

ally effective. Dusting the inside of the stocking with some toilet powder is also comforting to the foot.

Learning a Trade or Profession

An exchange says: "It is an act of positive cruelty to bring up a girl in such a way that she is totally unprepared to do any one thing well by which she could earn a living. The average girl understands how to cook, sew, and keep house well enough to answer all requirements at home, but she has not the technical knowledge of these things which would enable her to earn money by them. On account of the unexpected turns our lives take, every girl on the farm, or elsewhere, should be taught a means of making a livelihood, even though there should be no need of putting her knowledge into practice at the time, but to be ready, if the time should come, to face the world courageously. To know a trade or profession, and to know it well, gives a girl the right attitude toward the world. She has no need to dread evil days, or to worry about what will become of her should misfortune come to her or to those on whom she may be dependent. She does not feel compelled to marry simply for a home, no matter what her feeling toward the marriage relation. The essentially feminine lines of work pay best in the end for the average girl, but her tastes and abilities should be consulted. Fathers and mothers should regard this matter as a duty—to fit their daughters to be self supporting, under all circumstances."

Fashion Notes

Lace veils, measuring two and a half to three yards in length and twenty-two to thirty inches wide, bordered on all sides with a lace edge woven into the net ground, or with a plaiting of lace, are much worn. The veil may be black, white, or dyed to match the hat or gown, adjusted like any other veil and pinned to the back of the hat. The flowing ends are gathered gracefully and caught to the hair with an ornamental brooch just above the nape of the neck. The ends hang down the back, and the front hangs loose.

For the plaited shirt-waist, the tucks in the fronts may all be stitched to the waist-line, or the group next the arm-hole left free below the yoke depth. The tucks in the back on each side turn toward the center. Sleeves are usually of bishop shaping, with deep or shallow cuff or reversed cuffs for those of short length.

Quillings and shell plaitings of velvet ribbon, an inch and a quarter wide, machine-stitched twice through the center, form a smart trimming when applied in rows around the foot of cloth gowns. The quilling is seen in all materials, from velvet to voile, from cloth to lace or net. In color it may match, tone in, or contrast with the color of the gown, and may be set on in spaced or graduated rows, geometric figures, or in any manner fancied. Fur trimming is seen on the mid-winter gowns, whether they be of cloth, velvet or sheer material. Sable is used in fine lines edging flounces, lace bands, and motifs of hand-embroidery. Chinchilla is applied in band effect on gowns whose delicate gray or pearl tints tone in with its own. Broadtail is smart on gowns of velvet in dark rich coloring and in black. Ermine without tails is used on semi-dress gowns to line turnover collars and flaring cuffs.

Some of the new designs in neck-wear show the pointed effect, others have a round finish, while still others introduce the tab ends which is a much favored design either with three tabs or one. Where round collars are preferred, the modish ones curve sharply upward back of the ears and

are lower at the back, though they often have a moderately pointed or rounded back. The lower edge may have a sharp point at the front, or be straight around. Exquisite hand-work is shown on many of these.

Some beautiful belts are seen, and girdles are a highly important feature in the smart dress, both for day and evening wear, and on cloaks as well as gowns. For house wear, nothing takes the place of the tea-gown; the round length is preferred, and full length bishop-shaped sleeves with deep cuffs or shorter ones with bands are used. Dressing sacks are made a trifle more dressy by the use of the belt. It may be of plain durable material, or something sheer and fine.—Delin-

For the Little Folks

For the school girl, the tucked guimpe and over-blouse or jumper is a very economical combination, as the guimpes may be laundered readily. The jumper style may be sleeveless, or made with sleeve-caps. The surplice blouse-waist is also much liked, the chemisette being attached to one side of the lining and lapping over the closing.

The guimpe-blouse may be tucked to yoke-depth, giving the required fullness below. Suspenders, two on each side, connected with narrow pointed straps at the shoulders, and fastening to a belt at front and back under fancy buttons, may be worn instead of the over-blouse. The belt may be plain or pointed in front.

The practical, which permits the unhampered grace of childhood, is the thing most sought for the little ones, and the Russian dress meets this demand.

The French waist with the long body is still very popular for the little ones; the full, straight skirt is tucked at the bottom, or plain, and groups of perpendicular tucks appear in the body. A sash is usually worn with this dress.

In the straight little frocks for the wee one, effective results are attained by the use of smocking at the top, which controls the fullness to yoke depth, below which it hangs free. An inverted box-plait at the under-arm seam gives added fullness to the skirt.

Patterns for complete sets of baby garments may be had of the paper-pattern agencies, with full directions for material, making, number of garments, etc., which may be as many or few, as plain or elaborate as the purse will allow. The patterns for baby's wardrobe seldom change much, and the distinguishing feature is seen in daintiness of needle-work and quality of material.—Delin-

Bread-Making

In an article from the pen of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, some years before her death, we find the following: "Liebig recommends lime water in bread-making. A quarter of a pound of slacked lime to a gallon of pure rain or distilled water, to be kept in closely-stopped bottles. Two and one-half pints of lime water to nine pounds of flour, he says, will make a sweet, fine-grained, elastic bread of exquisite flavor. Mix the lime-water to the flour before adding the yeast; but the amount will not be all the water needed, and therefore add as much pure water as is required. Liebig claims that the lime gives the wheat a larger amount of bone-making element, and will therefore be more nutritious."

Rice flour or potatoes are combined with flour to take up the moisture and prevent drying out. Rye flour makes a dark bread, but sweet and palatable, retaining moisture longer than wheat flour. Graham bread is made from unbolted wheat, the bran not being

separated from the flour. This coarse flour swells more than the white, in rising, and should not be made as stiff as fine flour dough. It sours more quickly, and requires a hotter oven and longer baking. Gluten is a very important part of flour from wheat, being found only in small quantities in every other kind. Gluten forms the adhesive quality so essential to secure proper fermentation. The more gluten in the flour, the more nutritious it is. The best quality of flour takes up the largest quantity of moisture, and the amount absorbed depends entirely on the quantity of gluten in the flour. In dry weather flour requires more moisture than in wet, and long and faithful kneading will add to the power of absorption without any danger of making the bread too thin.

Yet, when all the rules for making bread have been faithfully followed, it will fail, if not properly baked. Much must be left to "judgment," common sense and experience.

Query Box

S. R.—For information on copy-righting, apply to Copyright Division, Congressional Library, Washington, D. C. Ask for information, and it will be given you.

Mrs. L. D.—Benzoin used freely is not good for the skin. If continued, your face will be a perfect network of fine wrinkles. Peroxide is also bad for the skin.

"E. F. M."—Says her husband is a locomotive engineer, and his working clothes are very hard to get clean because of the oil and grease. Wants to know some method of extracting the grease other than by hard, muscular labor at the washboard.

Amateur—Many magazines, farm journals, floral and other publications want good photographs of outdoor life. Write to any or all; you may strike the right one. I do not know what is paid for them, and each publisher will doubtless have his own price.

Inez C.—I can not recommend any syndicate, as I have had no experience with them. I can give you addresses, if you send stamped, addressed envelope for reply. I do not "sell stories," as such work is editorial, and contracted for beforehand. (2) Have had no experience.

Annie S.—Usually the bride's people pay for the furnishings of the house, but that is a matter which may be settled by the parties and their relatives. The contracting parties may "set up for themselves," or the expenses may be shared by both sides of the new family. Usually it is a "matter of money."

Questioner—An authority on social observances tells us that the card should not be handed to any one on whom you are calling. If a member of the family opens the door for you, you may lay your card on the hall, or other table, as you pass in. If a servant opens the door and informs you that the ladies are at home, you enter immediately, giving him your card as you pass, and enter the parlor without waiting to be asked to do so by the servant. You must never wait in the hall like a messenger. You take a seat across the room—not near the door, and await the entrance of your hostess, and rise to meet her when she enters the room. If the ladies are not at home, give your card to the one opening the door without entering the house.

Discouraged—Your physician will tell you that mind has great influence over matter—that if you persist in thinking you are sick, you will become so. You should resolve that you won't be sick, and fight against the indisposition. "Sickness is sin," you know.

Essie M.—Your letter came too late.

The birthstone for November is the topaz.

E. H. S.—A woman would lay herself liable to prosecution for bigamy if she married before being divorced from a former husband. That she had good cause to leave him must be proven in a court, and the law must set her free.

C. M.—This correspondent sends the following for flux or summer bowel troubles: Pure, raw (not the boiled) linseed oil, for an adult, one large tablespoonful every time the bowels move; for a child, a teaspoonful will do. Two to four doses will effect a cure, and the oil is harmless.

W. L. K.—If the tuberoses has bloomed once, throw it away. It will not bloom a second time. (2) If the beans are for seed, put them in glass fruit jars, drop a lump of gum camphor in with them, and seal. Or a piece of flannel saturated with turpentine may be put in with them. If in bulk, put them in boxes or kegs and lay on the top of them a piece of flannel nearly large enough to cover them, saturated with turpentine. Another remedy advised is to scatter freshly dug sassafras roots through the beans, peas or corn. Thank you for kind words.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty

Costs Nothing to Try

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Send your name and address today for a free trial package and see for yourself. F. A. Stuart Co., 56 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.