FANCIES OF FASHION

THE CORRECT MODES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Pompadour Negligee Fresh and Pretty for the Morning—Evening Waist of Mousseline de Soie—Vogues in Velvet Gowns—Recipes Worth Knowing

Vogues in Velvet Gowns.

The majority of the velvet dresses are made in the princesse style unless the waist has a boxed satin girdle comprising almost the entire bodice. Few have much trimming, and one very handsome red velvet dinner gown was entirely plain save for the deep bertha of old rose point lace. On the pale shades, as blue and green, pearl bead embroidery is effective, and there are numberless ways in which the gown may be adorned with large bead embroidered patterns both on skirt and waist.

There seem to be two favorite models for velvet dresses, the one having the material draped across front and back, the skirt and waist in one piece, the other trimmed rather elaborately with satin made with a wide pointed satin girdle.

Apples Stewed With Lemons.

Pare, core and quarter twelve good-sized apples; put over the fire with one quart of water, one cup of sugar and one large lemon cut into thin slices, and boil for a few minutes; then put in the apples and boil until a straw will pierce them easily; remove from the stove, put the apples in a dish and pour the strained syrup over them; serve warm or cold. Citron slices, currants or raisins may be added to the sauce.

Cloth Skirt and Velvet Coat.

Most charming in the new shades of blue is a costume with cloth skirt and velvet coat, the skirt, many shades the lighter, braided in a round cord flecked with silver. In the waistcoat is more than a hint of silver cloth in a braided pattern on two shades of blue brocade. In a light brown is another attractive rendering of the same design, the cloth almost a tan and the coat a dark brown velvet. The waistcoat of brocade is light tan, with pinkish flowered design. All these coats are tight fitting, but so well are they cut that they can be worn over a waist to match the skirt, or, as is still a most popular fashion, of embroidered lawn or crepe de chine, with insertions of lace.

A Pompadour Negligee.

A pompadour negligee is Louis XVI. in pattern, and fresh and pretty for the morning. The facings are of pink silk, and a huge bow of blue catches

it at the throat. Great flowing sleeves of lace and chiffon and small lace ruffles turning back at the throat are features. The roses are pink, the forget-me-not blue, and the ferns green.

Fetching Chantilly Veil.

The chantilly lace veil is very much in evidence in Paris at the present moment, the all-over designs being large and light, with the most intricate openwork stitches. They are from twelve to sixteen inches broad and about a yard and a half long, the veil being either tied in a big bow behind or simply caught with a large safety pin. Brussels lace is again becoming fashionable, and Brussels net and lace combined, which always enjoy a measure of popularity, stands very high likewise in point of favor.

Mousseline de Soie Waist.

Evening or theater waist of white mousseline de soie, shirred and draped over a fitted lining. The yoke is of cream lace, bordered with a bias band of velvet, ornamented with round motifs of soutache, and with three ruffles of the mousseline de soie. Straps of the velvet and frills of lace ornament the front.

The sleeves are shirred on the inside, and are finished with bands of the

velvet and puffs and frills of lace. The knots are of ribbon, matching the velvet.

Modish Trimming.

The bouillonee is still a modish trimming and the narrow plaited frills also retain their popularity. Among the popular trimmings for cashmere house frocks is a narrow plaited frill of silk. The frill is set on in a bold Greek key design upon the full skirt and the skirt has a very shallow plain yoke, which gives snugness just about the waist line and is cut in two points in the front. Frills trim the sleeve and edge the turned down collar, and silk matching that of the frilling is used for the girdle and for bows set down the bodice front. A model of delicate gray cashmere has bands of appliqued embroidery in shades of gray and white run around the full skirt border, the simple surpliced bodice, which also acts as trimming for the sleeves.

Picturesque Idea, in Black.

Quite conspicuous in Paris is a fancy for running lines of black ribbon velvet or moire ribbon on a lace or spot-net foundation. For a black creation, such is a telling treatment, and a little "chef d'oeuvre" of a gown, straight from Paris, arranged after this style, was of fine black lace, mounted over white chiffon, the velvet lines concluding in a semi-circle of jet balls, as light in weight as the proverbial feather.

Apple Snow.

Steam or stew three large tart apples (cored and quartered), but not through a fine sieve. Beat the whites of three eggs stiff, add half a cup of powdered sugar, beat again; add the apple and beat till like snow. Pile lightly in a glass dish, garnished with jelly and serve with boiled custard.

Furnishings for Gray Gowns.

The gray satin and satin crepes must be trimmed this winter with quantities of lace and chiffon, while bright steel paillettes bring out the color of a solid gray in an astonishing manner.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

To Harness Bay of Fundy.

It is believed that it will not be very long before adequate steps are taken to harness some of the practically unlimited tide-water power of the Bay of Fundy and of the flats and lowlands that mark the estuaries of the streams that flow into the bay. On the Mines basin a head of from thirty-five to forty feet would be available. This, sustained by the limitless volume of ocean water, replenishing the basins every twelve hours, would afford an aggregate power far beyond the utmost capacity of Niagara. This is only one instance of the power on the Bay of Fundy that now goes to waste. At Moncton the tide rises to a height of thirty feet, beginning with the famous rushing "bore" six feet in height. This power could be utillized and the harbor improved without destroying the fascinations of the "bore."

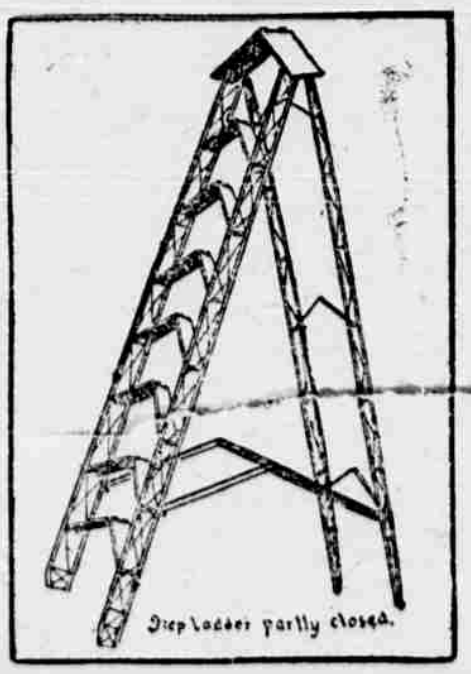
In England experiments are being made with wireless burglar alarms. The steel safe which is to be guarded by the alarm arrangement is equipped with a small but efficient transmitter. When the safe is opened the electrical waves are radiated. These waves come in contact with the usual coherer at some distant central point, ring a bell and so announce that the door has been opened. It is thought that when this system is perfected, which it is not as yet, no burglar will be able to so tamper with it as to destroy its efficiency.

Wonderful types of ancient animals have been discovered in the Fayoum district of northeastern Africa. It is believed that the animals of the elephant and mastodon class were developed in Africa itself, but this does not appear to invalidate the theory that most of the African fauna had a more northern origin in Europe or Asia.

Collapsible Step-Ladder.

Most every step-ladder is collapsible to a certain extent, as the rear supports fold up against the front ones and permits of the device being stood up against the wall or in a corner. The step-ladder of the familiar type is of wood, and for this reason its folding capacity was more or less limited, but the most recent improvement in this very useful household implement makes use of metal instead of wood, and enables the thing to be given a double fold, which squeezes its bulk down to that of a clothes prop.

Being of metal, the construction is exceedingly light, and though very frail in its appearance, is exceedingly strong and practically everylasting. After the back legs have been folded against the front ones the sides of the device are drawn together by means

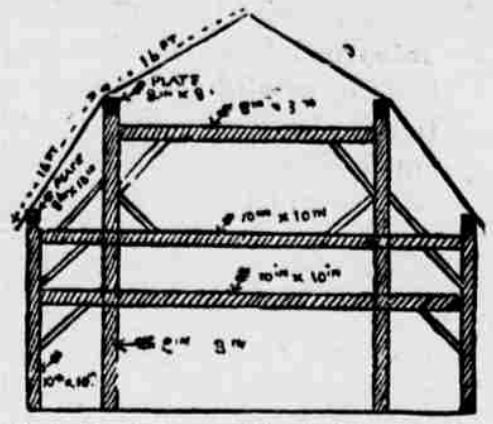


of a hinge joint in the center of each step and in the top platform. In folding this saves the space of the width of the ladder, and the whole thing collapsed can almost be spanned by the two hands.

PLANK FRAME FOR BARN.

Full Directions for Building, With Dimensions of Timber.

The writer has built concrete basements under a good many barns where the timber was made of two-inch planks, spiked and bolted together to form the size and length of timbers required. If a beam is required, say, 10 inches square, take 2x10 inch planks 14 feet long (any length will do from 12 to 18 feet). Spike two of these together, care being taken not to have the joints closer than four feet, spike on another row of planks on each side of the two just made, then another one; this will make the timber ten inches square. Five-eighths inch bolts should be put through the planks every three feet, or where best suited to bolt the plank together. Every second bolt should be near the bottom of the timber. Some advocate this style of timber for



End Bent in a Plank Frame Barn Showing Dimensions of Timbers.

barns instead of solid beams. The writer has built concrete buildings 45x160 feet, where the girders to hold up the second story were made out of 3x12 inch planks, spiked and bolted together, with a truss beneath, leaving the first story without a post.

If a barn is set upon a basement of stone or concrete, the sills can be made of 3x12 inch planks doubled. The main posts and beams can be made out of ten-inch planks, this will make them ten inches square, the plates 8x10 inch, and the purline posts and plate 8x8 inches. In the plan shown the posts are 18 feet long, the rafters are 16 feet long and are of 3x5 inch stuff. The upper and lower rafters are the same length. There should be five bents in a barn 60 feet long. —H.

Squaring a House to the Street.

My house, 12 by 18 feet, standing on posts with the chimney in the center, is not square with the street and has to be moved. The front part will have to be moved 10 feet, and the rear part 4 feet.

The best way would be to first move the house to the place and position required. The house should be raised six or eight inches higher than required, and after the stone wall is built it can be lowered down on it. This makes a complete job. Place a stick of timber across each corner of the building, letting the ends rest on blocking on the ground outside of the wall, and another timber on the post in the cellar and under the sill to block on outside; these last timbers should be 9 and 12 feet from each corner. After the walls are built, and the building resting on them, these beams are removed and wall built up to sills.

Distinguishing Sex in Geese.

It is not easy on the part of the uninitiated to tell the difference between the goose and the gander, especially in the larger and heavier varieties. The following general description is applicable to most cases: The male is larger than the female. The head of the goose is smaller, the neck slightly thinner and she is deeper in body. The call of the gander is loud, long and shrill, while that of the goose is much softer. A way to discover sexes is to separate a flock by driving part on each side of a building or fence, and it is then comparatively easy to discover the ganders by their calls. During the breeding season the gander is inclined to be vicious and will vigorously defend the goose and her nest should she be sitting.