

Your Corner



Handkerchief Kimono.

Handkerchiefs as material for garments of various sorts are continually growing in demand, but are never more attractive than when made up into a kimono such as the one illustrated. Those used for the model are of white Japanese silk with border of blue silk dotted with white, but there are innumerable ones from which a choice can be made. Those of linen with borders are pretty and always launder satisfactorily, and dealers are also showing a considerable variety woven specially for purple.



Design by May Mantor.

Poses of the sort. The handkerchiefs are joined on indicated lines and are so adjusted as to form deep points in fronts, back and sleeves, while the neck edges are turned over to give a collar effect. To make the kimono for a woman of medium size will require five handkerchiefs 20 inches square or, if preferred, it can be made from material with applied banding, in which case $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 22, 27 or 32 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards of banding will be required.

The Juliet Cap.

For dressy occasions there is no prettier ornament above the girlish face than the Juliet cap, familiar to every admirer of Shakespeare's heroine.

This dainty garniture is especially effective with the low style of hair-dressing now in vogue, particularly when the hair is gathered in a net at the nape of the neck.

The cap is not a cap in the strictest sense of the word, but a net woven from gold threads, or tiny gold beads, studded with small gems; or it can be made from small pearls, rhinestones or other gems. Beads, pearls or other gems should be exceedingly small, so that the general effect of the mesh is gauzy and light.

The cap is worn directly on the crown of the head, and droops gracefully toward the back. When a curl is worn over the shoulder, it is sometimes followed by loops and ends of the pearls.

Lace for Ankles.

A pair of lace medallions, left over from the summer frock, can be put to excellent use in trimming stockings to match the gown.

For instance, with a pongee gown piped with lace medallions, a plain pair of tan hosiery stockings were made very smart by the use of lace medallions, one just above each instep.

They were first applied on the stockings with silk thread, in very fine stitches, then the hosiery beneath was cut away, and then edges of the stocking buttonhole stitched closely and finely to the wrong side of the medallion. Worn with brown suede shoes, they gave a dainty finishing touch to the costume.

Told in Her Boudoir

Tortoise shell is the newest shade of brown.

Sleeves widen and shorten as the summer comes on.

Silks strown with mauve orchids are simply exquisite.

The modern raincoat tips the scales at less than one pound.

A small collar finishes the neck of many fashionable jackets.

Net ruchings, very fine, are smarter than those made of chiffon.

Forget-me-nots are among the very charming hat trimmings.

Sleeves are as elaborate as ever and still bouffant below the elbow.

Silver, especially antique, is among the smart metals for buckles.

The 1830 or French blouse is the latest idea in black taffeta coats.

Embroidered muslin picture hats are among the pretty lingerie hats.

Circular skirts, cut in three or more sections, are among the latest models.

Street Costume of Mistral Voile.

Voile in its fashionable varieties really leads the fashionable procession in the spring and early summer gowns. The mistral voile has a coarse canvas weave with a rough, crepe surface, and lends itself well to decorative purposes. The little Eton opens with a roll shawl collar over the Hagerie blouse, a narrow black and gold braid being effectively used for trimming. The skirt is cut

Late Ideas for Costumes That Have the Sanction of the Smart Set—Juliet Cap a Favorite Form of Headgear.

with double effect, the upper portion pointing in front, tablier fashion, and rounding up shapely to the back. A deeply kilted flounce applied beneath a double band of braid gives the correct flare at the foot, this being maintained by a narrow band of princess haircloth on the drop skirt or petticoat.

Making Perfect "Noodles."

Nothing puzzles the amateur cook quite as much as the contrariness of "noodles." Sometimes they mix up nicely so they can be rolled and cut in full perfection, at other times they turn into a sticky, soggy mass, utterly impossible. An infallible rule is to fill one-half the shell of the egg used with cold water and then beat or "fold" in only as much flour as can be absorbed. Put enough on a molding board and rolling pin to prevent adhering, and the result will be a smooth, brittle paste which can be shredded without any difficulty.

Summer Piazza Gowns.

For elaborate summer toilets all the gauzes and their weaves of wool and silk are called into play. Chiffon cloth, mousseline, voile, veiling, chiffon louisine and messaline are this season's leaders.

Messaline and chiffon louisine have both been brought out in a host of exquisite effects.

Among the thin louisines checked changeable surfaces cannot be provided by the manufacturer fast enough.

In chiffon there are stunning patterns combining wide satin stripes and big discs made up of graduated polka dots. The flowered cotton nets have had a big sale and will be aired later on summer verandas. These, like all the nets, are made over an interlining of net which veils the silk foundation.

Colored nets are used for filmy frocks for both old and young women. A frock of this kind seen lately had a skirt of organza veiled with net, over which the outer skirt hung. All were of the same delicate shade of rose pink.



A SMART LITTLE COAT.

Rub all rusty places on iron with kerosene oil.

Wicker seats and back of chairs are easily cleaned with salt and water.

Varnished woodwork can be easily cleaned and brightened with crude oil.

Any brickwork rinsed off with ammonia and water and then carefully dried will be wonderfully brightened by the process.



A few drops of alcohol rubbed on the inside of lamp chimneys will remove all trace of greasy smoke when water alone is of no avail.

Alcohol rubbed into a carpet will effectually remove a varnish stain. This should be done after the carpet has been taken up and shaken.

White Pongee With Lace.

White, or bleached, pongee is one of the novelties of the season and is



Design by May Mantor.

charmingly dainty and effective. The very pretty gown illustrated shows the material trimmed with applique of cream Venetian lace and finished with frills of the softer Lierre in the same shade. The combination of tones is a satisfactory one, as well as a fashionable one, and the material lends itself to tucks with singular success. The blouse is made over a fitted foundation and closed invisibly at the center front, but, when made of muslin or other washable fabric, can be left unlined and also allows a choice of long or elbow sleeves. The skirt is cut in seven gores, the front one being extended to form a yoke at sides and back. It is tucked in groups that are stitched to flounce depth and give graceful fullness and flare beneath that point. To make the gown for a woman of medium size will be required: for the blouse, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 21, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide; for skirt, 10 yards 21, 9 yards 27, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide.

WOMEN IN GORGEOUS DRESS.

Costumes of Abyssinians During Times of Festival.

"For downright gorgeousness there is little that can surpass a family party of Abyssinian women bound from one village to another in festival time, notably about Easter, for the Abyssinians are Christians," writes Mr. Broughton Brandenberg, describing the life of the women of Egypt in an article in the June Pearson's—Daughters of the Nile.

"A brilliant, bangle-adorned head-dress is bound over the brow and drawn back to fall down the shoulders. The upper part of the body is clad in a blouse of red and white literally covered with gold and silver ornaments, that are handed down from generation to generation. A short skirt in the same style comes below the knees, and the legs are encased in brilliant colored strips wound tightly about like putters, often beaded and spangled. The feet, usually bare, are variously adorned with toe-rings, ankle bracelets, and other ornaments."

Certain That He Would Win.

"I once knew an old Irishman who would invest his last cent in any kind of a gamble he happened upon against," said Magistrate Cunningham the other day. "One Christmas eve he came home with a ticket entitling him to a chance on a horse and sleigh that were to be raffled off.

"We'll be drivin' out through Fairmount Park th' mornin' like th' big guns, Mary," he announced with pride to his wife.

"Oh, pop, won't that be fine!" chimed in his little son. "You an' me can ride on the front seat, and mom and little Johanna can sit in the back."

"Ye'll be doin' no sich thing!" asserted the old man. "Twill be the back seat fer you, my lad. Yer mother will be on front wit' me."

"I will so!" whined the youngster. "I will so be ridin' on the front!"

"The old man assumed a stern, parental air and took his pipe from his mouth to deliver his final decision.

"Ye'll not, I tell ye," he said. "I'll be havin' no back talk from ye. Git off the sleigh!"—Philadelphia Press.

Nast During the Civil War.

In the June Pearson's Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine gives an account of the remarkable work done by Thomas Nast during the Civil war. His sketches were exaggerations of existing conditions, it is true, but sixty-three was a poor time to investigate. Nast simply used the material that came to his hand, and each resulting picture brought volunteers to the Northern cause. They also brought scores of threatening letters to the Harper office from the infuriated South, and Nast might have been burned at the stake had he been captured during the occasional trips he made to the front. The influence exerted by his pictures was tremendous—President Lincoln himself said near the close of the war, "Thomas Nast was the best recruiting sergeant the Union ever had." Mr. Paine has shown great tact in his handling in this article of what is even yet a sore subject with many of his readers.

J. Forbes Robertson in Hamlet.

"I was persuaded into playing 'Hamlet' six years ago," said Mr. Robertson, in an interview given in the June Talks With Players in Pearson's Magazine. "I was introduced by Sir Henry Irving, who was going abroad, and by others of my friends, and I did so with only about six weeks' preparation. The play ran three months at the Lyceum theater, and could have run longer but for the return of Sir Henry to the play house he had made so famous. I then played 'Hamlet' through Germany and Holland, in Germany playing in the Royal theater. The emperor came on two occasions."

His Heart Upon His Sleeve.

When on fair Maud I look, her eyes of gray,
Her golden head, the thought comes to my mind,
That might I walk beside her all the way,
I would forsake the rest of womankind,
Except, perhaps, sweet Phyllis. 'T would be pain
Never to see her sparkling smile again.

Phyllis has such a charm, somehow unlike
That of all others! When I hear her voice
Strange thrills of rapture through my being strike
I really can't explain it. Yet, for choice,
Gladly would take first place, for beauty, quite—
No man could help but worship her, at sight!

She's not as clever as she might be, true!
There Margaret queens it with her sweet disdain,
Of common, worldly ways, compelling you
To tread, at least in thought, Life's
Inflated plane.
And yet, I question if she'd make a man
As happy as would laughter-loving Nan.

Dear Nan is lightness itself. In sooth
Our souls seem so attuned to one glad key
I've really sometimes felt she is, in truth.
The mate and comrade Nature meant for me!
But these, and like reflections, are too late,
Because—'I've just become engaged to Kate!"

—Town Topics.

British Army Reform.

British army reform proceeds apace. The newest regulations forbid a soldier to wear his cap on the back of his head, even when he is on furlough, to carry cigarettes behind his ears, to put his hands in his pockets or to go without his waist belt.

Missionary Visits Father.

The Rev. S. C. Bartlett, who for the last nine years has been at Tottori, on the Japanese sea, a missionary of the American board, is visiting his father, ex-President Bartlett of Dartmouth College.

POULTRY



Summer Care of Geese.

Geese are very hardy birds, and it is easy to keep them over summer. They should have access to plenty of green forage, plenty of water to drink. The adult birds need no shelter, and can live on grass alone, but they relish a little grain and should be fed a small quantity at least once a day. At night is a good time, after the chickens and turkeys have sought their perches. In late summer or early fall if the drouth dries up the grass geese need a little more grain. One must gauge the feed by the quantity and succulency of the forage. Whole corn will do very well for the grain; that is all we use.

An adult goose seldom dies of any sickness, true, the very old birds drop off, but the per cent of loss is remarkably small with any reasonable care. The flock must be fed grain and vegetables, clover or fodder during the winter and early spring, before there is green forage. The breeding birds should be mated, one male to from one to three females. We put the different matings in separate lots, but they will do very well in flocks of ten to fifteen birds. It is natural for geese to choose but one mate, hence we must not attempt to make one male take too many females or we will not get the best results.

Geese (our experience has been altogether with the pure bred Toulouse) commence to lay early in March in our climate, time depending on weather conditions. A little straw thrown around in odd corners will furnish nesting for the geese. The female makes no attempt to hide her nest or sink away to it; she sits on it in full view, but she covers up the eggs. Robbing her nest has no effect on her, she will not change; she lays about every 36 hours. The eggs should be gathered soon after laying, early in the season, or they will get chilled. Set them on end in a box of sawdust or excelsior in the cellar, or some cool place (not too cold), and keep till ready to set. Some turn the eggs daily, but we do not if they are to be kept only a reasonable time. We set them under chicken hens and rear the goslings with same hens. They hatch in 28 to 30 days; if eggs are kept warm enough 28 days is sufficient. The little goslings should not be fed till they are 48 to 72 hours old; it is no harm to let them nip a little grass or green vegetable tops earlier, as this will not hurt them. For the first week or two feed three or four times a day on a little corn bread soaked and crumbled, or a little chick food made into a mash same as for young chicks. At first they are very dainty and eat very little, but in two or three weeks they are quite ravenous. Always give plenty of drinking water, but not to swim in. Keep them dry; see that they have a good warm coop with a dry board floor and that they are shut up warm and snug at night. After they are ten days old they can be let range about on grass with their mother (whether she be goose or hen) or they can be raised in small board pens by moving them when forage becomes short.

After about three weeks a mash of corn meal, a small quantity of middlings or bran or both is a good addition to the meal and will make a good grain food; feeding two or three times a day, according to size and the ability of the gosling to get forage. Remember a gosling is helpless and tender till it gets its feathers, but with good care and feed every little downy bird can be raised, and, after they are three or four weeks old, one can feed them and rush growth to his heart's content, providing water, forage and grit are at all times accessible.

A good Toulouse gosling will weigh 8 or 9 pounds, while a chick of the same age will weigh from 1 to 2 pounds. No wonder the gosling eats. We have had them gain two pounds each in their ninth week. It is best to get the goslings hatched as early as there is grass for them, as they are safe from the hot dry weather of summer and tough grass; but early birds require attention and must not be exposed to the cold spring rains. We often have the kitchen full of the little fellows in low flat boxes when it rains all day or for two or three days, and then a good tame chicken hen is the most desirable mother. They require lots of care, but when we get a gosling on its feet (they can't walk for about 24 hours after hatching) we count on a fine lustrous goose coming fall, and we seldom miss our count. We feed them all through the summer at least once a day. By Christmas they weigh: females 15 to 20 pounds; males, 18 to 25 pounds.

Mrs. B. F. Hislop,
Iroquois County, Illinois.

The Deadly Chicken-Mite.

During the warm weather we must fight the deadly chicken mite. The hotter the weather the faster they breed. They are death to young chicks, where they can have the chance to infest them, and are even known to kill old tough hens. Often a hen house is swarming with these little pests, and the hens with broods are permitted to hover their chicks in the houses at night. The hens naturally hunt out some place in a corner and collect their broods. Nothing is seen of the mites at that time. But after the chicks have settled down for the night the marauders come out of their hiding places under splinters, boards, roosts and rubbish and swarm

by tens of thousands on the old hens and chicks. They suck their fill of blood and crawl back to their hiding places. In the morning the poultry raiser sees nothing of these insects and pays little attention to the piles of mites hanging like swarms of bees under the roosts. The chicks are so weakened that numbers of them fall down and die and the owner wonders what happened to them. The others, being bled every night, are prevented from growing and become stunted, never recovering from this subjection to mites when they were young. There are different ways of attacking mites, one of which is to wash the hen house with whitewash, and the other is to give it a thorough going over with water in which has been dissolved a great deal of strong soap and a large amount of kerosene.

Cabbages for Sheep.

There may be objections to feeding cabbages to milch cows on account of tainting the milk, but there is no such objection with feeding them to sheep. Cabbages can be easily grown, especially where the soil is a heavy but rich clay. In the discussion of this subject we have heard sheep men say that they could get more money out of their cabbages feeding them to sheep than in any other way. Of course that was in localities where markets were not easy to reach. Where the farmer lives near a railroad and can send his cabbages to Chicago and other big markets at little cost, that way of disposing of them will be more profitable than in feeding them to the sheep. But it must be remembered that where the sheep interests are largest there are few railroads. A large tonnage of cabbages can be grown per acre, and many of our shepherds are finding this a profitable use to make of the ground. The cabbage has this advantage over most of our other green feeds that it can be kept for months and even into the dead of winter if it is properly stored. This is quite an advantage over even rape. The Canadian farmers are taking advantage of this to lay in annually good supplies of cabbages to feed to their sheep during winter, thus keeping their sheep in perfect condition as to their digestive organs. Cabbages can be grown in almost all parts of the country, and they grow best in the cooler sections, where they are most needed for winter food. Their value cannot be figured out from the tables the chemists give us, for their succulence is a valuable thing in itself, but this has no value in the analysis of the chemist.

Light Feeds for Hogs.

Light foods have a particular value for the hogs, possibly for the reason that most hogs get a too concentrated ration. The chemist in figuring out the relative value of roots, fruits and grains, invariably shows that the grains contain large proportions of nutrients and that fruit and roots contain very little. But the roots and fruits have qualities that we have never yet been able to determine and are certainly worth far more than the chemist has been able to discover. There is an action on the general health and thrift of the animal that cannot be computed by weight. Roots and fruits tend to prevent both constipation and indigestion, and are in that quality medicine for the hogs. The time of the year is here when great quantities of wind-fall apples will be ordinarily left on the ground to rot. These should be gathered up and fed to the pigs as soon as the apples get large enough to be succulent. Many of the wormy apples and culls can later be disposed of in the same way. Sugar beets are particularly valuable, as they contain a large amount of saccharine matter, which helps in the fattening. Turnips also will prove of more value to the hogs than their analysis would seem to indicate.

American Milk in Paris.

It is well worthy of note that at a special show of perishable dairy products held as an annex to the Paris Exposition in July, 1900, just outside the city limits, where French producers had every opportunity of exhibiting their goods in the best possible shape (although under unfavorable local conditions after reaching the exhibit) there was a large collection of natural milk and cream, says Henry E. Alvord. But the only samples of these products absolutely free from chemical preservatives and uncooked, which were sweet and palatable after noon of the exhibition day, were from dairies in New York and New Jersey, then eighteen days from the cow! There was also in the United States dairy exhibit natural milk and cream from a farm in central Illinois, in bottles exactly as sent daily to Chicago families, which was only very slightly acid, although twenty days old. It had kept sweet until the day before this show, and even later it was better than the best normal French milk only twelve to twenty-four hours after milking.

Light in the Horse Stables.

The most modern stables are arranged with the idea of giving the horse an abundance of light. In many of these the heads of the horses are toward the outer walls and there is a window in the side of the stable opposite each stall. Light is a factor that makes for good health, and there is little danger of having too much of it. In the summer time these windows are covered with screens and the flies kept out while the summer breezes come in. There are numerous old stables now dark that might be made light by some inexpensive alterations. These should be made as early in the season as possible.

The sire is the potent factor in breeding.