

PASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

Negligee With Round Yoke.
Tasteful negligees are among the desirable things of life of which no woman ever yet had too many. This one is graceful, becoming and simple, withal, and can be made from a variety of materials. The round yoke extended well over the shoulders, gives the broad line of fashion and the pointed sleeves take the long lines and folds that always are desirable. The model is made of white batiste, with the yoke of all-over Valenciennes lace banded with narrow folds of the material and the sleeves edged with



lace insertion, but the design will be found admirable for soft silks and wool fabrics as well as for washable ones. The negligee is made with full fronts and back, that are joined to the yoke, and wide, full sleeves. As illustrated it is closed by means of ties of ribbon but buttons and buttonholes can be substituted if preferred. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 32 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over and 2 1/2 yards of insertion to make as illustrated.

Showing the Coming Mode.
One new gown in advance of the season deserves mention, since it represents the coming mode in dress toilets. Intended for a blonde young woman, it is of the loveliest shade of rose pink silk of a weave closely resembling Louisiane. The skirt is dancing length and is made on a foundation of white taffeta. The ruffles, which are deep, are shirred on in fancy design, making scallops and small rosette effects. There are two of these ruffles, which run into a straight panel in front. The bodice has a yoke of cream, snowdrop-pattern lace and a deep fall of the same over the shirred front of the bust and over the shoulders; the sleeves are elbow in length and consist of an upper sleeve in three deep scallops of silk, shirred on the edges and bordered with lace, under which is a full puffed sleeve of rose pink chiffon with a lace fall. The high girde is of silk and lace with jet nailheads set in the center of each of the six small rosettes which form the front as well as the back decoration. About the bottom of the short bodice is a deep flounce of lace, which falls over the hips and forms a ruffle. The stock and the front of the yoke show a narrow trace of gold and black, which, together with the jet nailheads, gives the requisite touch of black which is almost indispensable if the costume is to have the best style.

Boudoir Confidences

Coarse meshes rule in veils. Shirred "nun's tucks" make an effective and stylish garniture. Fine tucks in body depth are a feature of the gowns of little girls. All sorts of rosettes are made of handsome double-face ribbons. Ribbon bows and sashes add a pretty touch to most gowns. Gimpes will play an important part in the small girl's wardrobe. Chiffon scarfs, two yards and a half in length, will float from some fall hats.

Full, fluffy modes are more becoming to the tall, slender girl of awkward age. A scalloped lower outline marks many stylish collars and deep berthas on girls' bodices.

Embroidery on Gowns.
Glimpses of a few new gowns and blouses indicate that hand embroidery will be lavishly used. Persian effects in embroidered bands or bold designs form the newest garnitures. Well-gowned women are wearing long-skirted or basque coats, tightly fitting, and buttoned down the front. Most of these have the regulation coat sleeves. Others have leg-of-mutton sleeves, with gauntlet cuffs. Where sleeves are large the fullness is generally above the elbow. To be worn with these long coats, tailors are making strikingly smart little Louis XV vests. These are made of the handsome vestings which come for men's waistcoats. Lace and tuckered necks are worn with dressy broadcloth

gowns, where narrow bands of fur are used as a bodice and skirt trimming. Some of the short walking suits are also fur-trimmed.

Lovely Drawing-Room Gown.
A lovely gown worn in a fashionable drawing-room the other day was of black net. It was trimmed with a very heavy lace applique. This trimming extended around the foot of the gown and up the front. The lining of the dress was of black satin.

But the distinguishing feature lay in its note of blue. For the gown, which was of heavy black net, lustrous and trimmed with much gorgeousness, was belted around the waist with a wide blue sash. This, which was banded around the waist to form a girde, was tied on the back in a heavy knot, while the ends hung down to the foot of the skirt. They were wide sash ends, too, and made a beautiful note of color upon the skirt.

This fancy for wearing a blue sash with a black gown is quite a growing one and is to be observed frequently. Again, a wide red satin ribbon sash is tied around the waist of an all-black gown. So that the note of color is complete.

Velvet Hat Trimming.
A new and simple method of using wide ribbon velvet on a large hat was exemplified by a woman lunching at Sherry's. The hat was a dull green. It had a wide brim and low round crown, the latter very small in proportion to the brim. The straw was a fine chip. A band of dark green velvet encircled the crown, and from it, at irregular intervals, extended plain flat widths of the velvet ribbon, the ends cut in two points—that is, a V-shaped section was cut out of the centre at each end. These pointed sections were of different lengths, and one extended nearly to the edge of the brim. Two or three similar sections were fastened to the underbrim, which flared up a little at one side.—New York Tribune.

White Linen Embroidered.
Yoke waists made of linen embroidered in openwork, or eyelet, style are much worn and always are handsome. This very stylish model is peculiarly well adapted to the treatment, as it includes a central box



plait and shaped cuffs both of which are eminently effective, and is closed invisibly. When liked, however, the yoke and the box plait at the back, which is applied, can be omitted and the model used for a plainer waist. Also the back can either be made to blouse or drawn down snugly as liked. To make the waist for a woman of medium size will be required 5 1/2 yards 21, 4 1/2 yards 27 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

Everything Tucked.
Everything is shirred or tucked this summer. Shirt waists are tucked, and whole frocks are tucked, and smart little coats are tucked or plaited all over. Gowns of soft materials are shirred, and it is the prettiest possible way to make them. The one illustrated this week is a charming example. It is of white dimity, dotted with pink. The waist has a shirred yoke, and then blouses over a girde of pink silk. The skirt is shirred in four places, and finished with a little ruffle at the foot. A hat of white shirred lawn is worn with this frock, the only trimming being a big soft bow of pale pink ribbon. The shirt waist illustrated this week is of a design suitable for silk linen, or any wash goods. The flat little box plaits are very smart, and the lace or embroidery used down the front and around the neck gives a very pretty finish.

To Make Cup Custard.
One quart of milk, 5 eggs, 5 heaping tablespoons sugar, 1/2 saltspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Heat milk; beat eggs, whites and yolks separately, beat salt and sugar into yolks; add heated milk a little at a time, stir well; then add beaten whites and return to fire. It is almost impossible to make custard successfully without a double boiler. Use two pans if you have no boiler. Stir gently while cooking. When custard is nearly cooked, the foam on top disappears, the custard clings to the spoon. Do not leave it a second; stir constantly.

When cooked perfectly smooth, take from fire and turn to cool in cups in which it is to be served. Sherbet glasses are most commonly used.

Taffeta and Point D'Esprit.
Little jackets of all sorts are greatly in vogue and make ideal summer wraps. This one is worn over a waist of point d'esprit and is of antique green taffeta matching the skirt, the trimming being folds of velvet. The waist is simply full with wide sleeves that are finished with graceful frills of lace but is eminently becoming and suits lace, net and all thin materials to a nicety. The bolero is cut with fronts, backs and wide sleeves and is laid in plaits over the shoulders that give the drooping effect. The quantity of material required for the medium size is for waist 4 1/2 yards 21,



4 yards 27 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide; for bolero 2 1/2 yards 21, 2 yards 27 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

Currant Jelly.
To make currant jelly that will keep almost any length of time: Weigh one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit; after weighing, put the currants in a patent wine press or in a fine sieve that the seeds will not go through; it is not necessary to strip the currants from the stems; press the juice all out; then strain it through a very fine sieve or through a cheese cloth; pour the juice after straining into a preserving kettle, and stand it over a slow fire. When the juice is quite hot, stir in the sugar, and keep stirring until it is dissolved. Let the whole simmer gently till it drops as thick as jelly from the spoon; then pour the jelly into glasses and stand it in the sun until it is quite stiffened; then paste paper over the tops of the glasses.

Asbestos Table Coverings.
A new covering for dining tables is made from asbestos, especially prepared, covered with double-faced canton flannel. It is so soft and flexible that it can be folded into any desired size without being clumsy. The same material can be had in doilies and mats to put under plates, chafing dishes and platters, when no dining cloth is used. The covers of linen are then laid over them, and one is spared the vexation of finding a handsome table covered with the spots and rings left by hot dishes.

Leather as Trimming.
Leather is making its appearance again as a trimming and is employed not only on raincoats but on cloth blouses for rough wear. It is not likely to be much used, although on certain materials for hard usage it is appropriate.

Care of the Hair.
Eau de quinine has no effect upon the color of the hair and is excellent to make it grow. Sprinkle it on the scalp three times a week before retiring and massage it in with the tips of the ten fingers, then divide the hair into small proportions and brush well. Whenever possible, let the hair fall loose. This will add to its growth. Pure vaseline also massaged into the scalp once a week is very good. Never touch the hair with a curling iron, but if it needs fluffiness, rough it underneath with the comb as the hairdressers do. This should be carefully brushed at night.

Latest Neck Trimming.
The latest neck trimmings are double ruchings, formed by combining two widths of the goods, or two kinds of material, in different widths. The wider portion is folded down, giving the effects of a turnover collar, while the narrower portion remains upright in the form of a ruch. This turnover frill is usually three times as wide as the other. It is of sheer goods, such as fine batiste, and is knife-plaited.



In using gasoline, what is left may be again utilized. In a few days it will have settled and the clear part may be poured off into other bottles. Potato peelings, if dried in the oven, are said to be very useful for fire kindling. If sufficiently abundant they may be used instead of wood, but, in any case, they will economize it. Gallon bottles are best for gasoline and the careful woman will not bring them into the house at all. Unless one has a back yard or a porch cleaning with these dangerous agents is best not undertaken at all. Lamb stew is very much improved by the addition of curry powder, especially if it is a rechauffee or "left-over." Made of cold roast meat, with fresh raw potatoes and the curry, it becomes a delicious entree, deserving of a more euphonious name than "stew."



A Trick in Seed Selling.
The Grain Dealers' National Association, recently in session in Milwaukee, passed the following resolutions: Whereas, Seed houses do a large business in the sale of seed grains, and thereby may materially affect the general business of the crops of grain thus produced, either for better or worse; and,

Whereas, It is known that seed thus sold by seed houses does not always possess the merit of type and breeding sufficient to meet the expectations of the purchaser, and in fact often does not tend to raise the standard of the general crops produced. For example it has been too common a practice for seedsmen to purchase ordinary corn from farmers' cribs and sell the same under special brands when in fact it possessed no special merit whatever, with respect to type and breeding, and the same is true in regard to other grains; therefore,

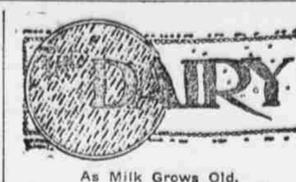
Resolved, That the Grain Dealers' National Association, now in convention assembled in Milwaukee this 23d day of June, 1904, does hereby urgently request all firms engaged in the selling of seed grain to adopt a line of business policy that will result in giving more attention to the questions of type and breeding and adaptability and thereby assist in improving the quality and yield of grains; also, Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to all the principal firms engaged in the business of selling seed grains in the grain producing states, and also to all the leading agricultural papers in the country.

The practice against which the resolution is directed is one that has long been condemned by conscientious dealers. It not only injures the farmers, but injures the firms that are trying to do an honest business. It is gratifying to see a great association take the stand that this one has taken. The agitation is sure to bear fruit.—Farmers' Review.

Spelt (Triticum Spelta).
Spelt is a cereal which in appearance is intermediate between wheat and barley, but, in reality, is one of the types into which wheat is divided. It is a native of the countries near the Mediterranean sea. At the present time it is grown principally on the poorer soils in Switzerland, southern Germany and northern Spain. It is also grown at an elevation in Switzerland where the common wheat (Triticum vulgare) will not thrive. For general cultivation it is considered much inferior to the finer varieties of wheat. The head is open, narrow, beaded or bald, and is usually very long. When the grain is threshed the head breaks into pieces at the different joints, or nodes, leaving the grain still clasped firmly by the chaff. In order to make a separation of the chaff from the seed, special machinery is required. The grain is medium hard, and somewhat compressed at the sides. The grain in Ontario frequently called Spelt belongs to the Emmer class, and is, therefore, improperly named. To find out the value of Spelt for growing in Ontario, we have imported at different times no less than ten varieties from Switzerland, Russia, Germany, the Argentine Republic and the United States. Two of these varieties proved entire failures, two others gave poor results, and the other six varieties yielded moderately well. As the grain is enclosed by a chaff somewhat similar to oats, and weighs less than 40 pounds per measured bushel, the results here presented are given in pounds, instead of bushels of grain per acre. One of the best varieties of Spelt has now been grown in the experimental plots for five years, and has given an average yield of 1,623 pounds of grain per acre.—Ontario Station.

Loss in Over-Ripe Wheat.
In 1879, Dr. R. C. Kedzie, in an exhaustive study of the ripening of wheat, pointed out that there was a slight loss in weight between complete ripeness and the stage generally designated as dead ripe. Subsequent experiment at this college and elsewhere have given like results. There is not only a loss by shelling when the grain becomes over-ripe, but a given number of well dried kernels, or the product of a given area, kept in the ordinary manner, will weigh less if taken from an over-ripe field than if taken from a field cut at the proper time. Moreover, the amount and quality of the flour produced and the germinating vigor of the grain itself are less if the wheat is allowed to become over-ripe than if cut at an early period. These facts are now well recognized by farmers, and ordinary practice is regulated by this knowledge. The loss in shelling is undoubtedly the most important one, and fortunately it can be controlled in a large measure by a proper selection of varieties combined with harvesting at the proper season.—Michigan Station.

Whitewash is good in the hog pens as well as in other parts of the buildings devoted to live stock. The application of this once or twice a year will go a long way towards keeping the lice out of the woodwork of the pens. A weed is a plant out of place. Wheat may be a weed in a corn field, and corn a weed in a wheat field.



As Milk Grows Old.
In an experiment on the relation of temperature to the keeping property of milk, at the Connecticut Storrs station, the bacteria in milk multiplied fivefold in twenty-four hours when the temperature was 50 degrees F., and 750 fold in the same time when the temperature was 70 degrees.

Milk kept at 85 curdled in eighteen hours, at 70 in forty-eight hours, and at 50 in 148 hours. So far as the keeping property of milk is concerned, low temperature is considered of more importance than cleanliness.

In milk kept at 95 the species developing most rapidly is the undesirable one known as Bacillus lactis aerogenes. At a temperature of 70 this species develops relatively less rapidly in the majority of cases than Bacillus lactis acidus, which latter is very desirable in both cream and cheese ripening.

The bacteria in milk kept at 50 increase slowly, and later consist of very few lactic organisms, but of miscellaneous types, including many forms that render the milk unwholesome.

These bacteria continue to grow slowly day after day, but the milk keeps sweet because the lactic organisms do not develop abundantly. Such milk in the course of time becomes far more unwholesome than sour milk, since it is filled with organisms that tend to produce putrefaction.

Although the temperature of 50 degrees is to be emphatically recommended to the dairyman for the purpose of keeping his milk sweet and in proper condition for market, he must especially be on his guard against the feeling that milk which is several days old is proper for market, even though it is still sweet and has not curdled.

Quite the reverse is the case. Old milk is never wholesome, even though it has been kept at a temperature of 50 degrees and still remains sweet and uncurdled. This very considerably modifies some of our previous ideas concerning milk, for it has been generally believed that, so long as the milk remains sweet, it is in good condition for use. Quite the contrary in this case, if it has been kept at a temperature of 50 degrees or in this vicinity.

It is not unlikely that it is this fact that leads to some of the cases of ice cream poisoning so common in summer. The cream is kept at a low temperature for several days until a considerable quantity has accumulated or a demand has come for ice cream, and, when made into ice cream, it is filled with bacteria in great numbers and of a suspicious character.—Prof. H. W. Conn.

When Salt Appears in Butter.
In the summer time it is quite common to see butter with salt standing on it. Agricultural papers frequently receive letters asking why the salt comes out on the butter. The explanation is simple and the butter can be easily kept in a normal condition. The salt comes out of the butter simply because the butter is kept in a dry atmosphere. This causes the moisture in the butter to move toward the surface of the butter and evaporate into the air. As it was salt water in the butter it is salt water when it gets to the surface of the butter. But in evaporating it cannot take the salt with it, but has to leave it. At first the amount of salt deposited is so small that the residue of salt is not noticed. Later, however, the accumulations become so large that they are apparent to the eye. If the butter were weighed before the evaporation and afterward it would be found that the loss of weight had been considerable. Keeping the butter in a moist place will prevent the accumulation of salt. If the place where the butter is stored is opened several times a day it will be advisable to keep a crock of water in it, that the evaporation may regulate itself. But where butter is stored in a cool place that is not often opened there will be little trouble from this cause. The lower the temperature the less the evaporation. Places where the temperature is high and ventilation good dry out the butter quickly and leave it covered with salt.

New Zealand and Daley Exports.
The general public does not, perhaps, realize how large a place New Zealand is filling in the production of butter and cheese for consumption in England. New Zealand is as yet but a thinly populated country, and the annual receipts of several million dollars for butter and cheese sold in the English market is a considerable item. The trade has largely been built up during the last ten years. It now amounts to about seven million dollars for butter and a million for cheese. For the year ending March, 1895, New Zealand exported butter to the value of 263,244 pounds and cheese to the value of 168,523 pounds. A pound is equal to 4.85 in our money. By 1900 the exports of butter from New Zealand were worth 698,761 pounds and of cheese 248,253 pounds. The development has been very steady, showing the healthy condition of the trade and the gradual increase in the cow population of New Zealand. For the year ending March, 1904, the exports of butter were worth 1,440,237 pounds and of cheese 217,249 pounds.

Prohibits Sorcery.
In the Rhodesian Government Gazette is published a proclamation prohibiting the practice of sorcery throughout the territory, including the throwing of bones, the use of charms, any manner of conjuration and trial by ordeal.

Cattle Bring High Prices.
At a sale of shorthorn cattle in the capital of the Argentine Republic sensational prices were recently paid for Scottish shorthorns; \$2,610 was given for Newton Stone, a Morayshire-bred bull.

Insist on Getting It.
Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch because they have a stock in hand of 12 oz. brands, which they know cannot be sold to a customer who has once used the 16 oz. pkg. Defiance Starch for same money.

Tibetan Earth Dwellers.
Earth dwellers are common in Tibet. Strangely clad men and women, who since childhood have rarely looked upon the sun, are found living in roomy clay apartments in a mode as stringent as any monastic order. They are supplied with food and other necessities by their children, who alone leave the caverns; and much of their time is occupied in extending their curious residences.

First Bomb Outrage.
The first "bomb outrage" was committed on Christmas eve, 1890, by Saint-Nejant, who wished to remove Napoleon, then first consul, in the interest of the Royalists. Napoleon escaped, but among his escort and the bystanders there were about 130 casualties.

Value of Laughter.
If we realized the power of good cheer and the habit of laughter to retard the progress of age and to stay the hand which writes the wrinkles of care and anxiety on the face, we should have discovered the famed fountain of youth—the elixir of life.

Man and Wife.
Buxton, N. Dak., Sept. 12 (Special).—Mr. E. L. Skrivseth of this place has been added to the steadily growing following that Dodd's Kidney Pills have in this part of the country. Mr. Skrivseth gives two reasons for his faith in the Great American Kidney Cure. The first is that they cured his wife and the second is that they cured himself.

"I must say," says Mr. Skrivseth, "that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best remedy for Kidney Trouble I ever knew. My wife had Kidney Disease for years and she tried all kinds of medicine from doctors but it did not help her any. An advertisement led her to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box helped her so much that she took eight boxes more and now she is cured. "I also took three boxes myself and they made me feel better and stronger in every way." Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet failed to cure any kidney disease from Backache to Rheumatism, Diabetes or Bright's Disease.

Real Leaders of Men.
Men of genuine excellence in every station of life—men of industry, of integrity, of high principle, of sterling honesty of purpose—command the spontaneous homage of mankind. It is natural to believe in such men, to have confidence in them and to imitate them. All that is good in the world is upheld by them, and without their presence in it the world would not be worth living in.—Samuel Smiles.

Catch Words or Phrases.
If you desire to get rich quickly, invent catch-words or phrases that will grip the attention of the public. Big sums are paid for the right article. The inventor of a word now used for a brand of crackers is said to have received \$5,000 for it. Manufacturers of various things from soap to nuts have paid nearly as high. A railroad company gave \$100 to a girl who suggested a name for one of its fast trains.

Tribute to a Dutch Smoker.
To pay due reverence to the memory of an ardent smoker named Ondersmans, who had died in Rotterdam, all his old cronies came to the funeral smoking long clay pipes. Ondersmans left a sum of money to pay the expenses of a yearly smoking concert to keep his memory green.

Some men go through life pretty much as a dog with a chain to his collar and a woman yanking at the business end.

WHAT'S THE USE
To Keep a "Coffee Complexion."
A lady says: "Postum has helped my complexion so much that my friends say I am growing young again. My complexion used to be coffee colored, muddy and yellow but it is now clear and rosy as when I was a girl. I was induced to try Postum by a friend who had suffered just as I had suffered from terrible indigestion, palpitation of the heart and sinking spells. "After I had used Postum a week I was so much better that I was afraid it would not last. But now two years have passed and I am a well woman. I owe it all to leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place. "I had drunk coffee all my life. I suspected that it was the cause of my trouble, but it was not until I actually quit coffee and started to try Postum that I became certain; then all my troubles ceased and I am now well and strong again." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."