

HEARTH AND BOUDOIR

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Kimono of Bright Red a Smart and Novel Garment—Pretty Hood for Small Children—Veils of the Moment—For the Housekeeper.

Veils of the Moment.

The newest veil is called the "Melba," and looks more like an exquisite lace flounce than a veil. It is deep and wide and circular, and made mostly of Chantilly lace, with its flat, silky mesh and graceful patterns.

Some of them have the pattern of the edge repeated, in a smaller way, at the top of the flounce, just where it lies over the brim of the hat.

Chiffon veils—some of them—have scalloped edges and are appliqued with small velvet daisies. But their charm is the way they pull up on a drawing string and tie snugly around or over the crown.

Some of the prettiest automobile veils are double—a medium shade, with a lighter shade over it, and joined together at the top.

Another double veil has the inner veil embroidered in large dots and shirred up to fit somewhat under the chin, while the outer veil flows free.

A curious trick—it's new, too—is to have the veils made of changeable stuffs. The second color doesn't show definitely, but gives a little shimmering beauty note that is fascinating.

Lingerie Blouses.

Lingerie blouses are to be worn the winter through with tailored coats and skirts. They are really indispensable, for they are thin, taking up no room, and when mussed water and a hot iron restore them to an immaculate condition. They are, however, as expensive as the more elaborate silk and crepe bodices, as a greater number of them are required; but they are always fresh and spotless, and thus delight the dainty woman. In cut they are almost facsimiles of those worn during the summer, save that heavier laces are used, cluny, guipure and the lately revived crepon being favorites. These laces are used as insertion rather than in appliques, and in many of these blouses the lace is also elaborately embroidered in floral designs in plumetis stitch. One such blouse has its crepon lace embroidered across the front in chrysanthemums.

Brilliant Red and White.

No color is more attractive for the negligees of Oriental suggestion than bright red. This smart and novel



kimono shows the color in stripes on a ground of white wash flannel and is trimmed with bands of Persian silk, in which is much red, and worn with a plain red sash. The style of the garment is peculiarly desirable and becoming and the Empire suggestion

suits present styles to a nicety. To make it for a woman of medium size will be required 8 yards of material 27, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 32 or 6 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of silk for bands and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of ribbon for sash.

Hood for Small Child.

Fashions for the wee ones are as exaggerated and varied as those of their elders. In hoods there is an endless variety. An odd but pretty model is white faille, and it may be readily copied at home. One piece of silk makes the hood, and where it joins a back forms a decided point on



top. A wide band of heavy lace, edged with a tiny ruffle of platted silk, turns back from the face, and a deep cape of the material, bordered with narrow ruffle of silk, is attached to bottom of hood. Strings of white taffeta ribbon tie in bow under chin.

Pleasing Styles in Coats.

The short basque coats and coats of moderate hip length will be found more generally becoming than the redingotes, and while not so new, are quite as fashionable. The short basque coats are, of course, fitted snugly at the waist and often belted or girdled; but though the general tendency is toward the coat fitted closely at back and sides if not in front, the sack coat has not disappeared and loosely falling coat models are numerous.



Putting ground coffee to steep in cold water the night before will be found to result in economy and richness of flavor for the breakfast beverage. Enough coffee should be used to allow one tablespoonful for every cup and an extra one for the pot.

Sugar should be bought in small quantities as it dries and loses flavor if kept; raisins, currants and candied peel will not keep long. Vinegar soon loses its flavor if kept, and so does Lucca oil. Macaroni will not keep, and spice, pepper and roasted coffee, too, soon deteriorate.

Candles burn better and more slowly if they have been stored in a dry place six or seven weeks before being used. Soap will go twice as far if well dried. It should be cut into small blocks and these arranged in tiers with spaces between to allow them to dry.

Charming New Collar.

Here's the dearest little new collar just out—meant for a light silk blouse. It's not more than two or three inches deep and fits just around the turn of the throat. But the way it's made refuses to be set down in cold black and white letters. It is frills and fluff and tiny hints of roses and bits of the sheerest laces joined together like fairy work.

Style in Evening Millinery.

White hats lead for evening wear, touched delicately with silver or gold or delicate colors. Some have cloudy pinks or blues introduced so skillfully as to be almost like mother of pearl or the softest sunset colors.

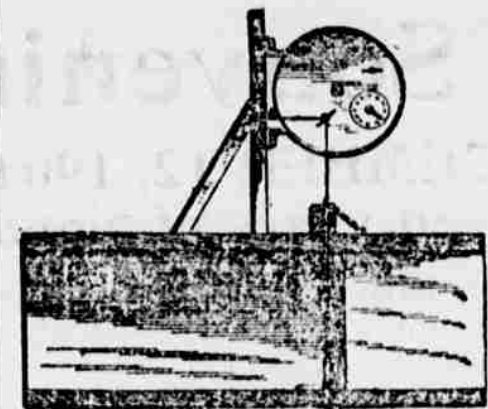
SCIENCE and INVENTION

Electricity Kills Insects.

The Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift (Berlin) announces that it has received from M. Lokuzjewski the description of an apparatus for the destruction of insects, of their larvae, and of caterpillars, the apparatus having recently been presented to the Odessa Technical society. Under a wagon drawn by horses or run by an alcohol motor there is placed a small dynamo. This dynamo is moved by a system of gearing placed on the axle of the vehicle, the dynamo being connected with an induction coil in front of which is placed a Wehnelt interrupter. The negative pole of the induction coil is connected with the iron framework of the vehicle, that is connected with a series of metallic brooms placed behind and under the wagon. These brooms may be moved in a vertical direction, and as they give forth a large shower of sparks, any insect within the range of the broom is destroyed. The wagon should follow immediately behind the plow, as the latter, by opening the earth, brings to light insects and larvae.

Feeder for Stock.

One of the disagreeable tasks in relation to the care of horses, cows or other cattle is the necessity of arising early and supplying them with feed. This is especially true with milk dealers, bakers and many others who are compelled to get up an hour or two before serving their route in order to feed their horses. This is also the case on Sundays with all drivers of teams. Automatic time stock feeders are not new to the trades, by any means, but few are as simple as the one shown in the illustration. This is so constructed that the feed may be



Allows the Feed to Fall.

automatically released at a predetermined moment by attachment to an alarm clock and fed into a trough or manger.

A chute, through which the food is to be passed, is shown in the illustration, with a hinged door at right angles to the inner wall thereof, the door being connected with an arm which projects through the wall of the chute. This arm is fastened to a spring held to a pin in the outer wall of the chute. A bracket supports a clock upon the other side of the chute, the clock having an alarm attachment. The key which winds the alarm apparatus is connected to a spring-pressed bolt which is mounted in the wall of the chute and designed to support the hinged door when the same is weighted down with food. As the clock runs down the cord withdraws the bolt, and when the proper time is reached the door is released and the food falls down to the manger. After the door is relieved of its weight the spring will cause it to resume its normal position. This would also be very useful in large establishments.

The patentees are John R. Ray and William E. Sankey, of Salem, Mo.

Improved Decoy Ducks.

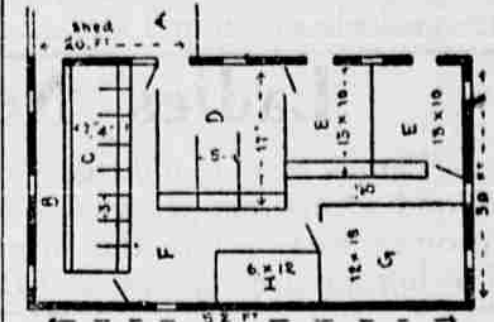
A decoy duck that will flap its wings and rise from the water has been put on the market. The decoy is mounted on a rod which fits into a tube where-by the decoy may be anchored. The decoy is connected with a cord to the shore or wherever the hunter is and when the latter pulls the bird moves.

GROUND FLOOR OF BARN.

Plan Provides for Much Accommodation Within Small Space.

F. M.—I have bought timber for a barn 30 by 52 feet with an L for a straw shed, 20 by 30 feet. I would like to know how I could lay out the basement to accommodate 10 or 12 head of cattle, a root house, a pen for small pigs, two or three stalls, and a box stall for horses. The bents are as follows: 20 feet for large mow; 14 feet drive floor, and 18 feet mow and granary over horses. I do not intend to close in under the straw shed. I would like to arrange so as to have cow and horse stable door under the shed. The barn will run east and west, with shed on the east end.

The accompanying plan provides for 8 single cow stalls; 3 single horse stalls; two box stalls, one of which



Ground Floor Plan.

A, shed, 20 by 30 feet; B, passage behind cattle; C, cow stable; D, horse stable; E, E, box stalls; F, feed room; G, root house; H, pig pen. may be used for cattle if desired; root house, pig pen and shed. The manure may be removed direct from both the horse and cow stable into the shed.

Transplanting Bearing Apple Trees.

Sub.—What is the best time of year to transplant apple trees that have been bearing about four years?

The best time to transplant apple trees is early in the spring, as soon as the soil is dry enough. I fear, however, that to transplant apple trees which have been bearing for four years would not be a very successful undertaking and I would not advise doing so. It would be much better to leave the trees where they are, even if it were necessary to use the ground about them for something else, and to plant young trees on the spot intended for these bearing ones. If, however, it is determined to transplant the trees at any cost, the work should be very carefully done and as many roots as possible kept on. The trees should be headed back severely, at least two years' growth being taken off all round the tree.—M.

Transplanting Rhubarb.

L. A. G.—What is the best time to transplant rhubarb which was grown from seed sown last spring?

Rhubarb may be transplanted at any time after the leaves die down in the fall; but with young seedlings I should advise you to wait until spring to move them. There is danger of small roots being thrown above the ground by the action of frost, and if planted this fall they might have to be set again in the spring. Prepare your ground this fall by plowing under well rotted manure; or, still better, plow out trenches four feet apart. Fill the trenches to within six inches of the top with manure, throw in two inches of fine dirt and set the plants, having them three feet apart in the rows. Mulch each fall with manure, which should be forked around the plants the following spring.—C. E. H.

Roup in Turkeys.

E. M. P.—Will you kindly publish the treatment for roup in turkeys?

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager at the Central Dominion Experimental farm, recommends the use of a solution of Platt's chlorides, made of a solution of one part chlorides to five parts rain water. Bathe the head and affected parts well and do so several times per day. Separate the sick birds and disinfect the premises.