, we shall use masts."

"How high will the masts have to be in sending messages between Cape Cod and England?" "About 150 feet. Messages have been sent 20 miles from an elevation of only two feet. The distance increases as the square of the height of the masts. There is probably a slight absorption of the energy in the atmosphere, and it is necessary to make allowance for that."

"But, of course, the height of the masts has nothing to do with the curvature of the earth, or with the getting over intervening obstacles?" "No, not at all."

"And you believe you could send messages across North America without regard to such obstacles as the Rocky Mountains, which rise 12,000 or 14,000 feet above sea level?" "Yes, I think it can be done, but more power is required over land than over sea, because there is more absorption of energy."

"You will not stop with establishing communication across the Atlantic?" "Oh, no, I hope not. I hope to see the system in use all over the world."

"Would it be possible to send a message all around the earth so that it would come back to the starting point?" "It cannot be done."

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"The distance in itself would be no fatal obstacle?" "It would not."

"Is it your impression that such waves as you employ can only be sent between points situated on the surface of the earth, and cannot be sent even disregarding the supposed absorbing shell in the rarified region of the air above our heads—away from the earth to some other body, say the moon?" "Well, that is what the experiments so far made seem to indicate, but we cannot yet be altogether sure."

LANGUAGE OF THE TURKEY.

An English Naturalist Thinks He Understands the Gobbler's Cry. Nelson Wood, an English scientist, has made a life-long study of the language of birds and he thinks he can not only understand what many of the feathered creatures are saying, but also express things to them which they understand. He has many interesting things to tell about the birds he has met.

The creatures of the air, so he says, talk the least; turkeys, chickens and such feathered creatures, as they do not fly very much, talk the most. The explanation of this is natural.

The birds that do not fly are always in more danger and they have many notes of warning. Language among them, of course, as it must have been with primitive man, is but an expression of the simple needs: Danger, hunger, warning, pleasure and such sensations are the first emotions expressed.

To illustrate the various calls which a turkey hen, Mr. Wood cites a note for overhead danger, another for danger on the ground, a third for a hawk in the distance, another of complaint when being driven, a different call in open meadow from that in bushes, a special signal at night, as well as a special kind of note used in ordinary conversation.

Chickens have even more modes of expression. A hen has three distinct songs, one when seeking her nest, another for calling her mate and a third for crooning to herself or in the search for food.

The rooster has several distinct notes and Mr. Wood says that some of these the ordinary person never observes. There is one, a low fine whistle which the rooster uses sometimes on a dark day when going to roost, but when the rooster really begins to carry on an extensive conversation is when he meets another chattering in battle.

It ranges all the way from a delectable chuckle which invites the other fellow to fight as surely as the proverbial chip on a boy's shoulder, to a feminine croon which means fear and a desire to retire.

Perhaps of all birds the parrot is the most intelligent. People have been accustomed to think of the parrot as simply a mimic, but Mr. Wood pretends to have known many that actually understood the words they were saying. One of his parrot friends always saluted him with "Good morning" early in the day and "Good night" in the evening.

The ability of crows to smell gunpowder a long distance off has always been asserted for them and those who have studied the birds to any extent easily recognize varying caws, showing fear, warning or affection, as the case may be. That birds are able to express pleasure every one knows. The cheerful lilt of the songsters is only one way in which they show their joy of living in such a good world as this.

How a Blind Man Can Tell Time. Perhaps many people have noticed that the blind man who plays the hand organ day after day at Grand avenue bridge has a watch in his pocket. He has a watch, and can tell time, too.

Yesterday a man dropped a nickel in his cup, and, noticing the watch, asked him for the time. It was a queer question to ask, but he saw the watch and wanted to know whether the blind man was simply pretending to be sightless.

"I think I can tell," said the blind man. He held it up close to his ear and slowly turned the stem-winder. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight," he counted, and then he said: "That means 72 minutes. I wound up the watch tightly at 3 o'clock and so the time ought to be about 12 minutes past 4. Here, look and see how near I came to it."

His questioner looked, and the time was 4.15. He was only six minutes off.

"Do you mean to say that you can tell the time of day by winding up your watch?"

"Not exactly, but I can come mighty near it, usually within ten minutes, and it's very easy, too. All you have to know is how long one click in winding up will run the watch. I'll explain. Suppose that at 3 o'clock I wind up my watch until it is tight, as we say; that is, until another turn of the winder would apparently break a spring. At 5 o'clock I wind the watch again and find that the winder clicks 12 times before the watch is wound up to the place where it sticks. Then I know that 12 clicks will run the watch 120 minutes, and that one click represents 10 minutes of time."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Benefit of the Birch. The cane should never be used as the ordinary instrument of school punishment. A cane may possibly bring about irreparable damage, and causing on the hands of punishment loss and cruel form of punishment is, in the opinion of the best hygienists, the birch is the best implement of punishment for small boys. Firstly, it hurts; secondly, if applied in reason it does no harm.—London Lancet.