

IN WOMAN'S INTEREST

SHORT TALKS ABOUT MATTERS EXCLUSIVELY FEMININE.

Autumn and Winter Coat That Will Be Found Becoming to Most Women—Cashmere Dress for Little Girl—Hints for the Housewife.

White Fur in Favor.

White furs are in high favor. Ermine, in all its exquisite purity and with the accentuation of its smart little black-tipped tails, is to be as much liked as ever. The tails give just the smart touch necessary to squirrel and many an otherwise tame neckpiece of squirrel is made desirable by a judicious addition of these tails. White fox is lovely, either for stole and muff sets or for facing evening wraps. To go to the other extreme, black Alaska fox is smart. The new skins have been pointed with white, which adds zest to this lovely, glossy, flexible pelt.



White paint when dirty should be washed in milk. Colored paints may also be treated in this way.

Glass can be cut with a pair of ordinary shears if glass and shears and hands are all kept under cold water.

Before using a clothes line boil it well. This will keep it from stretching and makes it last an extra long time.

If lamp chimneys are held over steam for a few minutes, then polished with a dry cloth, they will not break so easily as when washed.

When storing blankets cut up a bar of well-dried yellow soap and place the pieces among the folds. This will keep away moths.

Becoming to Most Women.

Here is an autumn and winter coat that defies the wind and rain. It is made of cravenette. The long box effect in the front is especially good, and the broad shoulder collar makes the coat becoming to most women.



The narrow shouldered long coats are always unbecoming, because they give to the figure an unbalanced appearance. The hat worn with this coat is a simple tan felt, with red feathers across the front. The feathers are confined by felt bands.

The Winter Coats.

If long, tight redingotes and basqued jackets are all the rage, the little, short, loose paletot has certainly not disappeared, for we see many editions of it among the new

winter models, and gladly hail its appearance, for it is so useful and convenient and looks just the thing to wear with a simple skirt for morning expeditions, shopping, etc. The new "Carricks" are cut in much the same shape and have capes that come over the shoulders, but without covering up the coat completely. They are fastened to the side seams and so do not interfere with the grace of the silhouette. Many Carricks are unlined, the big pelerine being sufficiently warm. These outer sleeves or capes are fastened with automatic buttons so that they can be taken off if desired.—Paris Fashions.

Little Girl's Winter Dress.

Little girl's dress of old blue cashmere. The plastron and skirt are



plaited and bordered with a fancy braid or with velvet. The yoke is of cream embroidery, as are also the deep cuffs, the latter trimmed with the braid or velvet.

The girle is of velvet, finished on the left side with a knot of the same.

Her Color Scheme.

What is your color scheme this season? Are you a study in brown or a study in scarlet? Are you a melody in yellow or a symphony in green? Are you a white cloud or a black shadow? Are you a poem in purple or song in cerise?

Every girl is nowadays a symphony of some sort. She does not necessarily cling to one shade as she did last season, but she runs in little crescendos of a color from a deep base violet skirt to a thrill of light lilac in her hat; from a wine-colored frock to a delicate pink rose in her bonnet.

The pretty woman who wishes to be prettier and the plain woman who likes to look less plain will first match her eyes. Are they brown? Then her frock or her walking suit is of brown, and its accessories may run from that shade into all the burnt things—tomato, onion, olive—and from there on into lemon or cream. Are her eyes violet? Then let her try a violet velvet gown, with the corresponding shades of lavender and blue-white. Are they blue? Nothing will bring out their color like a suit of military blue. Is she the red-headed girl with the green eyes? Then let her be a symphony in sage-green.—New York Times.

Pockets Are Coming In.

A sure-to-be-welcomed-with-joy bit of information is that pockets are coming in again. It is not only that the winter coat will show more pockets than for many a long season, but actually that the tailor-made dress-skirt will be made with a big, roomy pocket. However, the dressmakers who have at last consented to make a skirt with a pocket, are issuing notices to their patrons who order these skirts to the effect that the pocket is not to be used as a substitute for the generous "Peggy from Paris" bag or any of the other big wrist-bags which the shops are showing.—Woman's Home Companion.

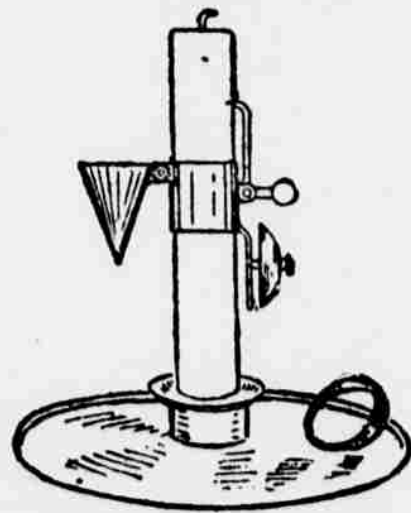
SCIENCE and INVENTION

Electrical Clock Regulator.

A new method of driving and regulating clocks electrically by the use of selenium cells has been devised by Herr K. Siegl. The selenium cell, by Ruhmer, in an exhausted pear-shaped bulb, was placed in the focus of a parabolic cylindrical mirror, so that the light from an incandescent lamp could impinge upon the cell whenever a seconds pendulum passed its lowest point, at which a slit in a card fastened on the pendulum coincided with a slit on a fixed screen. The effect on the selenium is made to actuate an electro magnet—placed just to one side of the point of highest velocity, owing to the lagging of the cell—so that an impulse is imparted to the pendulum at the right moment. Another selenium cell can be used for imparting motion to a series of other electrically operated clocks, which can be of the step-by-step type. A clock on these lines has given satisfaction and demonstrated that an electric clock without contacts can be made.—London Engineer.

Candle Extinguisher.

There is always great danger in carrying a lighted lamp, especially in going up or down stairs, and so many people realize this danger that they prefer to use candles. The device shown here is simply an extinguisher for candles, being adjusted to extinguish the candle after a predetermined amount of the light has been consumed. An alarm bell is attached to the extinguisher, so that it may be sounded a few minutes before the extinguisher can operate to enable the user to adjust it. The cap on the left of the candle is in the form of a hollow cone, pivotally hinged to the cylindrical bracket which is secured to the candle. A small prong projects upward from this bracket, resting against the candle, while another pivot pin on the opposite side presses into the candle a short distance above the prong. This pivot pin works in



Extinguishes the Candle.

connection with a striking head for the bell, so that when the candle burns to the pivot pin the latter is released, permitting the head to strike the bell. When the candle burns farther down to the prong, a coiled spring releases the cup, which rises and descends over the flame of the candle, extinguishing it.

George Stevenson of Dunedin, New Zealand, is the patentee.

Can See Bed of Stream.

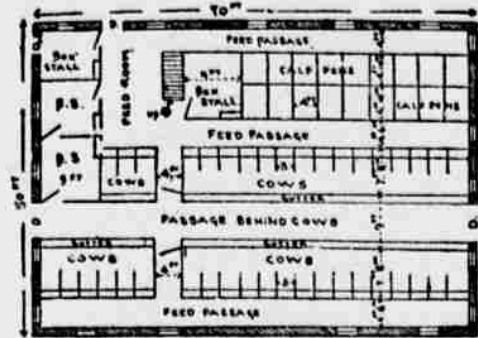
Capt. Louis Larsen, a Michigan sailor, has devised a pleasure boat with a glass bottom, which has under the bottom an electric light that can be used to illuminate the bed of a stream, not too deep, of course, and enable the occupants of the craft to take photographs of whatever may be interesting under water. There is also a hooded reflector which makes it possible to sit quietly in the bow or stern of the boat and see fishes or any form of aquatic life which may happen to come near the transparent bottom of the boat.

PLAN FOR CATTLE BARN.

Gives Accommodation for Forty Cows and Twenty Calves.

Sub.—Will you kindly give me a plan for a cattle barn for forty cows and twenty calves, with three or four box stalls. I have a bank on the north side about ten feet high, from which I should like a driveway in the basement (which I propose to be of stone), running from east to west. I want a part of loft to be a granary with a room below it for preparing food. The cheapest way to supply water to the cattle in the stalls. I intend sinking a well in the barn and erecting a windmill.

The plan shown provides 39 single cow stalls, 14 calf stalls and 4 box stalls, with feed room under the granary. For cleaning the cow stables there is a passage nine feet wide between each row of cattle running the full length of basement, so that a cart or boat may be driven through and manure taken out. The barn (beginning at the east) consists of a 16-foot



bent, then a 14, a 12-foot driveway, then two 14-foot bents, making 70 feet in all. There should be an overshoot of six feet on the east side of driveway in the barn to give room for a team to pass under if there should be a loaded wagon on the drive floor. If desired a window in any of the feed alleys at the west end of barn may be made into a door to get into the basement.

By having a large tank kept full of water and another small one connected with it, and the water trough in front of the cattle, the animals will always have a continuous supply of water. The small tank is so arranged with a float that as the cattle drink the water in the trough the water in the small tank is lowered. This causes the float to fall, opening the valve and allowing the water to come in from the large tank. As the water rises in the small tank it also raises the float which shuts off the water from the large tank. The water in the troughs in front of cattle is therefore always kept at an even height. The water troughs are put in front of mangers, and can be arranged so as to have a lid on hinges at one side of manger which the cattle will learn to lift when they wish to drink. The lid will drop back of its own accord.

Hazel Brush.

Subscriber—How can I rid my land of hazel brush without plowing it up?

Loosen the clumps by digging round them and after cutting the roots close to the stems with an axe, pull them out with a horse and chain. This will probably be easier than cutting the bushes and burning the brush and then plowing, and the land will be in much better shape for using at once. I don't quite understand your objection to plowing your land, but if it is to save pasture among the bushes I think you would have better results by cleaning your land of the hazels either by slashing and burning or hauling out, and then plow and reseed the land.—J. F.

Material Needed for Concrete Wall.

D. W. S.—How much Portland cement, sand and gravel would be required to build a wall 7 feet high for a building 16 feet by 32 feet?

It would require 25 yards of gravel and 19 barrels of Portland cement, using all gravel; or 15 barrels, using stone for fillers. This is estimating on the proportion of one of cement to nine of gravel, and the wall one foot thick.