

Talks About Womankind

Six Points on Care of Hair.
Don't wash the hair too often. Let it have plenty of fresh air. Don't use a lot of washes and lotions you know nothing about. Give it an occasional dry shampoo. Nothing will improve it quicker than careful and vigorous brushing. Choose your combs and brushes with great care.

How Mrs. Roosevelt Shops.
Mrs. Roosevelt knows the shops of New York City—a matter all women must learn before acquiring the art of successful shopping. It is her knowledge of knowing just where to find what she wants that enables her to run up to town and cut again in two or three hours, making a number of purchases in that short space of time that would take the inexperienced woman a full day at least. She is no bargain hunter, yet is a careful buyer, making her selections quickly and without having everything in the stock hauled down for her inspection, and in her manner of treatment of clerks she is very similar to a former President's wife, Mrs. Cleveland. A gentle smile and kindly word is never lacking on her part to show her appreciation of their efforts to serve her satisfactorily.—Kansas City Journal.

A Matter of Sex.
"A man trimmed that window," remarked a dealer in women's headgear, passing a military establishment on Twenty-third street, in which all the hats and bonnets faced squarely toward the sidewalk, "and a woman fixed up the window in that store," continued the man milliner as he came to the next store, in which the women's hats showed their backs, with their bows, pendant ribbons and streamers.

"You see," he said, "a man looks at a woman's face, and so it is only the front of the hat that he sees, and he doesn't know any better than to show the fronts when he is exhibiting hats for sale.

"But it is women, not men, who are the buyers, and they know that their women friends when they meet them smile sweetly as they pass and then turn and critically inspect their hats from the rear.

"So women select hats with stunning blind effects, and the woman milliner judiciously shows the rear elevation when she puts a hat on exhibition."—New York Times.

Queen Victoria's Taste.
A biography of Marshal Canrobert has been published recently in Paris. Not the least interesting part of the work is that which refers to the extraordinary popular demonstrations that marked the state visit of the late Queen Victoria to the French capital. When the English sovereign, with her consort and heir, went to the Invalides to look upon the tomb of Napoleon the scene was one which seems to have greatly impressed the Marshal, who thus describes it:

"Everybody was profoundly moved. Not a word was spoken. Each person stood gazing at the tomb and was lost in thought. Prince Albert was in front of me in the red uniform of a field marshal; at his side stood the Queen, and standing beside her was the Prince of Wales, dressed in his Highland costume, with his velvet coat, his purple fur, and the kilt; at the right was Princess Mathilde, whose features, so pure, standing out in the light of torches, recalled too vividly the features of her uncle. After a moment's pause of reflection, of absolute silence, the Queen, with an expression on her face of severity, calmness and meditation, turned to the Prince of Wales, and, placing her hands on his shoulders, said: 'Go down on your knees before the tomb of the great Napoleon.' It was a fine exhibition of high political tact, as well as of fine human feeling on the part of the Queen."

Shall Men Choose Women's Clothes?
It is often said that women dress to please each other, but men dress to please themselves. On this point a writer in the Ladies' Pictorial says:

Now and then one sees a woman whose clothes are absolutely characteristic of her, and bear the impress of having been carefully thought out by their wearer. These are those who never wear garments fashioned like others; but the majority of women do not desire, nor, indeed, would it become them, to be individualistic in their attire. They like to be "in the fashion." And the question is, are they, or are men, best suited to making what is understood by la mode? On the whole, one inclines to the opinion that men are really the best judges of what suits the female form; and, on the other hand, it would seem as if woman's taste in men's clothing is far more reliable than man's. She is quick to detect a mistake in the choice of a tie, to note the angle of a hat, the set of a coat, the pattern of a tweed, the shape of a collar, and she never falls into the error of urging her man folk to adopt any atrocious thing merely because they are described as "very fashionable." The man whom a woman considers well dressed is well fitted, absolutely well groomed and quite unobtrusive alike in the matter of hats, waistcoats, ties or patterns, and this looks as if each sex were meant to select the other's clothes. Women are ready enough to admit men's good taste and cleverness in this direction, but the other sex disclaim with horror the ability of their womenkind to exercise any judgment with regard to their wardrobe, despite the fact that an unfavorable feminine opinion of

anything they are wearing means its instant disuse. Perhaps if men and women alike more freely expressed themselves in fashion journals from time to time about each other's clothes, it would be better for both.

Hot Weather Fashions.
Quite the smartest thing in gloves is to have one's monogram embroidered just at the top of the back of the hand. The monogram is embroidered very finely in the exact shade of the glove, the whole design having a diameter of scarcely a half inch. So far this distinguished style has been noted only on the long suede mousquetaires that look so well with the modish elbow sleeves. Of course, silk and lace mitts and gloves are fashionable enough, but they can never compare with a pair of fresh suede mousquetaires that are either ivory or pearl or the shade of one's dress.

These handsome gloves remind one of the most fascinating of sleeves for gala daytime wear, or evening, either, for that matter. The dress in question is of pink figured white mousseline, trimmed with cream applique four or five inches in width. This applique forms a band around the top of the arm, and to the lower edge of it is tulle, a graduated sounce of the same lace, the sounce falling just below the tip of the elbow at the outside of the arm and falling to reach it by two or three inches at the inside. This is a charming style for a pretty arm, and with the long gloves is suitable for many gala events.

Economical women are delighted at the "vogue" of blouse and slip skirt modes, as the linings may be separate and serve several purposes. A real variety is even possible with but two sets, one black and one white. Another of blue, pink, green or lilac, whichever is one's color, gives great variety, providing one has enough over-dresses. Outside, say, one of black lace or net and one of cream white and one figured mousseline. These over-dresses need not be expensive. One white organdy, a couple of figured ones and perhaps a made-over, with strips of lace and insertion, will enable their fair owner to shine. But, above all, let no one undertake more than can be carried out amply. The lower edges of skirts especially must be ripply. One foulard, around the foot of the flare, measures over twelve yards.

The French to the contrary notwithstanding, there's a distinction between a shirt waist and a blouse. There every waist is a blouse, more or less. A shirt waist is, or should be, a more finished edition of the masculine shirt, intended to be worn under a coat. But a shirt waist is a shirt waist of whatever material it be made. Not so a blouse; it may be anything from the plainest of loose bodices to a full dress creation. It may be added to with schuss, scarfs, undersleeves, and, indeed, anything that enhances its beauty and becomingness.

One of the most charming hats seen recently, and worn with stunning effect by a woman with brown eyes and auburn hair, is of rich burnt straw, the sole trimming being of black velvet ribbon in a broad bow effect. Two great pearl cabochons catch this ribbon at each side of the front, and the ends are drawn loosely around the crown, then pulled through the brim and knotted next to the hair at the back.—Philadelphia Record.

The Working Girl.
The housewife who would do her work in the best possible manner should be liberally provided with suitable working dresses. Three or four are sufficient, unless the entire household devolves upon her, when more may be found necessary. In any case, they should be of a cheap material and made in the simplest fashion. Perhaps a heavy cambric, white ground with a figure, is the best material of which to make these gowns. It washes well, and always looks well. It is better to make a kitchen dress in simple, severe, shirt waist fashion. Instead of a high collar, which is especially uncomfortable in the kitchen, finish the neck in a simple V shape. The sleeves should be cut off a little below the elbow, and finished in as simple a fashion as possible. Such a dress is easily made and easily laundered.

Gun Metal Chain Bracelet.
A gun metal watch is in the center. Currants form the trimming on some of the most fetching summer hats.

Lace in a genuine coffee color is used most effectively on white organdies.

White stockings embroidered with black are among the hostery novelties.

Lace jackets are considered extremely smart, and are worn unlined over gowns of any material.

Jackets of colored pique to wear with mousseline or lace trimmed linen skirts are both novel and smart.

Dressy blouses have little turnover collars and cuffs of embroidered muslin to match the stuff in the blouse.

Pompadour sprays of moss roses with moss and forget-me-nots trim some of the pretty new hats for country wear.

Small hand or wrist bags of suede, shaped like the chatelaine suede bags, have double ribbon handles which match the leather.

The newest hair wreath is a circlet of gilt laurel leaves with a few black enamel berries placed here and there amid the dull gold foliage.

Conspicuous belts are creeping into favor. A navy blue and white foulard is made chib by a belt of red and white dotted foulard, and the hat is trimmed to match.

Quaint and dainty and old-fashioned is a shirred waist of dotted Swiss. To simulate a yoke effect there is a double line of shirring on cords across the front. The tops of the sleeves are similarly shirred down, and the cuffs are formed all of shirring.

Embroidered batiste collars, revers and bretelles are used on both silk and light woollens, and there is perhaps no more attractive or suitable ornamentation for a batiste or grass linen. Insertion and edging to match, also the all-over variety, are procurable.

Canvasback ducks are still abundant in some parts of Mexico.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

DAINTINESS IN SERVING.
One of the Things That Counts in Entertaining.

At all times, but pre-eminently in summer, the cultured woman, be she wealthy or only of moderate means, seeks to make daintiness the keynote of the home, for in the art of living according to strictly modern ideals daintiness counts for more than richness and over-elaboration.

Show for show's sake has no place in summer serving, but a radiant freshness should be the charm that characterizes the table, from the flowers to the salt cellars.

If you have a beautifully polished table use a cloth at dinner only. At breakfast, luncheon and tea crocheted or linen and lace mats are placed under the plates and platters to keep from scarring the table and to prevent the noise they would otherwise make in being moved about, for it is only noiseless serving that is truly dainty serving. In one dining room there were rubber tips put on the chair legs to deaden the horrid clatter they made on the bare floors, and a good idea it is, too.

The Turks have a fashion of putting a drop of attar of rose on the saucer under the cup, so a traveler tells me, who was received at court there, and she said she was mystified to tell where the attar's sweetness came from.

We imagine we should not care for attar so near our coffee, the aroma of the Mocha being good enough for us, and yet one dainty server puts a rose geranium leaf on top of each glass of her crab-apple jelly before putting on the paper cover, and says it imparts a most delicate flavoring, while the recipes for conserving rose leaves will be much utilized this season.

Everything is molded now that can be molded for serving, and the ring mold seems indispensable.

Oatmeal mold in a ring and served next morning at breakfast, turned out on a dish and filled in with berries, is a dainty dish.

A ring of lemon jelly filled in with plain ice cream is a delicious dessert and not troublesome to prepare.

Among the new things for dainty serving are the fireproof ramaniks, a little round dish with a handle. There are also other individual dishes, round fluted ones in which desserts are cooked and served, custards, charlottes and other good things.

A silver or plated dish, or, rather, holder for a white enamel baking pan to fit in is a most useful table accessory. Macaroni, stew, potatoes, poppie and all sorts of baked dishes are brought to table in these, very much improved in appearance.

The centre fire dish that we are now all tired of may well be banished for a time, and a slender vase substituted, for long-stemmed flowers.

Grape juice, so much used as an appetizer, looks pretty in small, thin glasses, with a touch of lemon in it. Grapes are best chilled, and the half orange served at breakfast should be covered with cracked ice.—Philadelphia Record.

Protecting Seed Corn from Crows.
After shelling the corn we place it in some dish and pour boiling water over it, meanwhile stirring it. The dish must have a perforated bottom so that the hot water will drain off quickly and not kill the corn, as it will do if the corn is left standing in it. We use an old dishpan with holes punched in the bottom. This makes a very good dish, as it is shallow, being preferable to a deeper one. After this process take some coal tar, from two to four tablespoonfuls to the bushel, and stir it thoroughly into the warm corn. If the corn is warm and is stirred long enough, the tar will coat each kernel perfectly. Be careful not to get on the hands. The corn may now be spread in the sun to dry. Flour or middlings or in fact any fine substance may be stirred into it to prevent sticking. I have seen road dust used, but as we use a planter we never use this, as it would injure the running parts. Corn treated in this way will rarely be troubled by crows, as there is something about the tar that they will not eat. In fact, I have seen hens leave it where it had been scattered about after being tarred.—Robert H. Smith, in New England Homestead.

Keeping Old Hay.
We used to say that old hay well kept in the barn was better than money at interest, but the following paragraph from an exchange leads us to think that it is possible to keep it too long for profit. A farmer of Louisiana, N. H., has been feeding out hay to his stock this spring which was harvested in the spring of 1887—forty-five years ago. This hay is yet clean and bright, being in every way as handsome and perfect as when put in the barn. We do not remember the price of hay in 1857, but after 1867 we sold hay of our own curing at about 80¢ per ton. But if that hay was worth but 25¢ per ton forty-five years ago, and had been sold and the money placed at interest it would have bought a great deal of hay this spring, while at compound interest the price of a ton would have been enough by this time to have paid for a pretty good New Hampshire farm. While it is not a good idea to sell so closely on non-perishable produce as to be obliged to buy again before another crop can be harvested, we think forty-five years is a long time to hold a crop. We used to like to sell when we could get a fair price and still retain what we thought might be needed at home.—American Cultivator.

Farm Topics

A Good Stock Feed.
Cottonseed meal, being an excellent fertilizer, can be used economically as food for stock, as the manure from the animal will be of sufficient value to pay for the cost of the cottonseed meal not utilized in the production of meat or milk.

Collecting Eggs for Hatching.
Collecting eggs for hatching often may mean more extra labor, but it pays winter and summer. During warm weather we will suppose six or eight hens are using the same nest. The first egg laid will be under the various hens for hours, possibly all day, and must necessarily be raised to required heat for germinating. This certainly cannot be good for the eggs to be saved for hatching.

Don't Neglect the Manure Heap.
During the warm days the manure heap is liable to become overheated and lose a large share of its valuable ammonia. Should this condition occur the best plan to pursue is to open the manure heap in several places with a crowbar and pour in cold water in order to arrest fermentation. The manure will lose over one-half its value if the fermentation proceeds until the material becomes "fire-fanged," and careful farmers for that reason prefer to handle the heap by scooping it over, throwing the coarse and bulky portions to the centre. Absorbent materials, such as cut straw or even earth, will serve well to arrest the process of fermentation, and as the admission of air conduces to the production of heat the heap should be firmly trampled and packed after it has been forked over and made into a new heap. During the busy season farmers are prone to neglect the manure heap, but in so doing they are liable to permit a large proportion of its most valuable constituents to escape into the atmosphere.

A Device for Sawing Wood.
Here is my plan for sawing stored wood fast and easy. I use a one-man crosscut saw three and a half feet long, and a common sawbuck. I bolt to the bottom of the rack two by four inch pieces four and a half feet long, letting them extend back three feet where I stand in sawing; I bolt

rather than nail, for convenience in taking apart to store. On the two by four inch pieces I make a flooring of boards, letting them extend one foot on each side. Thus, in sawing, the rack and the floor are securely fastened together, and the weight of the man keeps the rack solid. To the cross piece of the rack I fasten a chain and attach a weight of eight or ten pounds, letting it reach half way to the ground. When a stick of wood is placed on the rack, the chain is thrown over it, and the weight holds it secure.—W. E. George, in The Epitomist.

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NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—Bright red allabroos is used for the dress with cream lace trimming, which is shown in the small illustration. When preparing for a

Beautiful New Blouse.
One of the new blouse or neck ruffles seems almost too beautiful to wear. It is of cream white chiffon, massed in softly pleated folds about the throat, with a pleated and gathered cape over the shoulders. Each of the folds is edged with a quilting of the chiffon, and then they are severally joined with festoons of tiny pearls. An altogether novel decoration is a "chouchou" of white ostrich feathers, one placed at each side where the long ends join the shoulder piece. Pearls again appear here, a large cabochon centering each of the feather ornaments.

A Handsome Gown.
An all-lace and linen and linen-colored gown has the foundation of lace, the bodice, sleeves and skirt plaided off in large plaids by inch and a half bands of linen. There is a flounce of the linen around the lower edge, and set into this at intervals are large diamonds of lace. This stock is of lace, with a narrow stitched fold at upper and lower edges.

New Evening Sleeves.
Very picturesque are the evening gown sleeves, some of which are merely deep plantings of lace or chiffon, hanging from the shoulders to the elbows and open at the top of the arm. This sort of sleeve necessitates long gloves.

Pictorial Sleeves.
Very quaint and picturesque are the sleeves worn in the new silk coats that are so fashionable at present. The coats themselves are quite plain, but all the art and ingenuity of the modiste is expended on the sleeves. The illustration shows three stylish arm coverings.

No. 1 is a bell sleeve developed in black moire. It is shaped with upper and under portions and conforms to the outline of the arm from shoulder to elbow. At that point it commences

trip to mountain or seashore it is well to provide one or two thin wadded dresses for cool days, and allabroos is one of the most desirable fabrics for this purpose.

The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the back, and is faced with lace to a pointed yoke depth in front. The full front is gathered and arranged to outline the yoke, a plain effect being maintained near the arm's eye.

The back is closed with small gold buttons and the waist forms a stylish blouse over the black velvet belt. A plain lace collar completes the neck. The bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely and are finished with narrow lace wristbands.

The skirt is made in one piece and gathered at the upper edge. It is arranged on the body lining and closes in the back. Clusters of three tucks at the top of the hem and also about half way up the skirt provide a new and smart finish for a plain full skirt.

Attractive little dresses in this mode may be made of cashmere, challis,

serge, French flannel or nun's tulle, with contrasting material for yoke and other trimmings. It is also appropriate for lawn, dainty, cotton, cheviot or gingham. Tacked lawn or all-over embroidery may be used for the yoke.

To make the dress for a girl eight years will require three and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material with one-quarter yard of all-over embroidery.

Misses' Five Gored Skirt.
Costumes made of heavy wash fabrics are called "tub dresses" and well deserve their name, as they look just as smart after many trips to the laundry as they do when first made. Linens are quite elaborately embroidered in mercerized cottons that have a beautiful gloss, and this kind of decoration is very attractive.

The skirt shown in the large illustration forms part of a tub dress. It is made of pale pink linen embroidered in dark red. The polka dots are very large at the hem of each flounce and grow smaller toward the top.

The skirt is shaped with narrow front and side gores and wide backs that are fitted smoothly around the waist and over the hips without darts. The fulness of the centre back is arranged in an underlying pleat at each side of the closing. The pleats are flatly pressed and present a perfectly plain appearance. The flounces are of circular slappings and slightly full at the top, where they are gathered and arranged on the skirt. They are narrow in front and graduate to a considerable depth at the back, flaring smartly around the bottom. This abrupt flare, produced by the flounces, is seen in almost all the new skirts of the season. A band of lace finishes the upper flounce.

The mode may be stylishly developed in any lightweight cloth, taffeta, foulard, peau de crepe, organdie, lawn or swiss with lace or ribbon ruchings for decorations.

To make the skirt for a miss fourteen years will require three and three-

quarters yards of forty-four-inch material.

to flaps, and at the hand forms a wide belt. A stitched band of moire finishes the lower edge and a fall of white lace fills the belt.

No. 2 is made of black taffeta with white peau de sole cuffs. It is shaped with inside seam only and fitted closely to the upper arm. Deep tucks are stitched flatly from shoulder to elbow. At that point the fulness forms a large puff that is adjusted on a fitted cuff over which it droops gracefully. The cuff is trimmed with narrow strips of pearl passementerie.

No. 3 is developed in white peau de sole with black velvet trimmings. It is adjusted with an inside seam and fitted closely to the arm with box pleats. These are stitched below the elbow but flare widely at the lower edge, where they are finished with narrow velvet ribbon. A broader band is arranged around the elbow and fastened with a silver buckle.

To make the sleeves will require two yards of twenty-one-inch material for No. 1 design, two and one-eighth yards

for No. 2 design, with one-eighth yard of contrasting material for the cuff, and two and one-half yards for No. 3 design.

LADIES' FANCY COAT SLEEVES.
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HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

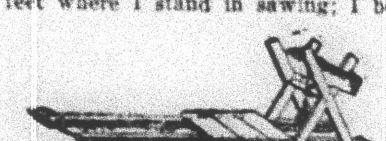
Fried Cucumbers.—Pare and slice lengthwise two large cucumbers; dust with salt and pepper; dip each piece carefully in beaten egg, then in crumbs and fry in hot fat; serve hot with tomato catsup.

Fruit Plummary.—Line a glass dish with lady fingers, or thin slices of stale sponge cake, and pour over them a thin boiled custard. Upon this spread a layer of peeled, sliced oranges, pears, plums, peaches and fruit sauce of any kind, such as jam or marmalade. Cover with a meringue made of frothed wine of egg and powdered sugar, and eat at once.

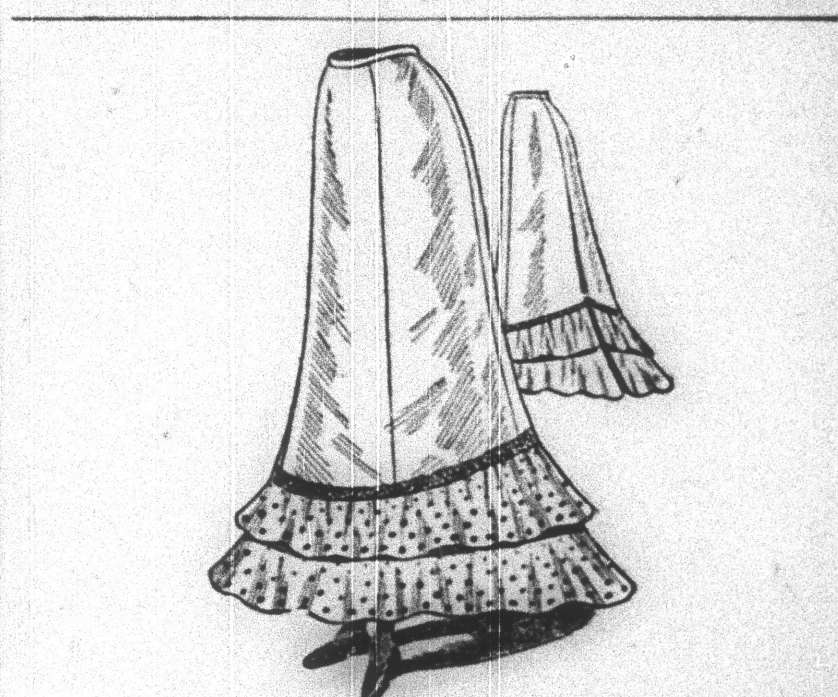
Devonshire Cream.—Pour fresh whole sweet milk into a large, shallow pan to the depth of four inches and set the pan in a cool place for the cream to rise. This will take about twelve hours in summer. Carefully place the pan on the stove where the milk will heat gradually. Under no consideration allow the milk to boil or you will have a scum instead of cream. As soon as the cream forms a ring around the side of the pan and the undulations on the surface look thick the cream is done. Remove the pan from the fire and set in a cold place and when thoroughly chilled skim and serve.



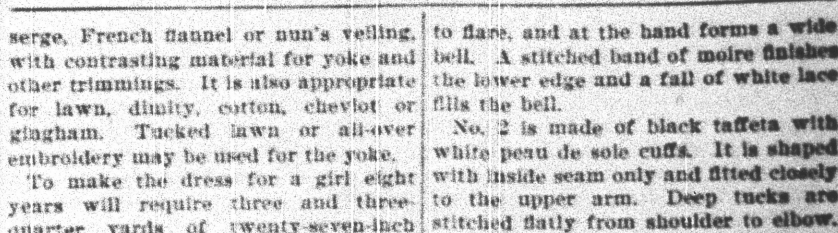
A GIRL'S DRESS.



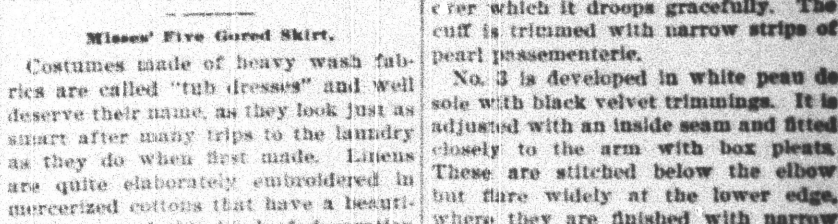
A DEVICE FOR SAWING WOOD.



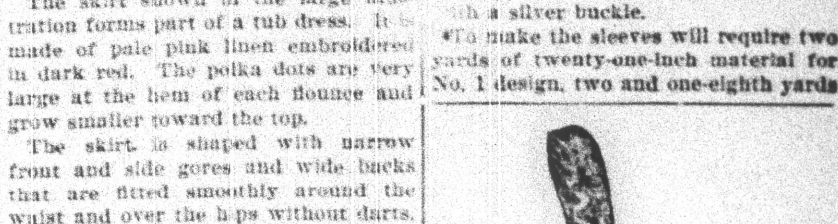
A SKIRT WITH GRADUATED FLOUNCES.



LADIES' FANCY COAT SLEEVES.



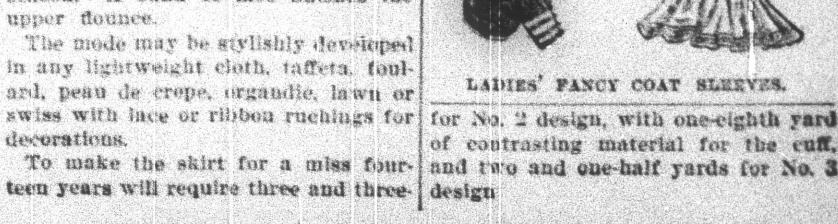
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