



## PASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

### Negligees 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 3/4 yards 27 inches wide, 3 3/4 yards 32 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over and 2 1/4 yards of insertion to make as illustrated.

### 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.



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 clean-

ing 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."

### 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 sleeve. Others have leg-o-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 tuck net vests 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.

### 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



Design by May Manton.

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 3/4 yards 27 or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 3/4 yards 21, 4 yards 27 or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide; for bolero 2 1/4 yards 21, 2 yards 27 or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide.

### 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.

## Boudoir Confidences

Coarse meshes rule in veils. 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 thin gowns. Guimpes 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.

## SCIENCE and INVENTION

### Improved Chiffonier.

There has just been patented a chiffonier, or dresser, of decidedly useful construction, and the honor belongs to an Indiana citizen. The accompanying cut shows the chiffonier, with its new feature, which is nothing more nor less than a washstand extension.

It can be seen that the washstand slides into the end of the chiffonier and closes the end shelves or compartments when the stand is not in use. The whole arrangement is particularly



The New Chiffonier.

ingenious and forms a compact and useful article of furniture for lady's room.

### Cleansing Public Reservoirs.

The department of agriculture is experimenting with a process of treating public water supply with a solution of copper sulphates—one part in 1,000,000 parts. The purpose of this is to destroy certain forms of algae or plant growths, which so frequently render water foul appearing and ill smelling, although the sanitary quality of the water is not affected. These growths flourish best in the purest waters, pressed through sand filters, and for this reason large storage of filtered water is not advisable unless the reservoirs are covered. As to the effect upon the consumers, a person drinking three pints of water per day, with 1 part to 1,000,000 parts, would in a year consume but seven to eight grains of sulphate. As a matter of fact, however, the treatment would not be continuous. Two or three applications a year would probably suffice, and besides this the sulphate would enter into combination with the organic life and would then be precipitated. Certain of the algae are killed by solutions of only 1 part in 3,000,000, but it is possible that others will require much stronger solutions. In this case, which remains to be determined by test, the reservoir may be shut off from us during treatment, or there may be a supplementary process to precipitate any copper sulphate remaining in solution.

### What Lightning Is.

It has generally been supposed that the luminous material forming the electric spark is made up of minute particles torn from the poles of the discharge and heated to a white heat by it. But a Russian experimenter, Semonoff, reports to the Paris Academy of Sciences the results of experiments which show that the poles suffer no such dismemberment, and that the heated material comes solely from the air or gas through which the spark passes. In a lightning flash the air is simply heated momentarily to incandescence along the path of the discharge.