## GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Giances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Pro-Restful to Wearled Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York corr-spondence: ACH summer brings some one



adopting it. But the expense can be much lessened by making the colored silk lining a separate petticoat, when it will be available for some transparent gown. For instance, a grass linen over blue is very pretty, and over the same blue petticoat, with its two or three silken ruffles, a black lawn will go. Let the lawn be sprayed with flowers-forget-me-nots, perhaps, with pretty green stems. The bodice will have to have blue lining for itself, but the skirt is all ready. Trim the lawn with a lot of little frills and edge each frill with rows of narrow apple green ribbon. Tie the bodice with ribbon and let the neck be bound with apple green. You will have a very dressy rig and no one will suspect that your silk petticoat is doing



SUPERIOR TO ENVIOUS CRITICISM

is a good investment anyway, for it giove for tailor-made use is still a deep ant to remember that the moth always is a possible gown for the house in all red, closed with two buttons or fastenseasons and may be worn over black. You are almost sure to have a plain black silk or satin dress skirt in your wardrobe that will do though unless the black lawn is well brightened up with frills and narrow ribbon as suggested, it will be dull looking.

Keeping this pettleoat-for-two-skirts idea in mind, a dress like that in this first picture will prove possible to women that would regard it as too expens ive, were its skirt's lining a permanent part of it. This linen has a dell cate blue and pink stripe and is made into a plain skirt. The surplice front of the skirt is of plain linen, fastens invisibly at the side and is bordered with bands of linen embroidery. The wrists of the drooping sleeves show the same and a band of it gives the belt. Pink ribbon is used for the stock collar and for the bow that finishes it at the back. With the skirt's blue lining made as a petticoat, it can be made to do much service in the manner described, and by means of it a small wardrobe will seem to be much larger.

The separate line skirt is as much in evidence this year as the duck was last season. Do remember that linen should be shrunk before making, and watch the great bargain linen skirt wery closely. Linen skirt and loose blouse are worn with white duck tack et, and the effect is voted good. A good many mongrel looking rigs are being turned out in linen, with revers of openwork, etc. Critics declare that a strictly good taste demands that tailor and milliner styles should be



DE MOHAIR AND TAFFETA pt separate, but this rule is broken

great many women that devote care to their dress. No many of it are seen that one of worthy of a place in these pic- setting an undertakur.

separate linen skirt topped by a highwrought bodice of blue organdie. The latter has a pleated yoke, and underneath it there is a vest of bluet After having seen as pretty a costume

As a novel contrast with dark gowns,



SLEEVES AND REVERS OF TAFFETA.

other experience that should teach and edges and ironing with a hot iron women not to go in for novelty effects. This will destroy both moth and eggs unless they have a basis of good taste This method is not effectual with mo now the first named are correct enough, time, and steamed on the wrong side most any woman to consider such a far as the arm can reach with hot caybodice as that of the third sketch, enne tea. Also wipe the edge and bind out of reach, just because of its ten hard before renailing. Some recomrhinestone buttons, each with a tur- mend sprinkling salt around the sides a chemisette of pleated linen. Revers. tract too much moisture, cuffs and edges of the bodice are fingathered mousseline de sole.

duty with two gowns. A black lawn deavors to other matters. The stylish tack from the underside. It is import-A bright, raw, tan yellow is also worn but is not so pretty, and a white glove is so soft a kid that it has no shape



and for that reason is all the more

unbecoming to the hand. bodice that last fall or winter would have fastened with buttons certainly not smaller than silver dollars is next presented, and was found in brown cheviot. Jake the last one pictured, its characteristics date back to the time of Louis XV., its ripple basque being slashed at the sides, and the wide revers coming from plaid taffeta. Its vest is garnished with embroidered tuile disposed in jabots on each side. and the sleeves are made entirely of the taffeta. With this bodice was worn a plain skirt of the cheviot. To relieve the plainness of such a skirt or to point the severity of a tailor rig, it

is a common trick to wear a gorgeous Billiard cloth green will be one of the stylish colors next winter and already it is shown in beautifully soft crepes. A flexible nun's veiling in this brilliant shade may safely be purchased now, and an excellent method for employing it is depicted in the artist's final contribution here. The bodice is enriched with applique white lace, books in front and is lined with black taffeta for the body and stock collar, the remainder with white taffets. The latter also serves as the foundation for the high girdle of white mousseline de sole and for the short elbow sleeves. which are profusely decorated with white mousseline. The skirt is plain.

Getting his work in a country doctor cent stamp, and the other, laying had a romance in his life.

Liquide Which Are Repugnant to the Destroyer of Woolen Goods.

Carpets were never cheaper nor betnainsook. Embroidered batiste trims for than now, but until times are better epaulettes, revers and basque, and a we shall have to take care of old carwhite leather belt encircles the waist. pets. The moth is the great enemy to be fought and defeated. There are as this, it is hard to criticise it adverse, efficacious remedies. One is to steep ly, and so its type multiplies despite one-fourth of a pound of cayenne peptwo drachms of strychnia powder. Prices of fanciful belts have taken Strain and pour this into a shallow vesa numble, but the pretty narrow white sel, such as a large tinned fron milk leather belt, with the buckle leather pan. Holl the carpet up and set each covered, is in too good taste to be set end alternately in this mixture for ten aside and will be worn all summer, minutes, or long enough to insure the saturation of its edges for about an inch. Do this after beating the carpet. The ends should be likewise treated. Be sure the carpet is dry before tacking down, as the wet poison might injury the fingers while tacking. When done with the liquid throw where it possibly cannot harm anybody, or bottle and label for future use, marking it "Carper moth poison." This preparation will not stain the carpet nor corrode metals in contact with the carpet.

Another mixture calls for one pound of quassia chips, one-fourth of a pound of cayenne pepper, steeped in two gal- Justin McCarthy's newest literary above.

When the carpet to be treated is not to be taken up, spray ends, edges, margins and corners with an atomizer. Perhaps two or three applications might be better than one with the atomizer.

The carpet moth loves the bindings and margins of a carpet. Ingrains or three-plys may be treated successfully while down by wringing a cloth out of it is in less favor, which is only an- hot water, laying it over the bindings and practical use. Rhinestone buttons quettes or other heavy carpets, as the and ornaments, too, have suffered a heat will not sufficiently penetrate drop in price that foretells a short life them, besides which, ironing injures for them, though buttons of modest the pair of velvets; still, the tacks can size will outlast the big buttons and be drawn occasionally and the carpet showy ornaments by a long time. Just laid over on its edge, one side at a and can be had at prices that enable. Then wipe the floor under the carpet as which six months ago would have been lings of carpet with a hot rag, rubbing quoise center. It is cut in Louis XV. of the room before nathing down the style from mode colored mohair, fitted sides of the carpet, but this seems in back, loose in front and opens over wrong because the salt will surely at-

Be on the lookout for the Buffalo car ished with taffeta and its collar is of pet beetle as early in the year as Feband fit a great deal better than did the has a particular love for the blossoms chamois glove of some years ago. It of the spirea. It is a good plan, where is worth noticing that gloves of good the moths are unusually bad to saturquality and standard shape cost a lot ate the floor with benzine, or preferaless than they used to, and those en- bly, we think, with spirits of turpentine terprising men and women that for which is not so inflammable nor volamerly profited by smuggling fine gloves the, and then lay newspapers down into the country have turned their en- under the carpet. This prevents an ateggs and larvae, and is really the best

thing with which to circumvent them. Corrosive sublimate and alcohol in the proportions of sixty grains of the former to one pint of the latter is useful for treating the edges of the seams of the carpet where the pest is bad, but the poison is so deadly that great caution is required in its use, especially where bables are around.

The moths deposit their eggs in the early spring. This, therefore, is the season to put away furs and woolen goods for the summer. It is not the moth, but the larvae, that does the harm. Thoroughly beat the goods with a rattan and air them for several hours in the sunlight if possible. Furs should be carefully combed. Wrap up in a newspaper perfectly tight. If this work is done properly there will be no need of an air-tight chest or cedar chest. Moths do not have any fear of cedar or moth balls, but they will not go through paper or cotton textiles. In deed, a cotton bag or other wrapping is just as good as paper. Once a month take out the goods and examine them in the sunlight and give a good beating. When the moths are not so bad, as in some seasons and locations, this monthly inspection may not be pecessary But this is really the fur dealers' so cret of preserving their stock. Camphor is bad for furs, as it impairs their beauty by turning them light. Camphor may be sprinkled among the woolens, but secure wrapping in paper or cotton is good enough. The above method may be used to preserve feathers also. Good Housekeeping.

He Sold His Stamps. There is a postmaster in a little town not far distant who is noted for the amount of authority he is inclined to show in trivial matters. A short time ago a business man of the place appeared before the stamp window of the office and demanded 300 1-cent stamps, for which he laid down an equal number of pennies. Here was friends. a good chance for the authoritative gentleman, and with a view of teaching his importance he picked twentyfive pennies from the heap, handed out twenty-five stamps and shoved the rest of the money to the would be buyer with the remark that pennies were not legal tender there in amounts

of more than 25 cents. Expostulation was in vain, the postmaster cited the law in the case and that seemed to settle it. With a maliclous gleam in his eye the buyer swept the remaining pennies into his pocket and mildly inquired: "I suppose I can get a one-cent stamp here for a penny. |can't I?" "Certainly," said the man At the window. "Then give me a oneent stamp," said the other, laying

tures, and it comes next. Here is the FIGHTING MOTHS IN CARPETS. him, and be demanded another and and THE FARM AND HOME come in in the meantime, and were impatiently waiting their turn at the window, but the obdurate buyer kept MATTERSOFINTEREST TO FARMon buying one-cent stamps on the installment plan. Seeing determination in the face of the other, the postmaster offered to arbitrate, but it was of no It Will Pay Any Farmer to Note Acavail He continued to buy as long as his money lasted, and triumphantly all that envious ones can say against per in one gallon of water, then adding departed amid the approving smiles of the crowd.-Mount Morris (Mich.) Union.



words.

Sir Walter Besant never wants to use a typewriter. He rewrites his manulector of autographs.

lons of water, strained and used as undertaking is a popular biography of Gladstone. The work has already been sold, although it is scarcely begun.

Charles Dickens, even in the zenith effectively has been the trouble. of his fame, was never to be seen at the houses of the great; and with the ex- used for a few years, and for the most ception of Lord Lansdowne and the part abandoned. Deep plowing has Baroness Burdett-Coutts he owned no been tried, with the result of a crop intimate friendships among the "upper failure for one or two years, or until \$45TE

reached completion we are reminded manuring. by an interesting study in Macmillan's The best and at the same time the Shepherd.

It is well known that Wilkle Collins cluded. was addicted to heavy doses of opium. the earth cannot be measured, but its thus finding relief from the exeruciating pain of gout in his eyes, but new light is thrown on his work by Mary Anderson's statement in her memoirs that he told her that the last part of "The Moonstone" was written waile under the influence of the drug and tempts downward the roots of other that he afterward did not recognize it as his work.

much before the public mind owing to All it needs is clover seed sown early ruary and March; look out for them on the completion of his historical re- and covered in time. Large buttons seem to have forsaken the windows and window sills, and mance, has a very curious aversion to Watch this process going on this bodices for gloves, where they are over all woolen clothing not in frequent allowing any one to see him write. He summer; examine the clover roots a proportionately as large as any seen use. The moth has a special liking for thinks out what he is going to say while month or two months, six months and on bodices last winter. Two-button red carpet. But the pest comes also smoking or knocking the billiard balls eighteen months old; dig down and see white chamois gloves, with very large later in the year, being sometimes about, and then commits his work to for yourself how far they go; find out pearl buttons, are the height of style. brought into the house in flowers. It paper in private on some occasion in what sind of soils they go deepest: when there is no one near to see him; compare the expense of this with that so that even his most intimate friends of the subsoil plow and the labor, and have never beheld him at his writing remember that the subsoil plow can table. This was a peculiarity of Sir go at best but a few inches, while the Walter Scott also, who used to rise at clover plant reaches down one, two, 4 in the morning, and do his literary three and even nine feet into the subwork while the members of his house- soil - Correspondence Country Gentlehold were still in bed.

Rudyard Kipling and Frank R. with you over there when we get you ly digested. This creates the tempta-

humiliated by an eminent Scotch surand wrapped up in his business. Tennyson had occasion to go to him at one time to consult him in regard to some affection of the lungs. Years afterward he returned on the same errand. On being announced he was annoyed to find that the professor had no recollection of his name or face. He mentioned the fact of his former visit, but still the professor seemed not to know who he was. But when the professor had put his ear to the poet's chest and listened to the sound that the old ailment had made chronic he at once exclaimed: "Ah, I know you now! I remember you by your lung!" And Tennyson was the poet-laurente.

Man Must Stay In.

A very curious custom in Seoul, the capital of Corea, is the law which makes it obligatory for every man to retire to his home when the huge bronze bell of the city has proclaimed it to be the hour of sunset and the hour closing the gates. No man is allowed in the streets after that hour under pain of flogging; but the women are allowed to go about and visit their

Shoots for a Living,

Miss Winnie Simpson, of Garfield, Wash, makes quite a snug amount of pin money by shooting squirrels. She handles a gun to better effect than many of the men in that region, her average being thirty squirrels a day. She also distinguished herself lately by winning the first prize in an oratorical contest open to both sexes,

Ha! Ha! Tommie-What is a tailor's goose

Pop-I suppose it is what he makes

duck trousers on .- Yonkers Statesman.

ER AND HOUSEWIFE.

curately the Value of the Clover Plant-Use Judgment in Feeding Should Organize and Educate.

Clover as a Subsoiler.

Some of the most successful farmers of my acquaintance seed down every field of grain with clover, considering that the pasture and manural value of clover plowed under, of fields not left for meadow, well pays for the clover | cover to it, and set it where hogs have

Study the clover plant. It will pay any farmer to note more accurately Consh Doyle scorns the typewriter than he has done the peculiar habits of and makes all his copy with pen and the clover plant-its long tap-root, its ink. His average day's work is 1,500 ability to stand dry weather when once established, its tenderness in loose soils before it is well rooted, its small nod- Dairyman. ules upon the roots, through which it script three or four times. He is a colpecially its efficiency as a subsoiler. Every farmer knows that a hard pan under his farm means grief to him and his, and that before the farm can be made profitable, this hard pan must be broken up; but how to do it cheaply and

Subsoll plows have been invented. the lower soil had been sweetened by How may great books have never exposure to min and frost, or by heavy

on "Unfinished Books." Among the cheapest subsoller we know of is clover works referred to are Spenser's "Fairy roots. The hard pan will not grow, but Queen," Buckle's Alstory of Eng in ordinary farming sections where land," Racon's "Instauratio Magna," there is sufficient rainfall to grow cloand "New Atlantis," Gray's "Agrip ver, there is no subsoiler so cheap and pina," Kent's "Hyperion," Byron's effective as clover roots. The clover "Don Juan," and Ben Jonson's "Sad root bores downward by night as well as by day, Sabbath and holidays in-

This silent force which honeycombs work is none the less effective. It makes a place for itself in life and in death; it makes a place for the air, that most perfect instrument in breaking up the most impervious subsoil. Not only that, but it fertilizes the air space, and thus plants and grasses. What subsoil plant works so easily and is so cheap in his Mark Twain, who is just now very construction and efficient in operation?

mar.

Judgment in Feeding.

Stockton met each other at a reception | Most of the ills that cows and other The latter informed domestic animals suffer are due to the famous Englishman that he seri-ously contemplated a visit to India. course, that the product of the cow in 'I'm glad to hear it," exclaimed Kip- quantity, if not in quality, is dependling, enthusiastically. "You see," he ent on the amount of good, nutritious went on, "I know just what we'll do food which can be eaten and thoroughaway from your friends and family. tion to feed too much and too rich food. We'll Jure you out into the jungle and. This clogs the digestive organs and have you seized and bound by our frequently injures them permanently. trusty wallahs. We'll have you turned It requires skill in feeding to give over on your back and get one of our enough and not too much. There are biggest elephants to stand over you peculiarities of individual cows that with its forefoot poised above your have also to be considered. It is not head. Then I'll say in my most in always the largest cow that will eat sinuating way: "Come, now, Stock- and digest the most; but we think it ton, which was it-the Lady or the can be safely said that no cow was ever good for much for either milk or Alfred Tennyson was once greatly butter if she was a delicate feeder. The best cow is sure to have a ravengeon and professor in Edinburgh Uni. one appetite, and needs to be stinted versity who was entirely devoted to sometimes in her feed to prevent her from eating more than is good for her.

Educate, Agitate, Organize.

We have printed recently several statements of successful co-operative efforts among farmers. They show that it is possible to unite; that when once united farmers must stay united to derive benefits therefrom and that benefits do certainly come. We must not think because our neighbor differs in politics or religion from us that his intentions are not just as good and honorable as our own. We live at the end of the great century of civilization and should be removed from the preindices of the dark ages. Every other but our own occupation is united and seems to prosper on account of it, even in these times of depression. If farmers intend to succeed they must keep up with the spirit of the times, use their intelligence, read agricultural papers (the news of our profession) and unite to protect their own interests.-Farm and Home.

Charcoal for Hogs.

When Theodore Louis was in Massa chusetts telling institute audiences how to make swine husbandry pleasant and profitable he urged a free use of charcoal and salt to be kept in reach of the animals. This is how he prepares the coal and other condiments.

First we take good care of at least 200 bushels of corn cobs so as to burn them into charcoal. This is done in the following manner: Dig a hole in the ground handy to your bog house, four or five feet deep, one foot in diameter in bottom and five on top, cone shape; have a sheet fron cover large enough to cover this and project about six inches over the edge of the pit. Start a fire in bottom of pit with shavings and add by degrees a bushel of cobs, wait until they are well aglow, then add three or Every man who has hoped for a lot four bushels; when they are nglow, add of things that never came to pass has more and continue until the pit is round;

If they burn faster on one side, lift them on opposite side with a pole. When all seem well aglow, cover the hole with the sheet from and seal the edges with earth. Next morning take out the charcoal. If well done there will be twelve bushels. Put them in spare salt barrels and break them with shovel when filling the barrels.

Take six bushels of this charcoal fua large box or on a floor, add one bushel of hardwood ashes, eight pounds of salt and mix thoroughly. Then dissolve one and one-fourth pounds copperas in a large pail of warm or hot water sprinkle this on the above with sprinkling pot, but he sure and mix as one sprinkles so as to evenly distribute it. Then make a self-feeding box with free access to it. Stake it down so hogs cannot rub it over. See to it occasionally that contents follow down, so hogs can get it, and my word for it the hogs will get away with it before you are ready to refill. The spare coal should be kept under shelter.-Heard's

Shallow Plowing for Corn.

In plowing for corn the more shallow the furrow is made so as to get the sod turned under and enough loose earth brought to the surface to make a seed bed, the better will be the early growth and generally the crop also when it is matured. Corn roots love warmth, and in sod ground the soil which lies beneath the sod roots cannot be got immediately in condition to cut unless it is plowed shallow. When the prairies were first broken, the sod was extremely tough, and it could only be plowed very shallow, and that with much difficulty both for men and teams. But it was found that this sod corn plowed very shallow was better than when two or three teams were put on, and the furrow turned deeply, so as to keep the grass roots from growing up through it again. Many Eastern farmers have learned the same fact. A clover ley will bear to be plowed somewhat deeper, but there is no advantage in this for the corn erop. If the corn roots need to go down deeper, they can, and will follow in the humus formed by rotting clover roots that have penetrated to the subsoil. A wellcultivated corn field in our Eastern. States rarely suffers from drought. When the crop is shortened by dry weather at earing time it usually means that the soll was not cultivated often enough while the corn was small, so as to keep in the soil all the moisture that falls in summer rains, which are usually sufficient to make a good corn crop.-American Cultivator.

Land for Fruit Growing. In setting out an orchard extremely rich soil is neither profitable nor to be desired if it could be made rich without expense. Most young orchards in the first few years grow too fast and make wood at the expense of fruit. If the farmer thinks the soil not rich enough, he is apt to manure the young trees with stable manure. This only makes matters worse. What is needed in most long-cultivated lands is a larger supply of the mineral fertilizers that promote fruit production. It is often argued that the orchards on newlycleared land which were set when the country was new and its soil unimpaired were for many years very productive Rut the conditions were different in those early days. The burning of brush and often of the trunks of trees on the land where they grew, filled the soil full of potash with enough phosphate added to supply the needs of fruit. Use mineral fertilizers as liberally as they were used when the for ests were felled and burned, and our

rich enough for profitable orcharding. Fattening Calves. The butcher always insists, when his opinion is asked, that the fattened calf must be allowed to suckle its dam, instend of being fed. In this way it not only gets new milk, but it gets it warm. and also more slowly than when the calf has learned to drink. In this way the calf mixes more saliva with its milk, and that makes it more easily digested. But if the fattening calf is fed new milk as warm as it comes from the cow, and through a rubber tube with small aperture, so as to let the milk come slowly, it will thrive just as well as if it suckled, and it will be better for the cow. The fact that the calf gets its milk more slowly than it would be

milked tends to dry up the cow, and

this tendency is increased if towards

the last the calf stops sucking and

leaves a little of the last milk, which is

always the richest, in the udder.

exhausted grain fields would be amply

Live Willows as Fence Posts. A willow stake pushed into the soil in early spring, while it is yet moist from the effects of winter freezing and thawing, will almost certainly grow, and after two or three years it will be come enough of a tree to serve as a post for attaching wire to it for a fence. We have known many farmers who construct their roadside fences in this way, often planting the trees close enough together so that a fourteen or sixteen foot board may be natled to the living posts after they have attained sufficient size. By cutting off the top every two or three years the fence may be kept from shading the road or field too much.

Whole Oats for Horses.

There is always some waste from feeding whole oats, though as they are less liable to pack in the horse's stomach, whole outs are preferred by many horsemen. But when the horse's teeth get poor, the whole out, not being masticated, is frequently voided as unbroken as when it entered the animal. and will grow when placed under favorable conditions. In such case it can do very little good. It requires more labor to cut and mix meal and cut hay, but it will always pay, not only in the saving of feed, but in the greater amount of work it will enable horses to perferm.