

## ON FEMININE TOPICS

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO THE FAIR SEX.

Descriptions of the Latest Fashion Mandates—Pretty Styles in Yoke Collars—How to Make Many Good Things for the Table.

### Girl's Yoke Collars.

No one of the many accessories of the season is more attractive or more useful than the yoke collar. It makes the plain frock a dressy one. It brings the dress of last year up to date and it is altogether charming in itself.



These very pretty models are designed for young girls and afford a generous variety both of shape and material. As illustrated Number One is made of inserted tucking with a bertha of plain material lace trimmed; Number Two of lace with plain banding; Number Three of batiste with lace insertion and frill; Number Four of inserted tucking with lace frill and insertion; Number Five of plain tucking with bands of beading and frill of embroidery. Each one, however, can be varied again and again and be made to take many forms.

The collars consist of a yoke for each one and a standing collar, which is the same for all, with the circular bertha for Number One. All are finished with hems and under-laps at the back, where the closing is made, and Numbers Two, Three and Five are divided into sections on indicated lines.

## Boudoir Confidences

Bodices are more bloused than ever. Girdles are wide and some of them are high.

Hips are tucked, shirred, plaited and much trimmed.

Eagle and owl heads top some of the new hat pins in silver or gilt.

Rouleaux of satin form one of the fashionable methods of trimming.

Taffeta gowns are to reign supreme this summer both plain and checked.

Tan-colored linen, with a touch of sky blue, will be much worn this season.

Skirts are very round and very full and the majority of them clear the street.

With canvas and lawn frocks will be worn double, large spotted canvas and lawn ribbons.

### Blouse or Shirt Waist.

Simple waists made full and soft are eminently fashionable and are peculiarly well adapted to the favorite soft and thin materials which allow of much fullness yet make little bulk.

The very attractive model illustrated is made of pongee in the natural shade with bandings of Persian embroidery, the color effect being a most satisfactory one, but can be reproduced in net, soft silks and wools and in the many washable fabrics with trimming of either lace or embroidery.

The waist consists of the lining, which is optional, fronts and back, and is closed invisibly beneath the box plait at the center front. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are gathered at shoulder and neck edges as well as at the waist line. The sleeves are made in one piece each, gathered into straight cuffs, and the trimming straps are extended over them to give the fashionable drooping line.

The quantity of material required

for the medium size is 4½ yards 21 inches wide, 3¾ yards 27 inches wide or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 2½ yards of banding.

### Fillets of Chicken Breast.

Chop the white meat of a cold roast chicken fine. Season to taste with salt, pepper, a dash of onion juice and a little minced parsley. To a cup of the minced chicken allow a cup of cream, into which a pinch of baking soda is stirred. Rub together a tablespoonful of butter and one of corn starch, and stir them into the heated cream. Cook for a minute, add the minced chicken and cook until very hot. Take the mixture from the fire and beat in, gradually, two well beaten eggs. Pour into a bowl and set aside until cool and stiff. Shape into cutlets, dip each cutlet first into cracker dust, then in beaten egg, then in more cracker dust. Set in the ice for two hours, then fry in deep, boiling fat. Serve with a white sauce.

### Box Plaited Walking Skirt.

Skirts made to clear the ground increase in favor week by week and are shown in almost endless variety. This one is exceptionally graceful and combines becoming long lines with abundant flare, the box plaits being allowed to fall in soft folds below the stitchings which insure smooth fit over the hips. As illustrated it is made of taffeta stitched with corticelli silk, but all skirting and suiting materials are equally appropriate, the design being adapted to both the costume and the odd skirt.



The skirt is cut in nine gores which are laid in box plaits and conceal all seams. When liked, bulk over the hips can be lessened by cutting the material beneath the plaits away above the stitchings. The closing is made invisibly at the back, a placket being finished at the center seam.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 12½ yards 21 inches wide, 11½ yards 27 inches wide, or 6¼ yards 44 inches wide.

### Lace Blouse in Favor.

The lace blouse is becoming more and more a la mode. The daintiest examples are to be had in tambour and Alencon lace, trimmed with elaborate inlet medallions of cluny lace, fine guipure and embroidered lawn. Blouses in pale shades of batiste are likewise to be seen, having wide, deep yokes, cuffs and collars of broderie Anglaise. The colors which are most in evidence are pistache green, pale ochre, orchid mauve and some charming shades of China and wedgwood blue.



Plush goods, if sponged with little chloroform, will look as clean and bright as when new.

Ammonia is an excellent remedy for the bites and stings of insects. It should be applied immediately, if possible.

To clean nickel, scour with pulverized borax, use hot water and very little soap; rinse hot water and rub dry with clean cloth.

Have all plumbing painted well with white enamel, not only for sanitary reasons, but to lighten the work of the housekeeper.

When it is necessary to pour boiling water into a tumbler or glass cup, put in a teaspoon first and there will be no danger of cracking.

If a lamp gets overturned water will be of no use in extinguishing the flames. Earth, sand or flour thrown on it will have the desired effect.

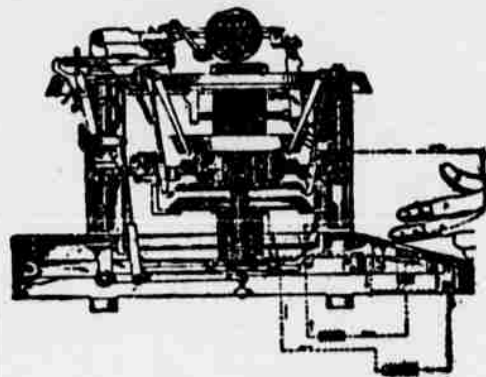
## SCIENCE and INVENTION

### Making Use of Radium.

An instrument lately devised by R. J. Strutt makes ingenious use of the emanations of radium. An electro-scope with dividing leaves is sealed up in a vacuum tube along with a speck of radium. The inner sides of the vacuum tube are partially coated with tinfoil, which communicates by a wire fused in the glass with the "earth" outside. Thus, if the electro-scope be charged with positive electricity, its leaves, expanding, will touch the tinfoil surface; will be discharged and will fall together again. But the spark of radium which is always discharging negative ions through the glass walls of the vacuum tube is, in consequence, continually creating and maintaining an atmosphere of positive electricity within the tube, and therefore as often as the electro-scope is discharged recharges it. Thus the leaves of the electro-scope ceaselessly expand and fall together again. The instrument has been variously called a radium clock and a perpetual motor. Both descriptions are wanting in accuracy, for there is reason to believe that the instrument will not go on working forever, but only during the 20,000 or 30,000 years of the radium's life; and there is no guarantee that it will go on working with chronological accuracy. Still, it is the nearest approach to perpetual motion that has ever been artificially attained.

### Operated by Electricity.

Doubtless the man who first invented the typewriter felt satisfied that he had attained the summit of speed in writing when he had perfected his machine to respond to the touch of



### Current Manipulates the Levers.

the fingers on the keys. And with a few minor improvements, which have not changed the principle of the invention, it has filled an important place in the business world. It has always been necessary to depress the keys sufficiently to throw the type-bar against the inking ribbon and leave its impression on the paper, this action releasing a universal bar to allow the carriage to move forward one space as each letter is printed. Now it is done by the aid of the electric current. Each rod proposed to do all this work automatically which operates a type-bar, is now connected with a little electro-magnet and as soon as the current enters any coil its corresponding rod is thrown forward just far enough to hook the lower end of it beneath the edge of the central disk as shown. Just as this connection is made the passage of the electric current through another electro-magnet depresses the disk, pulling the rod down and striking the type face on the paper as though it were done by the depression of a key with the finger. To form the connection between the individual magnets and the operating mechanism the writer wears a set of metallic thimbles on the fingers, which are wired to the source of the electric current. The instant connection is made with one of the metallic plates on the keyboard the current passes through the plate into the corresponding magnet and hence to the disk in the center of the machine.

William E. Roberts of Newark, N. J. is the inventor.

## HANDY FARM GATES.

TWO FORMS WHICH HAVE GIVEN SATISFACTION.

Some New Ideas Put Forth By a Canadian Agriculturist—All May Be Constructed at Comparatively Little Expense.

Mr. Wm. Scott, a Manitoba farmer living in Provencher district, contributes to The Family Herald and Weekly Star illustrations of two forms of gates which are used with satisfaction on his farm. The gate represented in Fig. 1 is used over the farm, while Fig. 2 represents the small garden gate. Mr. Scott has five of the larger gates, three of which have permanent wheels, and when harvest is over the wheels of the horse rake are attached to the

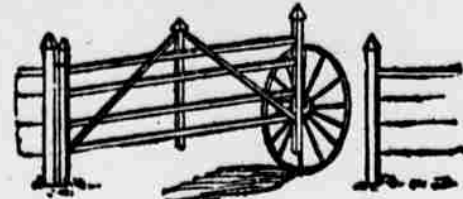


Fig. 1.

remaining two. The gate rests on the wheel, whether closed or open, the revolving wheel carrying the gate around whether opening or closing. The gate rests on the back end on a block of wood, in which there is a socket, and in this a gudgeon at the foot of the gate head rests and turns. Mr. Scott says his three-year-old boy can open an 18-foot gate of this sort with ease.

The garden gate shown at Fig. 1 swings across the open end of a fixed V-shaped enclosure. To pass through one steps into the enclosure, draws the gate past himself and passes out on the other side. Mr. Scott remarks in his letter that whenever this gate is



Fig. 2.

opened it shuts in the same operation.

The gate shown in Fig. 3 was recommended by Mr. Henry Burton, Ontario County, Ont. Mr. Burton describes the gate and its construction about as follows: The gate requires about 40 feet of good inch pine lumber, which is worth about \$25 per thousand feet. The top and bottom bars are each six inches wide, the others being four inches. The spaces between the bars, commencing at the bottom, are four, six, eight and ten inches. When necessary, one wire is stretched lengthwise between the top and second bars. The uprights and braces are all four inches wide. The upright pieces are fastened on with nine nails on both

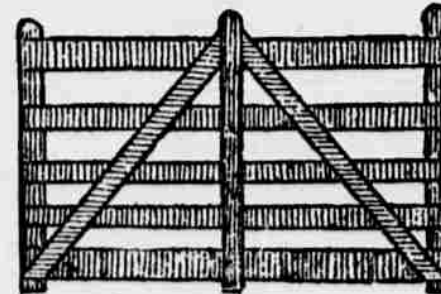


Fig. 3.

sides. One is put on at a time and the nails are clinched. Wire nails three or three and a half inches long are used. After the braces and strap hinges are put on the gate is bolted at each of the corners with three-eighth inch bolts. This gate is strong, cheap and easily made.—Montreal Herald.

### No Danger.

Miss Playne—I was almost frightened to death when he suddenly kissed me."

Miss Dimples—But you had no real cause for alarm. Joy never kills, you know.