

ures, giving fullness to the bust and chest, which makes the waist look smaller.

Separate skirts are appropriate for almost any material suitable for autumn wear, and can be worn with any waist. For costumes, silk is unquestionably the favorite material for gowns not requiring hard usage. The combination of linen and silk is often seen.

Suspender models are met with everywhere, giving a slender effect to the waist. The skirt and suspenders should be of the same material. For children, also, the suspender costume is seen, and little suspender aprons are both serviceable and becoming.

For women, the double-breasted cutaway is very modish, and will doubtless be worn all winter. It can be made a separate coat, or to match the skirt. The coat of three-quarter length is as popular as ever. Some beautiful, tight-fitting coats of this length are displayed.

The finishing of the skirt at the back where it closes must not show a break of any kind in the plaits. The inverted box-plait finish is quite obsolete, and in even the most plain, tailor-made skirts it is not used. The absolutely plain tailor-made skirt is tight fitting around the top and closes at the back under a cluster of fine side plaits or box-plaits. Still another model has the seamless habit back, the skirt fastening at the side-front with buttons and button-holes.

The busiest, or most tired woman, on removing her skirts should take time to give them a good, vigorous shaking until all the loose dirt and dust of the day's travel and work is well out of them. This only takes a few minutes, but it helps to preserve the cloth, and also helps to keep away many dirt spots found on finely-twilled serge and rough chevots. Many spots that look like grease are simply accumulations of dust. It is an excellent idea to keep in a handy place a bottle of good benzine or gasoline; with the addition of a lather made of pure white castile soap, a soft tooth brush and a clean flannel rag, apply to spots when first discovered, and the result will be satisfactory. But in order to be always neat-looking, one must not forget the "stitch in time," without which the finest of garments will, in time look very frowsy. Inward satisfaction and outward neatness is a most essential part of being well dressed.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Women's Work in Oregon**

The Oregon federation of women's clubs was organized for the purpose of securing library legislation, but it went even farther. In two years it secured one of the best existing library laws. It secured a law for the better transportation of the insane, has a domestic science school and conducts art lectures.

**For The Children**

Never was there a style more becoming or practical for the little ones than the Russian suits. As they can be worn with petticoats or bloomers, the same design will serve for the little man as for the little woman. Many a sensible mother, whose aim is the proper development of her children, ignores Mrs. Grundy, and dresses her little daughter in one of these frocks with bloomers that give her the same freedom for athletic sports as her brother enjoys. The most inexperienced can, with the aid of an accurate pattern, fashion these little garments without any trouble. Made up of ecru linen, having shields, cuffs, belt and the little touches of

trimming of stitched white linen, the dress will be serviceable and easily laundered. For cold weather wear, serge or cheviot of plain colors, with the reverse collar, cuffs and belt of a contrasting color, would be very satisfactory.

Little girls, from the age of 5 to 14 years, wear Eton coats and skirts, the coat having a broad sailor collar, the sleeves made leg-o'-mutton, with stitching at the wrist. It is very simple to make even by the inexperienced home seamstress. The little maiden may also wear the blouse, with bishop sleeves, perfectly plain, or elaborately trimmed, though simplicity is the most popular style of children's clothes. The little apron, with seams only under the arm, with straps over the shoulders, is again worn; it may be made of holland cloth, linen, gingham, calico, percale, or any suitable wash goods, as it is designed primarily to protect the dress.

For many reasons, a white guimpe is the most effective dress for a child, as the parts easily soiled—the sleeves and chest—may thus be changed often. These may be worn with skirt and bretelles, or suspenders, or with sleeveless, low-necked waists.

With plenty of aprons and serge or mohair dresses, the laundry work of the school girl will be much lessened.

**Query Box**

Janet.—Lustrous white mohair washes beautifully and does not soil easily. It is suitable for blouses for office wear.

Helen G.—If the lady you call on meets you at the door, do not hand her your card unless you are unknown to her. If you wish her to have the card as a souvenir of your visit, place it on the table when leaving.

Daisy W.—For full information as to the plants mentioned, write to Geo. W. Park, LaPark, Lancaster county, Pa. I do not think either would be satisfactory as a winter window plant.

Country Girl.—A shirt waist suit is a skirt and shirt waist of the same material; a skirt and waist suit, is one having a skirt of one material and waist of another; or both may be alike, the waist being lined and boned. A two-piece suit is a skirt and coat or jacket.

Jessie.—To lengthen the skirt for your daughter, make a yoke out of the sleeves and good parts of the waist; edge where the yoke joins with narrow velvet ribbon. For the dress which is only worn under the arms, make a bolero jacket of some harmonizing material.

Ada S.—No married woman can afford to accept attentions such as you mention from any man except her husband; no girl can accept attentions from a married man without compromising her character. Of course, these attentions may be "harmless and innocent" in intention, but gossips do not consider them so, and they serve to cheapen the woman who accepts them.

A. M. H.—The preserved citron of commerce is made from the fruit of a tree which grows in tropical countries. The citron melon can not be made into sweatmeats "just like it," but makes a nice preserve. I give you directions in "Requested Recipes."

A Mother.—For the stains on the velvet from oily candy, it would be best to take it to a professional cleaner. If you desire to take the risk, try gasoline, rubbing carefully with a sponge moistened in the fluid; or sponge carefully with a suds made of pure white castile soap and tepid water, sponging the suds out with clear water. If the pile needs raising, hold it, underside down, over the spout of a teakettle of boiling water. It should not be made wet in sponging.

Alice C.—Here is the formula you ask for. It is certainly harmless and inexpensive. One tablespoonful of

common white wheaten flour, wet with water to the consistency of thick cream; rub firmly and gently all over the neck and face, and then immediately apply dry flour, rubbing thoroughly; then bathe with warm water, dry, dust with raw oatmeal, and the face will be soft and fresh and clean. For freckles, nothing is better than equal parts of lemon juice, glycerine and rosewater, applied to the face after the bath. (2) Try the olive oil for the yellow color. Beauty of the "warranted to wash" sort will come best from within.

Address Wanted—Will L. J. R., who asked for means of reducing enlarged finger joints, please send address to Home Department, this office? I have a letter for him.

**Hardy Bulbs**

Do not forget that right now is the time to order your hardy bulbs, whether for indoor or outdoor planting. If you have never planted bulbs, you have missed much of the pleasures of life. Bulbs are not difficult to grow, but they must be given the "conditions" which they require. They should be planted as soon as received from the florist, who will not begin sending them out before the middle of September. If you have failed to prepare a bed for them, the bulbs should be put in the cellar, or some other cool, dark place until you are ready to plant them. To prepare the bed, dig up the ground in the driest, sunniest place in your yard, to the depth of at least a foot; work the soil over until all the lumps are worked out of it; add to it a liberal supply of old, well-rotted manure, cow-manure is best, but any kind must be well-rotted, or it will ruin your bulbs. If the soil is heavy clay, lighten it by adding sharp sand and pieces of grass-turf, and mix all together well. Do not put the bed where the water will stand on it, for this will be bad for the plants. At least six inches of waste rubbish, such as old boots, shoes, pieces of brick, broken crockery, or the like, will insure good drainage, and help to lift the bed above the low line. When you order your bulbs, ask the florist to send you his bulb catalogue. He will usually do so without asking, but it will do no harm to make the request. You will find many valuable hints as to planting and cultivating in the catalogue. After you have planted the bulbs, there is nothing further to do, until freezing weather, when you should cover the beds with litter from the barn, and this must be left on the beds until the tops of the bulbs push through in the spring, when it may be pulled away a little from the plant to assist in its growth.

Nothing will repay you for a little care so surely as a few pots of bulbs, to be brought into the living room at blooming time in the spring. Large-sized bulbs should be selected for the potted ones, as the large ones give finer blooms.

**About Aprons**

Why do many girls dislike to wear aprons? A gingham apron made with a band to fit the waist, with bib and shoulder straps, is pretty and becoming when nicely fitted, and somehow, every boy and man seems to have a weakness for seeing a woman or girl in an apron; perhaps because it suggests cooking, and we all know "the surest way to a man's heart," etc. An apron will save a good dress and hide an old one, and, in any case, will save laundering the dress too often. All sorts and kinds of designs and materials are used for aprons; pretty colored ones, rounded at the corners, with ruffles all around for afternoon wear or light work; white, prettily trimmed ones for piazza work; plain ginghams with a big pocket for

the house work, and great, gown-like ones for covering the whole dress, to be slipped on over one's costume, while getting the tea ready for serving when entertaining.

**The Matured Family**

In these days when women do not seek to marry, and when men find single blessedness most desirable, the question of how to preserve harmony in the matured family is important. It is a far easier matter to preserve happiness in a growing family which is elastic and buoyant and busy with its own diversions. But with maturity and age each character hardens, the personal tastes and opinions become fixed, and toleration for others is often lacking because each member of the family feels without admitting it that the very existence of the other members limits his or her possibilities. Not only do the members feel this, but it is actually true. As a case in point, one most attractive woman literally and unconsciously lost touch with her friends by surrendering herself to her family. Those who found her most congenial could not find her sisters so, and while, year after year, she struggled to retain her friends as well as her family, she could not fail to see the breach widening, when, if she had chosen to live apart from her family, the success she so well deserved would have surely been hers. Her less charming sisters dragged her down, depriving her of the happiness of companionship they could not enjoy.—Exchange.

**DEAD SEA FRUIT**

"Did you have a good time at the wedding?"  
"Not very," replied Miss Passay. "I got quite interested in a young man who seemed to have just lovely manners, and really—but oh, pshaw! What's the use talking about it? After it was all over I learned that he was a detective who had been hired to watch the presents."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**GET POWER**

**The Supply Comes From Food**

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skillfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer.

"From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed. All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 pounds, my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. The Grape-Nuts food did it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A ten days trial will show anyone some facts about food.

"There's a reason."

**AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY**  
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children white teething. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.