

## THE LATEST STYLES

SANCTIONED BY LEADERS OF THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Fitted Coat With Vest Front—Girl's Costume in the Fashionable Colors, Blue and Green—Hats, Boas and Pelerines Now Much Worn.

### Material for Dust Coats.

A great deal is said about the durability of mohair for dust coats. It certainly has the advantage of shedding the dust, but every drop of rain, even after sponging, leaves its mark. Chantung, severely made but fashioned upon loose flowing lines, heavily stitched, with a possible ornamentation of braiding or lace, is one of the most successful garments of the hour. Oftentimes a bit of color is introduced into the coats in the collar or in the cuffs. Each week more cloth coats are seen, but these for the most part are the three-quarter length garment, loose and roomy and cut on rather mannish lines. One of the new coats is chiefly noticeable for the huge pockets which are set on each side of the front just below the line of the bust. Another cloth coat has an odd cape passing over the shoulders, but running into the seams on each side of a box plait in the back. The knit home-spuns are also in evidence. The best model has a full belted back and loose front, which may be either worn open or buttoned back. The belt slips through the side seams and passes under the front.

### Coat With Vest Front.

Fitted coats with vest fronts are among the newest and smartest shown and are very generally becoming. This one includes also the new sleeves, which are full at the shoulders, and a novel roll-over collar that is extended down the fronts. As illustrated the material is wood brown broadcloth with the vest or white cloth and the trimmings of velvet, but all suiting materials and all materials in vogue for coats of the sort are equally appropriate. The long lines, that are given by the seams that extend to the shoulders, are peculiarly desirable as they tend to give a tapering effect to the figure.

The coat is made with fronts, that are cut in two portions each, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores, the vest being separate and attached under the fronts on indicated lines. The sleeves are made in two portions each and are finished with roll-over cuffs



at the wrists. The collar and revers finish the neck and front edges and are rolled over onto coat.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 44 inches wide or 1¾ yards 52 inches wide, with ¾ yards of velvet and ¾ yards of any width for vest.

### Chicken Jelly.

Let two or three chickens cook slowly in a small quantity of water until

the meat loosens easily from the bones, and season with salt and pepper. As soon as it is cool enough to handle, remove bones and skin. Place the meat in a deep mold and use gizzard, liver and heart. To the water left in the kettle add half a box of gelatine dissolved first in a little warm water, and boil until reduced to about a pint. Pour this over the chicken in the mold and set away to cool. Cut in slices with a very sharp knife.

### Fashionable Blue and Green.

No combination of the season is more fashionable than blue and green and none more effective when the correct shades of each are chosen. This very attractive little frock is made of



dark green cashmere, trimmed with bands of blue silk overlaid with narrow braid of the green edged with straight bands of the silk on which ring dots are embroidered and is thoroughly charming. The waist is one of the newest and prettiest of the season and is made with quite novel sleeves that are joined to a trimming band, their fullness so arranged as to give the desirable broad effect at the shoulders. The skirt is five gored and can be gathered at the upper edge, as illustrated, or tucked as may be preferred. The quantity of material required for a girl fourteen years of age is, for waist 4¼ yards 21, 4 yards 27 or 2 yards 44 inches wide; for skirt 5¼ yards 21, 4¾ yards 27 or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide.

### Flat Boas and Pelerines.

The new ostrich and marabout flat boas and pelerines are wider than ever, more extravagant in coloring and command an exorbitant price. Some of them are eighteen inches in width, and have a decided cape effect in the back and over the shoulders. This cape is in a deep shade of the coloring selected, and the stole-ends fade gradually until at the tips they are almost pure white. The favorite colorings are American Beauty red, fading to a pinkish white, burnt orange, fading to palest lemon, and a rich seal brown, fading to a white that suggests both pink and chocolate color.

### Popular Type of Millinery.

Among the most popular hat shapes in Paris are those known as Varennes. True, they have been worn throughout the summer, but with lower crowns than those now appearing. In many cases the crown is conical or funnel shaped, and it is a point to be observed that the trimming will consist of a double band of velvet in two shades, leaving the upper part of the crown visible, and a plume of three feathers will be pinned in the center of the front, and caught with a high narrow buckle.

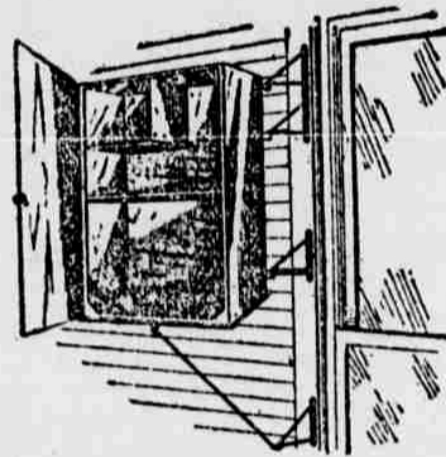
## SCIENCE and INVENTION

### New Method of Hardening Metals.

A new patented process of hardening iron and soft steel has been introduced in Dusseldorf, Germany. The carbon requisite for the tempering is obtained by means of carbide and certain fluxes. For instance, a mixture of silicium carbide and sodium sulphate is applied to cold iron or steel and then heated to redness with it, or the red hot metals is covered with the mixture. The reaction is so rapid that even thin objects can be hardened on one side. Within a short time a plate two or three millimeters thick becomes hard enough on one side to resist the best tempered steel tool, while the other remains wholly soft. Interesting experiments were made with armor plates. A plate of seventy kilos strength was smeared six millimeters thick with the mixture, then a second plate placed upon the latter and the sandwich maintained at red heat for a couple of hours, after which it was cooled in oil. At a distance of twenty meters the hardened sides of these plates received a dozen bullets from a German rifle, model '98, without showing signs of a rip.

### A Window Refrigerator.

In families lucky enough to possess an ice chest or refrigerator it is generally placed in the cellar, where it is always cooler and where the ice melts less rapidly, or sometimes it is put out in the yard. Every time an article is wanted, even if it is only a glass of ice water, it means a trudge up and down stairs, which is very tiring to the housewife. A very compact and convenient substitute for the refrigerator is shown in the illustration. It will be observed at a glance how useful it would be and also the time that would be saved. The inside compartments can be arranged to suit the individual taste and the box placed where it would be most easy to reach. The idea of the inventor is



### Swings on Brackets.

to fasten the chest, as it might be called, on swinging brackets just outside of the kitchen window, where it would be handy to reach. After the article wanted has been removed from the chest it can be pushed back against the wall out of the way.

Another very great advantage is that it could be used in winter as well as summer, as in winter the cold air would be sufficient to keep fresh all perishable articles.

The inventor is H. C. McClung of New York city.

### "Electric Honey."

Electricity in all its phases is entering into a great variety of operations, but in one startling report at least its use seems to be given rather undue prominence. "Making Honey by Electricity" is the caption of the report, and as we read we find that in New Jersey is an apiary; that the bees are fed on glucose; that the glucose is manufactured at Edgewater; that \$4,000,000 is invested in the glucose plant; that the daily output is 12,000 barrels, and that electric machinery is used in its manufacture. Hence "Making Honey by Electricity."

## GOOD POULTRY HOUSE DESIGN.

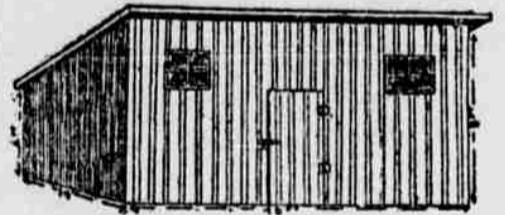
Meant to Accommodate Between Twenty and Twenty-five Hens.

M. B.—I enclose you a drawing of a poultry house which I would like to build. Please publish information on the following points:

How much lumber would be required to build it if rough boards and battens are used for the walls? Please give dimensions for posts, frame timber, etc. I would like to have the roof the same as the sides. The whole house will have two or three thicknesses of tar paper. Would four feet fall be enough for the roof? Would a house 14 by 16 feet be large enough for twenty hens? Would three loads of gravel and two of sand make a satisfactory floor? Would the house as described be warm enough for winter if a canvas curtain is lowered in front of the roost at night?

To construct a poultry house as described above, the amount of material required would be as follows: Two scantlings 4 by 4 in. by 16 feet; two scantlings 4 by 4 in. by 12 feet; two scantlings 2 by 4 in. by 14 feet; 18 scantlings 2 by 4 in. by 16 feet; 50 battens 1 by 2 in. by 16 feet, and 600 feet rough lumber.

The 4 by 4-in. scantling should be placed on stones or posts for foundation. The studding for the front of



the house should be cut 7 feet long, which, when stood on sill and allowance made for sill and plate, would take 16 feet of lumber cut in half to board up the front of the house without waste. The studding throughout should be placed about 2 feet 6 inches apart.

The plates can be made of two 2 by 4-in. scantlings placed on top of each other. The studding for the back should be cut 3 feet long, allowing a 16-foot board to be cut in four pieces. Providing 10-inch lumber is used, it will require about 50 battens 16 feet long. These should be cut in lengths corresponding with the length of the lumber.

There should be two rows of plates between front and back plates as a support for the roof. It would be well to place a couple of supports under each. In roofing the house 16-foot lumber will be necessary, with a small waste, unless 15-foot lumber can be secured.

The cost of material described will be about \$20. To this will need to be added, say, \$5 for nails, sash, glass and other small items, making a total cost of material about \$25.

Four feet slant in the roof will be quite sufficient. A house of these dimensions will comfortably house from twenty to twenty-five hens.

To paper and board inside of studding on the west, north and east sides would not add greatly to the cost. If this is not done, it would be well to box in the roosting quarters and use the drop curtain, as stated.

I think three loads of gravel and two of sand would fill as high as the sill, which is all that would be required.

### Growing Horse Radish.

W. W. R.—Please describe the method of planting and cultivating horse radish. How much should one acre grow?

The culture of horse radish is very simple. Pieces of roots about four or five inches long are placed in holes made with a sharp stick, the pieces being set about two inches below the surface of the ground. The roots may be set ten or twelve inches apart in rows from two to three feet apart depending on method of cultivation. As to yield, so much depends on condition of soil and care in cultivation that it would be difficult to give an estimate; but with rich, mellow soil, it is usually a very profitable crop.