



# PASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

## 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.

## Combination Under Garment.

The advantage that the combined under garment means in 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, backs, 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 3/4 yards of insertion and 2 yards of beading to trim as illustrated.

## 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 backs 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 4 1/2 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

## Lace Waists.

Some handsome examples of lace waists in snowball design are to be found, the more elaborate being marked at \$25. In these more elaborate styles of waists the hand-made yoke is a distinguishing feature. The general idea for this yoke is to take medallions of lace and fasten them together by means of hand-wrought stitches of embroidery silk.

On the net waists the yoke effect is sometimes supplied by the stitched tailor bands of silk or satin. Net waists are mostly of the figured net, some of the patterns showing a rather large conventional design. Black net waists are particularly well thought of for the coming season.

## 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.



# With the Housewife

The little soft cotton dish mops make excellent dusters.

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 the color in muslins, gingham, and calicoes after washing.

Carved furniture which defies the dust cloth can be made as attractive as new by brushing it with a soft hair brush dipped in kerosene.

## 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 goring, 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 doux. 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.

## 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.

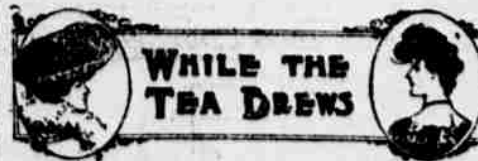
## Misses' Fancy Blouse.

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 corticelli silk. It can, however, be reproduced in any seasonable 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; fronts, 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 3/4 yards 21 inches wide, 3 3/4 yards 27 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yards of all-over lace for yoke and cuffs, and 3/8 yards of silk for trimming band.



# WHILE THE TEA BREWS

Glaced kid is considered smart on 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.

# 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

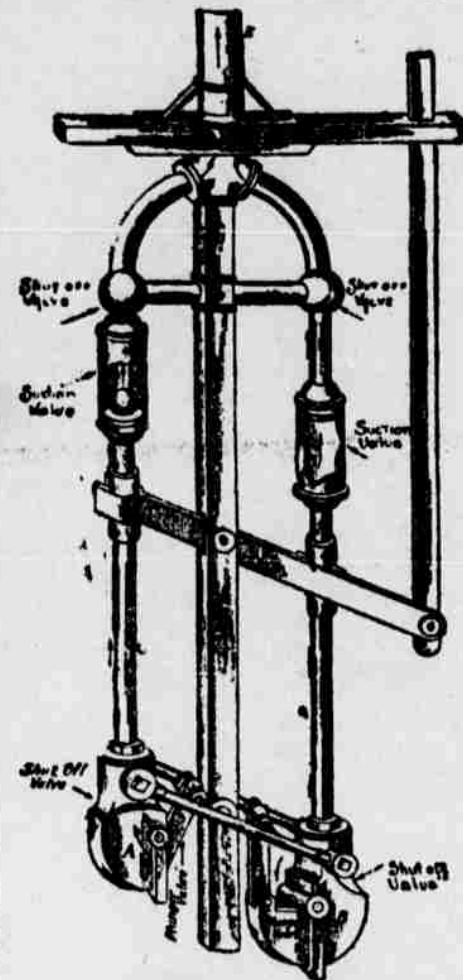


Diagram of the Pump.

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.

## 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.