Embroidery Done in Chinese.

Crepe de chine naturally suggests Chinese embroideries, and there are some really exquisite examples of this work shown in waists that are supposed to be suitable for almost any wear. One in white shows a flight of cranes all across the front, the whole thing worked in white on the white ground, the blouse fastening in the back so that the fronts are left whole and unbroken for the display of the exquisite needlework.

Another in a dull blue one seam crepe de chine has a dado of flag lilies in the natural tones of purple and green rush leaves, the combination of soft blues and purples being extremely good, while a similar one in pale green is decorated with water lilies. Since all of this work is executed by hand one can guess that the price demanded runs close up to three figures for the finished blouse.

Velvety Cream Gravies.

Corn starch is better than flour, and it is well to know that the yolks of two eggs are equal to a tablespoonful of flour for thickening sauces. Sauces may be very easily varied in this way. French and German cooks decry the American way of thickening so often with flour and so seldom with eggs.



Petunia red etamine, with medallions of red velvet, braided with soutache.

Washable Flannels.

All the new flannels are so woven that they may be washed without fear of undue shrinkage, and the colorings, being woven in pattern rather than printed, are guaranteed to be of absolutely fast character. A clever use of one of the new flannels is suggested in the illustration. A white inch thick, so as to make "rings." Lay ground is striped with a plaid pattern, the plaid showing tones of rose and geranium red.

A series of little tucks covering both appears in the front and the back is similarly disposed of. Large pearl buttons make the fastening. down the front box plait, and two a very hot dish, dust a little sugar are linked together with a cord to hold the rollback cuff together at the wrist. The sleeve is very full'at the top, narrowing to a fairly close fit at the elbow, and with the rollover cuff developed in the plaid.

Fur Talk.

Although it is early to talk of furs, still the styles are distinctly outlined by this time. Furs will be worn in the shape of coats, as usual. But the most sensational tidings of the season will he found in the fur trimmings. These are varied and beautiful, and fancy has run quite riot in the planning of the fur modes.

One of the prettiest of fur trimmings is the fur rosette, which will be worn a great deal this year. This is made by setting a handsome jeweled button in the middle of a piece of fine velvet. Around the button there is sewed a border of fur which is carried round and round until it makes a big, handsome fur rosette. This rosette is used to fasten the belt or to make a trimming upon the bust or the stock. There are many ways in which it can be employed in different sizes, big and little.

Model of Satin Beaver.

There seems to be an evenly divided opinion as to the popularity of large and small hats, so one may wear which ever is most becoming and still be in the fashion. A happy medium is offered and sure to win high favor. It is black satin beaver, with white underbrim and the semi-high crown is encircled with soft black satin ribbon. The ostrich tips artistically arranged at the back are white.

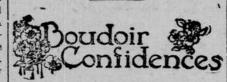
White and Black.

Now that the time has arrived that a coat or wrap of some sort is a necessity as well as a luxury, the woman who neglected this item of her wardrobe is busily supplying the deficiency. There is nothing surprisingly novel in this line and the newest coats are all empire models, which promise to be exceedingly modish and popular for winter wear. A charming and practical wrap of this sort is in white cloth, with a double collar and belt of same material and inset collar and cuffs of black velvet. The latter is headed by a hand of Orien'al embroidery, which also makes the revers down front of coat. Two fancy buttons effect a closing for the belt.

Useful Velveteen Skirt.

The velveteen skirt is considered quite the correct accompaniment for separate bodices of all sorts and descriptions. It is gored, it is of circular cuts, it is shown in flounced and | The blouse is also of velvet, with stole tiered designs, and it is displayed trimmed and untrimmed. Black, in favorite, and reasonably so, since a

some of the dahlia and plum shades according to the figure; but the aver- ate oven. age girl will find that a ceinture built upon the well-boned and fitted lining of the corsage will afford a better outline than if it be of the velveteen of



Buckles of peacock blue and green are liked.

The popular velveteens have a soft chiffon finish.

Fur boas will not be quite as long as those of last year, according to early

The chiffon veil has a new use. It is tied into a big bow and tacked to the back of the hat, with floating end. A funny little round white hat of corded silk, for a child, has the straight

brim edged with a band of mink fur. One of the new hats has a huge crown of gay-flowered black silk and not a few have scarfs of this antique material.

There is the loveliest tea gown of champagne liberty satin in empire style, covered with fluffy billows of champagne valenciennes.

Delicate Macaroon Custards.

The very name makes the "mouth water." Make ready one quart of milk, two eggs, an even tablespoonful of corn starch, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and fourteen macaroons. Scald the milk, beat the volks of the eggs well and add them to the milk. Then add the corn starch, rubbed smooth in a little milk; then the sugar. Stir until it thickens, when remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla. Crush eight of the macaroons with a rolling pin and divide the quantity equally into six cupa. Fill the cups with the custard to within an inch of the top, stirring the crushed macaroons through the custard. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add a little sugar, and spread on the top of each custard, then place on top a whole macaroon. Brown slightly in the oven and set away to get cold.

Apple Rings.

These make a nice dish for break fast and are sure to be appreciated. They are quickly and easily prepared. Peel some large and rather tart apples, remove the cores, cut them into slices across about a quarter of an these in very cold water for ten minutes, take them out, drain lightly, dip in fine sugar and then fry a few at a tle knots of velvet and a few buttons, time in enough smoking hot fat to float them. When done, which will so much the better for its general only take a minute or two, take up, drain from fat on paper. Pile up on over and serve.



All vegetables keep better in a lo temperature. To prevent dryness a ham should

be left in the water in which it is boiled until perfectly cold. It is said that a sound, ripe apple

placed in the tin cake box will keep the cakes from drying or crumbling. Starch and iron wide lamp wicks and wicks for oil stoves. They will not then cause trouble in fitting them than base of collar band and notch into the burners.

Cocoanut kisses are delicate sweets and simply made. The whites of six wrinkles.-Exchange.

hunter's green, a medium brown and | eggs are beaten to a froth with a pound and an extra cupful of confec are pressing the old reliable colors tioners' sugar. Then is added a piece rather strong for first place in the of citric acid no larger than a small whims and affections of the more pea, and a cupful of finely grated coyouthful members of society. The coanut. Drop in teaspoonfuls on tins ceinture-for this is a most import- covered with butter or floured paper, ant feature-may be of either material and bake fifteen minutes in a moder-

> Directoire Effect. The very latest sartorial scheme for women is a set consisting of hat, neckpiece, muff and cane to match. Such a set was displayed in a prominent shop window the other day and it is safe to bet that not one woman passed by without seeing it. The dictators of fashion have been working up to the cane for some time with their other directoire effects. It has been shown in the smart fashion plates and even with the lay figures, but not actually placed on sale heretofore. The set shown as a starter was of mink, and the cane, about four feet long, was of polished brown wood, with a gold handle beneath. to which was tied a brown velvet bow. All feminine eyes are now open watching

for the first woman to carry it.



Old rose broadcloth coat robe with bow and buttons of a darker red.

Fall Girdles.

The girdle will be all the style this coming winter and this is good news for the woman who likes to wear a girdle and who can make the article for herself. The winter girdles are made of velvet, which is gathered and boned and made to fit the waist line. The deeper the girdle the better, pro-

Care of Our Best China.

Yes, there is science in it. Do you forget when washing gilt edged china or any delicate china with gilt designs that it must not be wiped dry. It should merely be placed on the table or in a large pan to drain until dry. Wiping such china will wear off the gold. China of this kind should never be washed in water containing borax, ammonia or soap. A piece of flannelette should be placed over each of the gilded plates and saucers that are piled together in the china closet. This protects the gilt from scratches.

Hint for Fitting Collars.

When putting on a collar make neck of bodice or blouse slightly smaller collar on. By so doing you avoid for.

HANDSOME FALL COSTUMES.



vet encircled at the bottom with wide bands of cloth stitched at the edges. collar, center plait and girdle of the cloth bordered with stitching and emwaist with good effect. But dark cther gown is of deep violet cloth. The the top.

The first costume is of green cloth | short, graceful skirt is made with and green velvet. The skirt is of vel- groups of plaits. The jacket, with plaited basque, has stole-like revers of the material, to which is attached a rippled shoulder collar of the same. The turnover collar is of taffeta, matching the gown, and the belt is of cloth the new fast dye, is far and away the | broidered with soutache. The sleeves | striped with bands of taffeta and fasare of velvet, finished with cuffs of tened on one side with a buckle. The black skirt will carry any shade of the same and lact wrist ruffles. The plain coat sleeves are slightly full at Philadelphia to help out Chicago, but



The Season in Review.

The baseball season of 1905 will go down into history as the most prosperous season ever enjoyed by organized

The attendance at both National and American League games this season has increased wonderfully, probably 20 per cent around the entire circuit, and out of the sixteen clubs not more than

three will be losers financially. Prosperity has attacked the game again and the magnates are gleaning rich harvests after many lean years. The season has been one of sur-

prises and upsets in the American league, astonishing reversals of form, and yet, in the National, the teams have run pretty close to their true ability, except Cincinnati. The American has outdrawn the National and strengthened its position, although the quality of ball in that league and in the National has improved, with the exception of the three dead clubs that | threatened to disrupt it. Chicago drew the league was forced to carry through the year.

This partly is because the old stars the American raided them and carried good form. off their stars, are improving. Undoubtedly the fact that the National in the American has held the lead at times or been within striking distance, ing and closed the season looking like brilliant finish of Chicago has aroused | can develop any more strength. interest all through the circuit.

The three notable disappointments unworthy of mention. in the American league were Boston, One of the remarkable features of

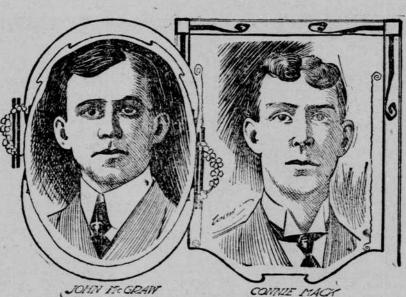
The Nattional league clubs have run close to their true form, the only serious disappointment being Cincinnati. That team, which looked strong in the spring, was wrecked by bad management and played wretchedly. New York, given a running start by the favorable schedule, which enabled it to play at home against weak teams for the first few weeks of the race, took the lead and never was headed. Pittsburg made the only serious bid, and that late in September. The Pirates had a chance then, as the other Western teams were busy whipping New York, and for a time New York was badly scared. But when the pinch came the Pirates proved that they were not as good a ball team as Mc-

Graw's, and they lost for themselves. Chicago was looked upon in the spring as a strong pennant probability, especially by those who knew of the troubles in the New York team, which a bad schedule and got away bad, being handicapped by the injury which kept Capt. Chance out of the game for of the American are getting older and the first month. Afterward the sickbecause the youngsters that were ness of Selee affected the team, but it picked up by the National at the time | closed strong and brilliantly, showing

Hughie Duffy made Philadelphia strong this season, developing a lot of league race has been one-sided from talent down that way, and he held his the start, and that almost every team | team up in the fight all the way. He made the team practically from nothhas made the interest keener, and the a dangerous factor for next year if he St. Louis, Brooklyn and Boston are

New York and Cleveland. These three | the season was the dearth of good ball great clubs have failed to play great | players among the newcomers. The

BIG LEAGUE PILOTS WHO HAVE STEERED THEIR TEAMS TO VIC-TORY IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1905.



ball and they were beaten out by Phil- Chicago Nationals seemed to develop winter and not sprout or rot. The the trees while the ground is unfrozen, adelphia and Chicago, two inferior teams that played superior ball.

ington, then making its sensational bid give any signs of promise. for the pennant, never fully rallied. Late in August the team started a wild rush toward the lead. The players, who had allowed themselves to become fat and lazy while brooding chance and for two weeks made a strong bid, then they struck Chicago, stockholders of the Kitty League fell six times in three days and crumpled up, never to rally again.

by bad pitching and by Elberfield's sickness, was making its run at the same time as Boston, but Grif's men also were crumpled up in the West and never rallied.

dropped back to its true form. For a other cities be left out of the organi bunch of minor leaguers it made a zation. good showing and got out of last place, bodice here and there while putting which was as much as could be hoped

> Philadelphia really played the most consistent ball in the league. Waddell's wonderful pitching kept the team up close to the lead. All the team and Mack's veterans played steady, if not brilliant ball. When pressed at the finish they seemed to quit, but Bender and Plank, by wondeful pitching, saved them and they held their scant advantage to the finish.

The victory of Philadelphia really is a victory for Connie Mack, just as Jones and Comiskey deserve the credit for Chicago's remarkable showing.

Comiskey had just an everage team and it suffered from sickness, injuries and two breaks on the part of players. It played consistently except in two series, and during those two series it threw away a pennant that should have been easy for it. Then, when hope seemed dead, it started away on the most wonderful tour in the history of baseball. Almost six games behind and with all its games to play on the road, the team waded through its rivals clear to Philadelphia and arrived there within half a game of the lead. Luck defeated them in the first game, and after that the chances were slim. Philadelphia, inspired by new cour-

age, refused to lose, and Chicago's task grew harder and harder, until hope fied last Thursday. Cleveland really was the worst dis-

appointment of the season. It came home from a victorious trip through the East, leading the league, then went all to pieces. Lajoie's injury and the sickness of Bradley coming at once killed its chances, and it went steadily from bad to worse. Detroit showed vastly improved form and played at a stead; gait almost all year, and this, coupled with the reverses of stronger teams, put the Tigers into the honorable mention class. St. Louis was a consistent last, the team getting weaker in every way. Yet it was St. Louis and Detroit that knocked down the leaders. Detroit killed Chicago's glorious chance by driving home four defeats in two days and then wallop d not quite hard enough.

about all the new stars that were storing in open bins used to be followfound in Reulbach, Schulte and Hof- ed by my father when I was a boy, Boston, on paper, the best team of man. Duffy found Doolin, a wonder at and the potatoes got a good deal of the lot, got away bad, suffered defeat short, or Doolin rather found himself. sunlight and warmth. The result was and humiliation at the hands of Wash- Few others of the newcomers ever

K.-I.-T. League to Be Reorganized. The Kitty League will be reorganized with many new towns next season if the plans of the officers and At a meeting of the officials and held recently at Vincenhes, it was de cided to reorganize the league and in New York, off bad and handicapped clude the cities of East St. Louis Jacksonville, Mattoon, Marion and Cairo, Ill.; Vincennes, Ind., and Padu cah, Ky. It is also proposed that Evansville and Terre Haute, Ind., be added in the event the Centra Washington, after a sensational start, League is rearranged and one of the

Southern League Did Well.

The fifth annual championship race of the Southern League, which began April 19, ended Sept. 23 with New Orleans as pennant-winner, for the first time since the Southern League was formed. The Montgomery club for the first time since its organization, finished second. Atlanta, Birmingham and Shreveport, all pennant prospects at the start, finished in the order named. The Memphis team, pennant-winner in 1903-04, had to be conquestion which one would succeed in son. pushing the other into the last ditch. For the first time in five years the race was processional, New Orleans leading by a large margin continuously after the first month of the campaign. From August on the season was ruined by the yellow fever epidemic, which compelled a wholesale shifting of dates and entailed heavy losses on all clubs. That the schedule was played under these conditions, despite assured losses, speaks volumes for the strength, stability and integrity of the Southern League.

Ed Ashenback has been signed to nanage the Scranton team for next

Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati, is angry because the Steinfeldt deal for Weimer leaked out, and threatens to call the whole thing off. At Beltzhoover day at Exposition

Park, Pittsburg, Oct. 7, Hans Lobert, now with Chicago, and Otto Knahe drafted from Pueblo, were presented with gold watches by admiring frierds. Both boys are graduates of the Beltzhcover team.

Jess Frysinger has deserted the Holyoke club after promising to resign. He has accepted an offer from the Lancaster, Irl-State League, club. He is assured of making \$400 more than his holyoke salary would have brought him while he has a chance of netting \$300 more by winning the Tri-State pennant.



Electricity in Agriculture.

For at least half a century men have

been discussing the possibilities in the application of electricity to the growing of plants. I saw in an old paper published before 1850 a 'ong article on some experiments being made in the application of electricity to growing plants, and also predictions as to the future of such a combination. Within the last fifteen years a great many experiments have been made along this line. The students of agriculture have not, however, put very much faith in the use of electricity in the growing of crops. There may be, however, more in it than now seems possible. The experiments made in the last ten years have occurred in almost every country of Europe and America, and from latitudes varying from the polar regions to the tropics. While the results have not been altogether favorable, yet the majority of experiments have shown a decided increase in the speed with which plants grow when they are subjected to electrical conditions. Where electricity has been used in the growing of plants, there has been a noted increase in the digestible, nitrogenous matter in seeds, of the sugar in sugar beets, and of the elements that produce sweetness in berries. It must be realized that most of these experiments are carried on in green houses and very little in the open fields. Several of the late writers on electricity in its relation to agriculture figure out that in the experiments up to this time there has been an increase of 45 per cent in the crop where electricity was applied on land of average fertility. The better the land is cultivated, the more scientifically it is handled, and the more it is manured, the greater is the increase per cent. A striking fact is that on poor soils electricity does not seem to affect the plants. This would seem to indicate that the work of the electricity is to hasten the preparation of the plant food. This may be by stimulating the bacteria in the soil or by stimulating the energies of the plant in reaching out after the food. This would be further borne out by the fact that there are some vegetables that cannot endure the electrical treatment unless they are watered. If watered they make a very rapid increase. Among the plants thus sensitive are peas, carrots, and cabbage. There may be some electrical power in the sunshine, because it has been discovered in these experiments that when the electrical treatment is given during a sunshiny period, the vegetables are damaged and the treatment has to be discontinued during the hot periods on sunny days.-Charles Comstock, Cass Co., Mich., in Farmers' Review.

Storing Potatoes. I have found in my experience on the farm that it is necessary to use that several times throughout the winter we boys had jobs sprouting the potatoes. The work is all right, but the potatoes are reduced in condition each time they are permitted to sprout. The moisture that goes out in the sprouts leaves the tubers soft are of little value for eating and of Jessie Winship, Clark Co., Iowa. less value for seed.

There are two things that need to be looked after in the storing of potatoes. One is to keep the potatoes boxed or barreled tight, so as not to permit the air to pass through the storage places and draw moisture from the tubers. The other is to keep the cellar cool. Under modern conditions this is more difficult than it was under the old conditions; for the reason that many of our farm houses are now heated by means of furnaces which greatly increase the warmth in the cellar. In a case of this kind it is absolutely necessary to have a second cellar beyond the first or have the first cellar divided into two parts by a double wall that will not permit the heat from the furnace to warm the air in the other portion. The windows from the cellar to the open air must be fixed to open, so that now and then throughout the winter the storage cellar may be filled with cool air. Potatoes must be kept from sprouting and must also be kept from losing tent with sixth place. Nashville and moisture. They should be as sound Little Rock were never in the hunt and hard late in the winter as when and most of the time it was only a first put into the cellar.- J. Y. Hud-

Alfalfa Growing. Many sections of the United States are now growing alfalfa in immense quantities, and the farmers do not have to think twice as to how they will succeed with alfalfa. But this has not always been the case. Alfalfa growing in any new locality has always been accompanied by serious problems that had to be solved. Even in the states best adapted to it, it was at first destroyed by over-pasturing it, the ranchmen supposing that it would stand the same severe pasturing as buffalo grass. It took some time for each locality to learn that there were certain things that had to be considered in the successful growing of alfalfa.

Well Water on the Farm.

Much of the disease in every community comes from impure drinking water. This is true on the farm as well as in the city. Numerous wells on the farm are badly located in relation to closets and barns. Water moves quite freely through the soil, and a well within a hundred feet or so of the barnyard is almost certain to get the drainage from that barnyard. This is especially true of sandy soils. The vegetable matter in the barnyard drainings furnish good food for disease germs.

The development of the dairy cow is engaging the best thought of our



Effects of Pruning. It is astonishing sometimes to find how little the average orchardist thinks of the actual problems at issue with pruning of his trees. An important effect of pruning is to increase vigor. Pruning is also practiced to produce larger and better fruits and flowers; to keep the plant within manageable limits; to remove superfluous or injurious parts; to facilitate spray-

ing, tillage and harvesting; to train the plant to some desired form. One of the noticeable effects of severe pruning and the consequent disturbed equilibrium of the plant is the formation of water sprouts. The appearance of the water sprouts seems to be influenced more by the vigor of the plant and the amount of pruning than by the season of the year in which the pruning is done. It is probable, however, that fewer water sprouts will arise if pruning is done after midsummer, since at that time the growth of the season is completed. In any case water sprouts may be regarded as weeds in the tree top and should be treated as such. The tendency of plants is to grow from the uppermost buds. By pruning in one way this tendency is augmented, in another

it is checked. As a rule, in dealing with fruit trees, the latter end is desired, since the principle that checking growth induces fruit fullness is universally recognized. The heading in of young growths tends to develop lateral and dormant buds or to thicken the top. So that the question of heading resolves itself into a question of personal ideals; to secure a thick topped tree it is necessary. It has, however, the further very marked advantage of inducing the development of fruit buds near the body of the tree rather than far out on the limbs. This in the case of plums and tender wooded plants is an important consideration.-Prof. W. M. Munson.

Protecting Trees for Winter. The best way to keep the rabbits

and mice from eating the bark of the trees in winter is to put something around the trees that will keep the rodents away. I attended a convention of horticulturists awhile ago and heard the matter discussed. One apple grower showed a shield of laths and wire that was used in his orchard. Ordinary laths were used and common wire, which should be copper if it is desired to have the shields last for some years. The copper wire will not rust like most of the common wire. Any one will understand how to hold the laths together with the wire. Fasten the wire to the top of a lath and then pass it over the outside of one lath and over the inside of the next lath, then outside again and so on. The laths should be so near together that even a mouse cannot get through. The closeness of the laths will also prevent the sun shining on the bark of the young trees and thus considerable care in the storing of causing what is known as sunscald. It potatoes in the cellar if they are to will require only a very few laths for be made to keep well throughout the each tree. They should be put around so that the ends can be shoved down into the soil. Otherwise the mice may work under them. Some men protect their trees against sunscald by tying cornstalks about the trunks, but this encourages the mice to make a home under the protection of the cornstalks, I do not think it pays to protect trees in that way, unless the tree owner is certain that there are no field mice in the vicinity: and it is impossible for over their tough luck, suddenly saw a stockholders are carried into effect and wrinkled. In that condition they most fruit growers to know that.-

State Interest in Forestry.

There is no doubt that our states can well afford to take a greater interest in forestry. J. H. Bissell of Michigan, a student of forestry conditions, urges that land laws be so changed that the state can acquire all pine stump lands, and that no forestry lands shall be sold except to actual settlers. He says that there are vast stretches of land in Michigan that the state should reclaim and replant. These lands were previously covered with forests, were cut over, and were afterwards burned over. Without a systematic planting by man, this land will be ages in reclothing itself with a tree growth. The writer heard an official in Wisconsin say that it was a practice there among the lumbermen to cut over a piece of land and afterwards refuse to pay taxes upon it. There were no buyers for the land when the tax sales took place, and so the land would revert to the state, where it would remain until a new growth of sufficient size to be valuable commercially appeared on it. Then they would buy it back from the state at a less price than the taxes would have been. There seems to be no reason why the states should be made a party to this kind of a game.

The Forest Question in Italy. The Italian nation long ago passed laws regulating the forestry of the

country. In 1877, by permission of the legislators, about 4.000,000 acres of forest were withdrawn from the operation of the forest laws in Italy, and about 1,000,000 acres more in Sicily and Sardinia. As might have been foreseen, there has since that time been a reckless destruction of forests, and it now seems evident that the government must again step in and pass laws to save the forests still remaining, and to secure the replanting of the cutover areas.

Neglecting the Trees.

Many fine orchard trees are lost by neglect. We have seen whole orchards destroyed by the San Jose scales, when they could have been easily checked had they been taken in time. We have seen maple trees neglected year after year, while the cottony scale was taking possession of them. The pest could have been easily checked the first year that it appeared. It was able to do its destructive work only because the trees were neglected by their owner.

He who gives pleasure meets with it; kindness is the bond of friendship, and the hook of love; he who sows not, reaps not .- Basile.