



PASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

Colors of the Moment.

As the season advances green and blue separately and again combined may be said to be the colors of the moment. Pongees and raw silks are popular fabrics. A model of dark blue pongee, with a raised stripe running through it, has a skirt with very little going, and it is tucked horizontally all the way around the hip, carrying a box plait down the center of the front and back. These tucks are stitched about six or eight inches in depth and then allowed to flare with four deep tucks running vertically round the bottom, each of these tucks headed by half-inch wide row of entre deux. The skirt is cut straight around, and the bodice, which is tucked in half-inch tucks, blouses slightly over the belt. A beautiful white Irish lace yoke and the collar complete the neck, and the sleeves are gathered into the yoke quite full and fall to the line of the elbow. Here again is a puff and below is a tight-fitted sleeve of Irish crochet.

Leather Trimming.

A decided novelty in the way of trimming for some of the new nun's veiling waists are the turn-over collar and cuffs made of soft leather. An example of this is a pale blue waist trimmed with collar and cuffs of soft tan leather, in shape somewhat similar to the embroidered and lace collar and cuffs sets so much in demand during the spring and summer season.

Leather trimmings are being used to some extent on the new tailored suits and raincoats, so that this novelty may meet with quite as much of a success as a waist trimming as in the other lines of ready-made garments.

Combination Under Garment.

The advantage that the combined under garment means in reduction of bulk at the waist and over the hips is a well-recognized one and is apparent at a glance. The model illustrated appeals to every woman who aims to keep her outlines as nearly perfect as possible and is not in need of fullness over the bust. As shown it is made of lawn-sock with a low round neck, but it can be cut with the square outline, or in V shape, or left high as may be preferred and all materials in vogue for underwear are appropriate.



In the case of the model the trimming is embroidery, but here again a choice is allowed as washable laces are much liked and frills of the material also are in vogue.

The garment is made with front, backs, side backs, under arm gorges and back portion of skirt. The front is fitted by means of double darts, so making the garment absolutely smooth fitting and the necessary fullness at the back is provided by the skirt, which is gathered at its upper edge and joined to the body portion.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 yards 26 inches wide, with 3 1/2 yards of wide embroidery, 3 yards of narrow, 2 1/2 yards of insertion and 2 yards of heading to trim as illustrated.

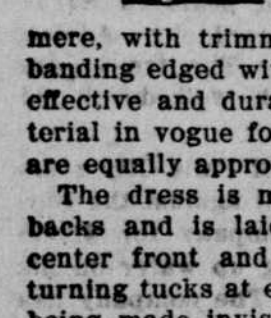
Lace Waists.

Some handsome examples of lace waists in snowball design are to be found, the more elaborate being marked at \$25. In these more elaborate styles of waists the hand-made yoke is a distinguishing feature. The general idea for this yoke is to take medallions of lace and fasten them together by means of hand-wrought stitches of embroidery silk.

On the net waists the yoke effect is sometimes supplied by the stitched tailor bands of silk or satin. Net waists are mostly of the figured net, some of the patterns showing a rather large conventional design. Black net waists are particularly well thought of for the coming season.

Girl's Russian Dress.

Simple little frocks, with skirts and body portions in one suit little girls admirably well and are eminently fashionable. This one is peculiarly attractive and can be made with the slightly open square neck, as illustrated, or be rendered high by the addition of the shield and standing collar, and also allows a choice of the full length double sleeves or the outer ones in half length only. The model is made of royal blue cashmere, with trimming of embroidered banding edged with black, and is both effective and durable, but all the material in vogue for little girls' dresses are equally appropriate.



The dress is made with front and back and is laid in a box plait at center front and back with outward turning tucks at each side, the closing being made invisibly at the back beneath the box plait. The long sleeves are in bishop style, gathered into straight cuffs, while the outer ones are in half length and in bell shape. The shield is quite separate and, when desired, is arranged under the dress closing at the center back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 5 yards 32 inches wide or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 4 1/2 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

Washing Rugs.

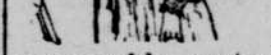
Good rugs may be washed repeatedly without harming them. In fact, washing a good rug only makes the colors more mellow. A writer in the House Beautiful tells how to do it

successfully: Tack the rug on a bit of bare floor, the back plack being as good a place as any. Scrub thoroughly with warm ammonia suds, and rinse with many clear waters until all the soap is removed. Let the rug dry on the floor without removing the tacks, then take up and it will not shrink, roll, nor pull out of shape.

Misses' Fancy Blouse.

Broad shoulders make the latest edict of fashion and are rendered exceptionally attractive in this very pretty blouse, which includes the shallow round yoke, which also makes one of the latest and newest features.

The model is made of tobacco brown veiling, with yoke and cuffs of cerule and the trimming band of silk embroidered with little circles and stitched with corticelli silk. It can, however, be reproduced in any seasonable material and is quite as well adapted to the odd waist as to the frock. The waist and sleeves are both gathered at their upper edges and joined to the band, which closes with the waist at the center front, while the yoke is closed at the left shoulder seam. The collar is one of the new ones, of the turn-over sort, and can be slashed and worn with a tie, as illustrated, or left plain as preferred.



The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is optional; fronts, back, sleeves, yoke and trimming band. When the lining is used the sleeves are faced on indicated lines to form cuffs, but when it is omitted cuffs of the required depth are made separate and joined to the lower edges of the sleeves. The waist is gathered at its lower edge, made to blouse slightly at back as well as front, and is closed invisibly by means of buttons and loops.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yards of all-over lace for yoke and cuffs, and 3/4 yards of silk for trimming band.

Handy Oil Dropper.

A medicine dropper as an adjunct to the making of mayonnaise was the inspiration of a housewife not long ago. Everyone who ever tried to make mayonnaise knows the bother of adding the oil slowly, drop by drop, until the dressing is thick enough. This woman experienced the same difficulty and met it with the 5-cent medicine dropper, which adds the oil with machine-like regularity and precision.



The little soft cotton dish mops make excellent dusters. A faded cotton dress can be made white by boiling in cream of tartar water.

A little soap mixed with stove lye will produce better and more lasting lustre than without.

For sponging out bureau drawers or sideboards use tepid water containing a small quantity of thymol.

The wax from dripping candles can

be removed from table linen by a generous application of alcohol.

Alum, the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in a pint of starch, will brighten the color in muslins, gingham, and calicoes after washing.

Carved furniture which defies the dust cloth can be made as attractive as new by brushing it with a soft hair brush dipped in kerosene.

Fashion in Capes.

Short circular capes are all the fashion right now. Those most in vogue for early autumn weather are of coarse lace, any lace like Cluny, Bruges or point Venise is in favor. The capes vary in length. Sometimes they fall just to the shoulders, others reach to the bust line, and still others touch the waist. In ecru or dyed to match the color of the gown they will be the most fashionable during the early fall. The smart girl is sure to contrive many novel ways of adding to the charm of her cape. She may fasten it down the front with big, artistic-looking buttons, or it may have the effect of being tied together with many smart-looking little black satin bows. If she wishes to more delicately change its effect, she will slip satin messaline or velvet ribbons through the meshes of the lace at either side of the front. At the neck the ribbons are tied in rosettes, and in again a bit further down.

Trimnings of White Batiste.

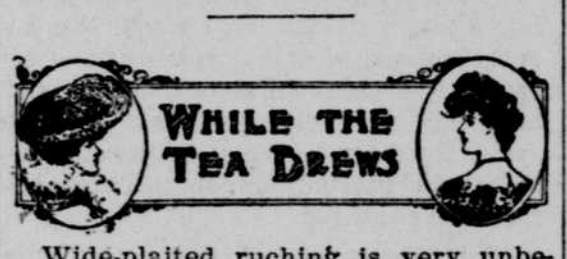
It is astonishing to what an extent the idea of trimming taffeta toilettes with flourishes, frillings or bouillonnages of white batiste has taken. When they were first started the batiste employed was plain and simply edged by a very narrow hem, but though these still exist, many variations on the idea have been introduced.

Thus we frequently see dotted or even sprigged muslins employed for the same purpose, and, in the case of flounces, the same showing quite elaborate embroidered designs is brought into use.

It is a pretty fashion, and will certainly be continued for evening wear among fall styles. There is in most cases a sash of the same description draped in folds around the waist and tied in a knot or bow with very long and broad ends rounded off at their extremities.

Painted Belts.

Hand-painted belts in differently colored leathers will be an important accessory of the coming season.



Wide-plaited ruching is very unbecoming to many. With a knockabout coat a woman is ready for anything.

Make up your mind to the waist-coats; they have come to stay.

Gilt braid and buttons still give evidence that the war is not ended. Dolmans and mantles are the latest importations for winter cloaks.

Even scant pouches are doomed; the fittest waist has been accepted. Feather rosettes for stiff hats have rivals in those of taffeta and of ribbon.

Green Corn Soup.

Grate and scrape the corn from enough ears to make one pint of pulp. Break the cobs in halves, put them in a kettle with enough cold water to cover them; cover the kettle, and boil the ears briskly for half an hour. Then strain this water into another saucepan and let it boil down to less than a pint.

When reduced to the proper quantity, add to the corn water the corn pulp and let it simmer five minutes; then season with salt, a little sugar and a dash of pepper. Add one pint of hot cream, one tablespoonful of butter and a heaping tablespoonful of flour dissolved in a little milk. Let the whole just boil up after the flour is in.

Put a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley in a soup tureen, pour in the soup, and serve.

WITH A STOLE EFFECT.



Fancy waists are always in demand, and this one has the merit of being quite novel as well as eminently graceful. As illustrated it is made of white silk, with the yoke and cuffs of cream-colored lace over chiffon and finished with applique, the scarf of white embroidered crepe de Chine edged with a narrow ruche and edged

with fringe. The waist is full below the tucks and is closed invisibly at the left of the front on a line with the scarf. To make the waist for a woman of medium size will be required 4 1/2 yards 21, 3 1/2 yards 27 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yards of all-over lace and 3/4 yards of silk for scarf.



HORTICULTURE

Up to the present time spring sown speltz has given better returns than the fall sown on the farm of the Oklahoma experiment station. There are known varieties, however, that are well able to withstand the winter and are even quite hardy in that respect as well as drought resistant. In the fall of 1902 one plot was seeded to speltz. The soil was in excellent condition and the seed germinated moderately well, but the plants made a very slim growth during the fall and the major portion of the crop was destroyed by the frosts of winter. Last season two plots containing one acre each were seeded to this crop. The seeds were sown October 20 and the plants made a fair growth on both plots up to the winter season. The cool dry weather during the winter months was very severe of the crop. The plants on one plot went back to such an extent that it was necessary to reseed it in the spring. On the remaining plot the stand was very light. The yields for this season are given in the table below:

Grain, bu.	Straw, tons	Treatment, per A.	per A.	per bu.
Fall sown...6.9	.82	.82	27.2	
Spring sown...9.8	.68	.68	24.0	

The yield of grain per acre was figured on a basis of 30 pounds per bushel. In this test the spring sown speltz gave the largest yield of grain per acre. The quality of the spring sown crop was inferior to the fall sown. Weeds came up very thick in the fall sown speltz and this, of course, increased the yield of straw per acre on this plot. It should also be noted that very heavy rains occurred at the harvest season and this had a tendency to decrease the yield per acre to quite an extent.

Experience with this crop on the station farm would lead to the opinion that very little, if any, pasture, can be obtained from speltz during the fall and winter months. It may be possible to obtain, in the near future, hardy varieties that will furnish a fair amount of pasture, but for the present wheat will give far better satisfaction in this respect.

The Hessian fly has given us no trouble whatever in this section. The insect works on wheat, rye and barley, and probably will also work on speltz, the latter plant belonging to the same genus as wheat. One authority states that though none of our wheats are exempt from attack, those varieties with large, coarse, strong straw are less liable to injury than weak-strawed, slow-growing varieties. Speltz has a very stiff straw, which is much in its favor so far as insect attacks are concerned.—Oklahoma Station.

To Keep Up Soil Fertility.

Agriculture demands and deserves all the investigation which is being given to it—it is in need of, and is worthy of, all the investigators whose services are being devoted to this greatest of all our industries; but let us remember that it is only a genius who can draw correct conclusions from incomplete data or insufficient premises; that we are to use all obtainable information to guide us, and that we are to work together as a unit for the betterment of American agriculture. The work is greater than any man or any office. Let every man develop and magnify the line of work which he is called upon to perform, but let us neither deny nor ignore nor underestimate the value of any other good work. And God speed the time when we shall agree on some fundamental principles; and when we shall discover and demonstrate the best and most economic methods for the permanent maintenance or increase of the productive capacity of our soils, not only by maintaining the most suitable physical conditions of the soil and by effecting the utmost possible control of soil water and by the most economic utilization of the virgin fertility already stored in the soil, but also, wherever necessary and profitable, by liberal additions to the soil of valuable plant food,—not by the purchase and use of sodium nitrate, almost certainly not, but undoubtedly by the assimilation and utilization of unlimited quantities of atmospheric nitrogen,—probably not by the use of acid phosphates, containing six per cent of phosphorus and sixty per cent of manufactured plant plaster, usually supplying, as commonly practiced, less than one-half of the phosphorus actually removed by the crops and stimulating the soil to give up a greater quantity of the stock of plant food it contains, thus leaving it in a still more impoverished condition, but much more likely by returning to the land in pure form the bone meal produced on the farm and by using, together with farm manures and leguminous green fertilizers, large quantities of fine ground rock phosphate direct from the almost inexhaustible natural phosphate deposits in our southern states.—Prof. C. G. Hopkins.

Specifications for Farm Drains.

The matter of specifications for the construction of tile drains is in my opinion very important, although almost universally neglected, says Professor Marston in a book on drainage investigations. Every engineer ought to prepare and always keep on hand regular printed specifications and forms of agreement between land owner and tile contractor, with blank spaces for filling in particular names and adding special clauses as individual pieces of work may demand, and he ought to furnish a copy of such printed forms with each set of plans he prepares. At present there is too often only a general verbal agreement between the land owner and the ditcher. There is no way to enforce good work in all particulars, and too often disputes and dissatisfaction regarding the agreement and the work arise which could readily have been prevented had there been written specifications and agreement.

Apple growing in this country began in Massachusetts soon after its settlement, and the first orchards were located near Boston. About five years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock Reverend Wm. Blackstone had an orchard on the west slope of Beacon Hill. This is the hill on which the state capitol now stands.

The San Jose scale has not the terror for people that it once had. Since the lime-sulphur-salt wash or spray was worked out as a remedy the orchardists have something with which they can keep the scale in check.

Skimmilk for the Fowls.

The more skim milk the fowls use the better. In spite of all that has been said in favor of this kind of food a good many farmers give all the skim milk they have to the pigs and let the fowls subsist on grain alone. Often the pigs have more than they can eat, and in such a case a large part of the milk is wasted. Fowls make such good use of milk as a partial ration that its feeding should not be neglected.

The dairymen should start with the right kind of a cow if he wishes to build up the right kind of a dairy business, that is, a business that pays.



POULTRY

Buying From Local Nurseries. Prof. L. B. Judson, of the University of Idaho, says: There are several advantages in buying your trees of a local nurseryman. Many large firms get out attractive catalogues in several colors, and employ literary talent to write up their wares in choice language; and though there is yet no deception sought in this, it is these attractions that blind the fruit-grower to the advantages of buying near home. In the first place, the local nurseryman's trees are grown under the same climatic conditions and are very likely in the same kind of soil that you have in your own orchard. The trees have become acclimated, and will suffer no violent changes when transplanted to your land; the very fact that they have withstood the rigors of the climate and made good growth in the nursery argues equal success for you. Furthermore, it is generally possible to visit the local nursery in person and make the acquaintance of the proprietor, when business can be conducted on a friendly basis hardly possible by letter. It is only human nature that a man should strive more to please you under these circumstances than as a mere stranger. Being on the ground, too, you can select from the entire stock, instead of having your order filled from the first that comes to hand. Then the trees can be delivered without boxing or baling, which not only means added expense, but more or less maltreatment of the stock. When it is packed, the roots and tops are usually severely pruned, so as to make the bundles more compact and slightly; and there are always the dangers of drying out and freezing during transportation. The avoidance of the long haul must be reckoned one of the chief advantages of buying at home. It is often better to order in the fall, as the stock is then more complete than in the spring, and you can see that the trees are heeled in properly for the winter, instead, perhaps, of being placed in some sort of cold storage. Traveling agents are as a rule less reliable than the home nurserymen, because the latter have invested in a local business and become more or less of a fixture in the community, and must please their customers if they expect to make the investment pay. The traveling man is less responsible, for if he fools you and your neighbors once he can pocket the profits and seek "pastures new" for future operations. On large orders, too, the saving of the middleman's profit is quite an item.

Variations in Seedlings.

Fruit trees from seed vary enormously and the higher the development the greater the variation. The ones that have not been developed at all produce seed that to a considerable extent give trees having some uniformity of shape and fruit. But even then no two are exactly alike. Variation is practically universal. More than this, if a thousand seeds are planted and a thousand trees grown from them, even the fruit on all the trees will differ from every other tree. If any one fruit proves to be exceptionally good, it can be propagated only by grafting or budding. The seed from its fruit. The work of man through planting of seeds has not been very greatly successful. Millions and millions of seeds have been planted and a few good trees and varieties have been obtained from them; but, for the most part, they have stumbled onto the varieties that are today regarded as standard have been stumbled on by accident and many of them are of unknown origin. Chance has played a large part in the development of our fruits and berries, but man has selected the best and has propagated them by grafting and budding.

Without doubt nature has been producing fine varieties for myriads of years, but man was not near to find them and take advantage of the work that nature was doing. Here and there a seedling grew into a tree bearing remarkable fruit; but in time the tree died and the seeds of the fruit either never succeeded in producing trees at all or produced only such as were of no more value than the general ancestry.

It is not, however, best to ask Nature to do all the work. Horticulturists can keep a lookout for the sports that may come from Nature's work, but man himself may take a hand in the game with some chances of success. In addition to planting seeds and testing the seedlings, man can cross hardy varieties with those of high quality and now and then get a result that will prove valuable. At the present time a good deal of this latter work is being done with the hope of getting varieties that will resist the attack of insects and fungi.

Roosts for Turkeys. T. F. McGrew, writing in a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: Turkeys do best when they can roost in the open. If well fed they will thrive more in the shelter of the trees than in a close confined house. The troubles that arise from allowing them to live in the trees are that they become wild and frequently are stolen. If housed, their quarters should be airy, roomy and perfectly clean. It is not wise to have them roost with other poultry. If found necessary to confine them, all that is needed is a shed or house that

will protect them from the elements and marauders of all kinds, and at the same time not be too confining for them. Place the roosts well up from the floor and keep the interior perfectly clean and free from vermin. In localities where it is not too cold during the winter months, it is better to allow the breeding stock to roost in the open, either in trees or upon posts prepared for them by planting posts that project about eight feet above the ground. Upon these place in long poles about 2 or 2 1/2 inches in diameter for roosts. Roosting places of this kind are better sheltered when located on the south side of a barn or building, as in the illustration.

In Shipping Fowls.

In shipping fowls consideration must be given to several things, among others to the matter of pure air. When fowls are boxed up tight and packed into cars with other boxes it sometimes happens that fowls are smothered before reaching their destination. This is not so many times the case as the injuring of the fowls for future usefulness by close packing in a closed car. When fowls that are to be used for breeders are sent long distances with no provision made for air or for feed or water, their experience is such that they arrive at their destination greatly exhausted. Those that handle fowls know how long it takes fowls to recover from such an experience. Sometimes the fowls do not seem to recover more than partially, but thereafter easily succumb to the first bad condition they meet.

Scours are the result of injudicious feeding. They may often be cured directly by a germ, but the germ could not get a suitable medium in which to multiply if the digestive processes went on as they should.



CRABS MADE TROUBLE

NEW FORM OF CULINARY ART FOR BRIDGET.

Exposure That Luckily Came at the End of a Repast That Had Been Pronounced Delicious—How Crustaceans Were Cleared.

One of the prominent women of Orange, N. J., gave a crab dinner the other night, to which she invited a dining room full of guests. The function proved highly enjoyable, and not a few remarked to their hostess that they had never seen crabs so deliciously cooked. Some of her more intimate neighbors even besought of her to tell them the secret.

With a smile which reflected the pride she felt, the hostess was about to whisper the recipe to a haughty looking dame at her elbow, when a low moan from the kitchen alarmed the whole table and brought the conversation to an abrupt stop. The next moment the waitress, who had been acting queerly for some time, rushed back from the kitchen with a bandage in one hand and a bottle of sweet oil in the other. The hostess was the first to recover her composure, and, catching hold of the bandage, she asked:

"Mary, is there anyone hurt?" "It's the c-c-cook, mum," stammered Mary. "And what is the matter with Bridget?" "Shure, mum, she burnt herself. I on-ought tu haf told you afore mum. It wuz in the fixin' of them crabs, mum." The hostess excitedly excused herself and rushed to the kitchen. There she found the cook, rocking back and forth in a chair, doubled up as with the most intense pain. On seeing her mistress, Bridget showed fright, and attempted to disguise her sufferings by struggling to her feet.

"You're badly hurt, Bridget?" said her employer hurriedly. "What is the matter? Tell me all about it." "I's ashamed ter tell yuh. I's 'traid yull fire me if you knows what's happened. It wuz the crabs, mum."

"Did you not prepare them according to the cook book I gave you yesterday? That new way, called Tote embrolle?" "Sure, I did, mum, but when I chucked 'em in the pan the blasted critters kicked the grease all over me."

The housewife threw up her hands. "Oh, Bridget!" she screamed, "do you mean to say you didn't clean them?"

"Shure I did, mum," was the reply. "I held them under the faucet."—New York Tribune.

Permission to 'Stend His Voice.

Use of Rev. Andrew Jackson and I use a minister ob de Gospel," was the introduction Chief of Police H. C. Irwin received from an aged, gray-haired negro of the old anti-bellum type yesterday morning. The negro really had a reverend look, and Chief Irwin very kindly asked what he could do for him. "I jes' want to get de permission ob de orthorties to preach de Word on de streets where I can 'stend my voice and bring de chillun home."

The reverend explained that he was of the Primitive Wash-Foot Baptist Church and wanted to make his doctrine more extensively known among the colored people of this poor benighted city.

The old darkey was very much in earnest, and Chief Irwin finally gave his permission for the Rev. Andrew Jackson to "stend his voice" on the streets.—Charlotte Observer.

A Newspaper Man.

He seldom is handsome or natty. And has none of the charms of the dude. Is oft more abstracted than chatty. And somewhat unobscurely rude. He courts us, then, slights us and grieves us. As much as he possibly can; He kisses us, loves us and leaves us. This perfidious newspaper man.

Our mothers won't have him come calling. He's no earthly good as a catch; His morals (they say) are appalling; His finances usually match. He's rolling, restless, uncaring; Lives but for the hour, the day; He's dangerous, dubious, daring— Not fit for a husband, they say.

But somehow we girls are forgiving. Perhaps he but needs us the more Because he goes wrong in the living. And knows the old world to its core. So we pass up the dude and the schemer. Who lead in society's van. And cherish the thinker and dreamer. Enshrined in the newspaper man.—Anonymous.

Looking Into the Future.

"I guess I might as well quit school, pa," said the boy. "Why, my son?" "Oh, there ain't any use going, except to be able to help my little boy when I grow up, and if they have changed the way of doing things since you were a boy so that you can't help me now, it's likely I'm just wasting my time getting ready to help my little boy."

He got the help he wanted, but it was a good thing he didn't hear what his father had to say about new-fangled school books after he had gone to bed.

Germans Suspend Operations.

A traveler who recently made a tour on the coast of north China reports that the Germans have suspended all work on undertakings of a strategic nature in their settlement of Kiao-Chow in the province of Shantung. He could obtain no explanation of the reasons for this, and there was much speculation at Peking over it.

Change Philippine Currency.

Late advice received from the Philippines indicates that the change of currency from Mexican and Spanish, which has been "the coin of the realm" since these islands advanced to commercial importance more than a century ago, to that which has been provided by the United States, is being rapidly and peacefully attained.

Leaves \$210,000 to Hospital.

Henry James Cove, who for a great many years was in charge of the house of commons cloakroom, died recently in London. He left \$210,000, all of which he bequeathed to hospitals, excepting \$500 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.