

PASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

Colors of the Moment.
As the season advances green and blue separately and again combined may be said to be the colors of the moment. Pongees and raw silks are popular fabrics. A model of dark blue pongee, with a raised stripe running through it, has a skirt with very little going, and it is tucked horizontally all the way around the hip, having a box plait down the center of the front and back. These tucks are stitched about six or eight inches in depth and then allowed to flare with four deep tucks running vertically round the bottom, each of these tucks headed by half-inch wide row of entre deux. The skirt is cut straight around, and the bodice, which is tucked in half-inch tucks, blouses slightly over the belt. A beautiful white Irish lace yoke and the collar complete the neck, and the sleeves are gathered into the yoke quite full and fall to the line of the elbow. Here again is a puff and below is a tight-fitted sleeve of Irish crochet.

Combination Under Garment.
The advantage that the combined under garment means is a reduction of bulk at the waist and over the hips is a well-recognized one and is apparent at a glance. The model illustrated appeals to every woman who aims to keep her outlines as nearly perfect as possible and is not in need of fullness over the bust. As shown it is made of nainsook with a low round neck, but it can be cut with the square outline, or in V shape, or left high as may be preferred and all materials in vogue for underwear are appropriate. In the case of the model the trimming is embroidery, but here again a choice is allowed as washable laces are much liked and frills of the material also are in vogue. The garment is made with front, back, side backs, under arm gores and back portion of skirt. The front is fitted by means of double darts, so making the garment absolutely smooth fitting and the necessary fullness at the back is provided by the skirt, which is gathered at its upper edge and joined to the body portion. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 yards 36 inches wide, with 3 1/2 yards of wide embroidery, 3 yards of narrow, 2 1/2 yards of insertion and 2 yards of beading to trim as illustrated.

Leather Trimming.
A decided novelty in the way of trimming for some of the new nun's veiling waists are the turn-over collar and cuffs made of soft leather. An example of this is a pale blue waist trimmed with collar and cuffs of soft tan leather, in shape somewhat similar to the embroidered and lace collar and cuff sets so much in demand during the spring and summer season. Leather trimmings are being used to some extent on the new tailored suits and raincoats, so that this novelty may meet with quite as much of a success as a waist trimming as in the other lines of ready-made garments.

Girl's Russian Dress.
Simple little frocks, with skirts and body portions in one suit little girls admirably well and are eminently fashionable. This one is peculiarly attractive and can be made with the slightly open square neck, as illustrated, or be rendered high by the addition of the shield and standing collar, and also allows a choice of the full length double sleeves or the outer ones in half length only. The model is made of royal blue cashmere, with trimming of embroidered banding edged with black, and is both effective and durable, but all the material in vogue for little girls' dresses are equally appropriate. The dress is made with front and back and is laid in a box plait at center front and back with outward turning tucks at each side, the closing being made invisibly at the back beneath the box plait. The long sleeves are in bishop style, gathered into straight cuffs, while the outer ones are in half length and in bell shape. The shield is quite separate and, when desired, is arranged under the dress closing at the center back. The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 5 yards 32 inches wide or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

Washing Rugs.
Good rugs may be washed repeatedly without harming them. In fact, washing a good rug only makes the colors more mellow. A writer in the House Beautiful tells how to do it successfully: Tack the rug on a bit of bare floor, the back piazza being as good a place as any. Scrub thoroughly with warm ammonia suds, and

rinse with many clear waters until all the soap is removed. Let the rug dry on the floor without removing the tacks, then take up and it will not shrink, roll, nor pull out of shape.

Misses' Fancy Blouse.
Broad shoulders make the latest edict of fashion and are rendered exceptionally attractive in this very pretty blouse, which includes the shallow round yoke, which also makes one of the latest and newest features. The model is made of tobacco brown veiling, with yoke and cuffs of ecru lace and the trimming band of silk embroidered with little circles and stitched with corticell silk. It can, however, be reproduced in any reasonable material and is quite as well adapted to the odd waist as to the frock. The waist and sleeves are both gathered at their upper edges and joined to the band, which closes with the waist at the center front, while the yoke is closed at the left shoulder seam. The collar is one of the new ones, of the turn-over sort, and can be slashed and worn with a tie, as illustrated, or left plain as preferred.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is optional; front, back, sleeves, yoke and trimming band. When the lining is used the sleeves are faced on indicated lines to form cuffs, but when it is omitted cuffs of the required depth are made separate and joined to the lower edges of the sleeves. The waist is gathered at its lower edge, made to blouse slightly at back as well as front, and is closed invisibly by means of buttons and loops. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 3 3/4 yards 27 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yards of all-over lace for yoke and cuffs, and 3/4 yards of silk for trimming band.

With the Housewife.
A faded cotton dress can be made white by boiling in cream of tartar water. A little soap mixed with stove blacking will produce better and more lasting lustre than without. For sponging out bureau drawers or sideboards use tepid water containing a small quantity of thymol. The wax from dripping candles can be removed from table linen by a generous application of alcohol. Alum, the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in a pint of starch, will brighten

Green Corn Soup.
Grate and scrape the corn from enough ears to make one pint of pulp. Break the cobs in halves, put them in a kettle with enough cold water to cover them; cover the kettle, and boil the ears briskly for half an hour. Then strain this water into another saucepan and let it boil down to less than a pint. When reduced to the proper quantity, add to the corn water the corn pulp and let it simmer five minutes; then season with salt, a little sugar and a dash of pepper. Add one pint of hot cream, one tablespoonful of butter and a heaping tablespoonful of flour dissolved in a little milk. Let the whole just boil up after the flour is in. Put a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley in a soup tureen, pour in the soup, and serve.

WITH A STOLE EFFECT.

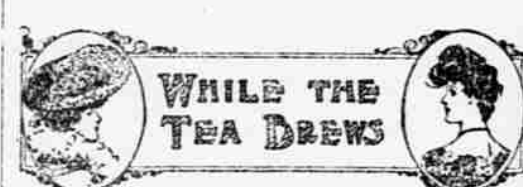


Fancy waists are always in demand and this one has the merit of being quite novel as well as eminently graceful. As illustrated it is made of white silk, with the yoke and cuffs of cream-colored lace over chiffon and finished with applique, the scarf of white embroidered crepe de Chine finished with a narrow ruche and edged

on the color in muslins, gingham, and calicoes after washing. The little soft cotton dish mops make excellent dusters. Carved furniture which defies the dust cloth can be made as attractive as new by brushing it with a set hair brush dipped in kerosene.

Fashion in Capes.
Short circular capes are all the fashion right now. Those most in vogue for early autumn weather are of coarse lace; any lace like Cluny, Bruges or point Venise is in favor. The capes vary in length. Sometimes they fall just to the shoulders, others reach to the bust line, and still others touch the waist. In ecru or dyed to match the color of the gown they will be the most fashionable during the early fall. The smart girl is sure to contrive many novel ways of adding to the charm of her cape. She may fasten it down the front with big, artistic-looking buttons, or it may have the effect of being tied together with many smart-looking little black satin bows. If she wishes to more decidedly change its effect, she will slip satin messaline or velvet ribbons through the meshes of the lace at either side of the front. At the neck the ribbons are tied in rosettes, and men again a bit further down.

Handy Oil Dropper.
A medicine dropper as an adjunct to the making of mayonnaise was the inspiration of a housewife not long ago. Everyone who ever tried to make mayonnaise knows the bother of adding the oil slowly, drop by drop, until the dressing is thick enough. This woman experienced the same difficulty and met it with the 5-cent medicine dropper, which adds the oil with machine-like regularity and precision.



Glaced kid is considered smart or outing hats. Wide-plaited ruching is very unbecoming to many. With a knockabout coat a woman is ready for anything. Make up your mind to the waist coats; they have come to stay. Gilt braid and buttons still give evidence that the war is not ended. Dolmans and mantles are the latest importations for winter cloaks. Even scant pouches are doomed; the fittest waist has been accepted. Feather rosettes for stiff hats have rivals in those of taffeta and of ribbon

Protection for X-Ray Operators.
Mrs. E. Fleischman-Aschheim of San Francisco is said to be the first radiographer to use a glass screen in X-ray practice. She says a double plate glass screen is the most serviceable device for preventing injury to the operator and that it can be applied equally to radiotherapy and radiography. After some experimenting she ordered the construction after her own plans of a vertical plate glass screen, 2 feet in width and reaching to a height of five and one-half feet from the floor. During the last four months the screen has been in constant use in her laboratory. While operating she keeps it between her body and the tube whenever it is possible, her exposed hand being protected by the usual rubber glove. She has found that the heavy plate glass screen possesses all of the advantages of lead plates in preventing the passage of the rays, with the important addition of permitting an unobstructed view of the subject and of the X-ray tube in order to judge of the intensity of the ray. Glass is opaque to the X-rays in greater or less degree according to its thickness. Lead, aluminum, iron and copper resist the rays to a great extent. Even the clothing has a slight protective effect.

Measurement of Dew.
The measurement of dew has always been difficult because of the fact that no method heretofore has given exact results. In Das Wetter, M. Ferb describes a new sort of drosometer, which has given satisfactory results, and which is composed of a piece of paper which has been put through a special preparation and dipped in a chemical solution. This paper is exposed in a box placed during the night on the ground, the quantity of dew being indicated by the discoloration of the paper. A scale of tints is determined experimentally, which is used for the purpose of comparison, there being further used three sorts of paper, the first for small quantities of dew, the second for large quantities, and the third for very heavy dews.

Claims a Perfect Vacuum.
Prof. Elmer Gates of Chevy Chase, Md., claims to have produced a perfect vacuum by introducing molten glass of a hard glass and then heating the tube for thirty hours with a suction piston in the mouth of the tube. When this piston is withdrawn the molten-glass automatically rises and seals the tube. The space thus left is claimed to be a perfect vacuum. Such a tube has been used in X-ray experiments with remarkable results.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

Automatic Pump of Great Power.
C. A. Arnsberger, an engineer of Rudy, Idaho, has just received patent letters for an invention that he has been working on for years, and which promises to revolutionize certain features of mining and irrigating operations. It consists of an automatic quadruple action force pump that increases the outflow of water by four times that of the ordinary force pump requiring the same motive power.

Some of the great advantages claimed for this pump are that it can be operated at any speed; that it can be made up in any size; that it works on a central pivot and is at all times on an even balance regardless of the depth of the well or the volume of water being raised. There is no lost motion. It throws just as much water when the lever is going up as it does when it is going down. It is able to raise water at great height without much additional power, for the reason that it both pushes and pulls at the column of water. It can be adapted

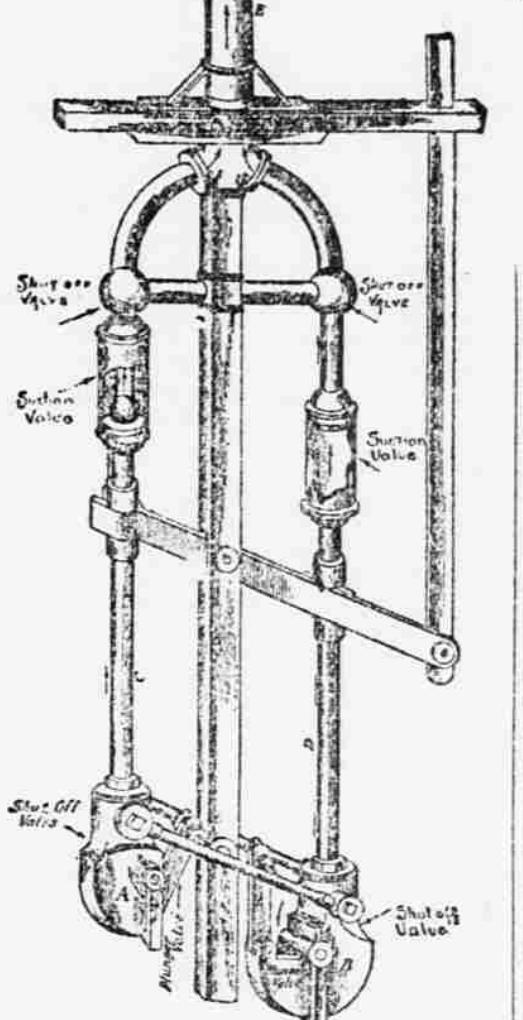
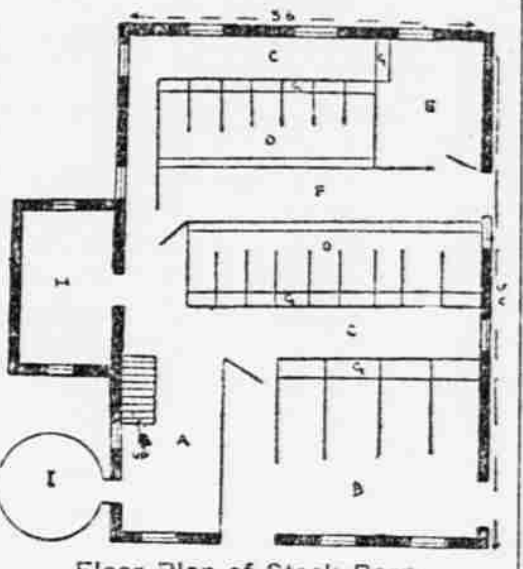


Diagram of the Pump.
When plunger box B is down as shown in the illustration, the water enters as indicated by the arrows. As the plunger box ascends, the lever pushes the plunger valve in closing the same and preventing the escape of the water, which is forced up through the shut-off valve into the pipe D. As the pipe descends, a vacuum is created in the suction valve above, thus causing a continuous flow of water upward whether the pipe and plunger box are going up or down. The movable section of the pipe above the suction valve is operated in a ball and socket joint, thus giving free movement at all times when the pipe approaches or recedes from the central upright standard. The main pipe E can be extended to any height desired. To all uses to which any force pump can be put, such as raising water from wells, mines, ponds or lakes, with any kind of power that is used in operating other pumps.

FOR BARN WITH SILO.

Ample Accommodation for Three Cows and Fifteen Horses.
S. C. C.—Please give a plan of a barn with silo suitable for three horses and fifteen cows. I would like the stable to have a cement floor, and be built as cheaply as possible.

The plan shown is for a barn 36 by 50 feet. The framework above the basement consists of an eighteen-foot bent above the horse stable, then a twelve-foot driveway, then a twenty foot bent. In order to have room for a team to be taken out beside a loaded wagon there should be an overlay of six feet in the mow over the cattle; this will give plenty of room on the trash floor. The stairway to the basement goes down from the drive floor into the feed-mixing room. The



Floor Plan of Stock Barn.
A, mixing room; B, horse stable; C, feed alleys; D, cow stalls; E, box stall; F, passage behind cattle; G, manger; H, root-house under driveway; I, silo. hay or feed from above is put down through a swinging door beside the stairway.

The basement consists of sixteen single cow stalls, box-stall and four horse stalls, with feed rooms. Provision is made for a concrete root-house, arched over with concrete, under the driveway. The silo is on the outside of the barn, beside the driveway, and can be made any size desired; one fifteen feet in diameter and thirty feet high would be about the size required for the amount of stock the basement would contain.

Drying a Cellar.
M. R.—A cellar partially fills with water every spring. Would it be better to remedy this by drainage or the use of cement? The cellar is in two parts, 10 by 24 and 27 by 24 feet. The water seems to come up from the bottom. The soil is sandy loam and soon absorbs all the water when dry weather sets in.

If you would drain your cellar you would have a better job than by trying to keep the water out with cement for if the water comes in to the depth of two feet it will be impossible to keep the cellar dry. If you laid the cellar bottom with concrete, Portland cement should be used and should be not less than four inches thick, the first three inches to be composed of one of cement to nine of gravel, and the top inch one of cement to two of screened gravel. Gravel is as good as broken stones. If the rock is not too far below the surface of the ground and the level of water from the rock does not come above cellar bottom, a well can be drilled and the cellar drained into it. This would be less expensive than digging a long drain.

Transmitting Power from Windmill.
D. C.—Our windmill must stand fifty yards from the well in order to get wind. We are now using two wires running from the cross sticks of T-shaped elbows, the longer arms of which engage the rods of the windmill and pump respectively. This has not been very satisfactory. Can you suggest a better method?

I do not see how this arrangement can be improved without altering the plan completely. It occurs to me that if the pump were placed immediately under the windmill in an excavation deep enough for the purpose and the water brought from the well to the pump by means of a pipe, it would work satisfactorily. I may misunderstand the circumstances, but it appears to me that this, at any rate, would work satisfactorily. J. B. R.

Foundation for a Building.
J. W. B.—I wish to put a foundation underneath a building 20 by 50 feet, two stories high. The ground has a hard stony subsoil under a foot or more of black loam. There is a fall of about one foot across the building. Would it be necessary to dig below the frost and put in a drain? How should it be done?

All foundations are better if they are drained, unless in sandy or gravelly soil. In a stony subsoil a good foundation may be made by excavating deep enough so that the walls will be below frost. If a drain is put in do not put it under the wall; the proper place is just outside the wall, the top of the coming level with the bottom of the wall; this will carry off all the water and not allow it to stand under wall.

Round Silo With Wooden Hoops.
J. W. C.—Could a satisfactory circular silo be built with two thicknesses of inch lumber with tar paper between them, using half-inch elm lumber for hoops to which the boards would be nailed. How many piles would be required for the hoops and how wide should they be cut?

Silos with wooden hoops have been built, but with what success in durability has not been learned. If a silo such as described were well constructed it would be inexpensive and should give service for a number of years.

HUMOUR of the DAY

Pity the Poor Woman.
"But your dog license has been paid for this year," said the department clerk.
"Strange," remarked the forgetful man. "I'm sure this string around my finger was to remind me to come here for my license."
"But it's been paid; probably your wife, or—"
"My wife? Oh, that's it! It was my marriage license I was to get to-day."

Isn't That Thoughtful.
Tess—She used to say she didn't care how homely a man might be if he were only thoughtful.
Jess—Well, that's the kind she got for a husband.
Tess—Why, I heard he was anything but thoughtful.
Jess—He's full of thoughts for himself.



Fair Fight and No Favor.
Mrs. Newlyspiced—Look, Percy! There's a horrid hippisaurus fighting with mother. Why don't you run and help?
Mr. Newlyspiced—Oh, it would be cowardly for both of us to attack the old lady! The hippisaurus must take his chances. He shouldn't have begun it!—Comic Cuts.

He Was Belted.
Nell—So she actually refused Lord Nookish!
Belle—Well, no; I believe her father did the refusing for her.
Nell—And he was a belted earl, too!
Belle—I don't know that he was until he interviewed her father. Then he got it all right.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Which?
A very loquacious lady asked a friend what position he would give her were she a man.
"I'd make you superintendent of a deaf-and-dumb asylum," was his reply.
"Why?"
"Because either the inmates would learn to talk, or you to keep silent."

For the Boarders.
"How much are those fish?" asked the woman who was just starting a boarding house.
"Twelve cents a pound," replied the huckster. "They're butter fish."
"Too much! Haven't you—er—any oleomargarine fish?" — Philadelphia Ledger.

Reassuring.
He—Everybody says you only married me for my money.
She—Everybody is wrong, my dear. I know you look it; but, honestly, I didn't.—Illustrated Bits.



So Convenient.
Mrs. Urban—How you must enjoy living in the country. I suppose you can get all the fresh fruit and vegetables you want.
Mrs. Arney—Oh, yes. Such a nice pedler comes out from the city three times a week.—Brooklyn Life.

Natural Deduction.
City Editor—Well, did you get an interview from Mrs. Blank on the subject?
New Reporter—No, sir. I saw the lady, but she refused to talk.
City Editor—Indeed! When did she die?

Commended.
"Mr. Biggins says he is a self-made man."
"That is one good trait about Mr. Biggins," answered Miss Cayenne; "when he is to blame he owns up to it."