

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

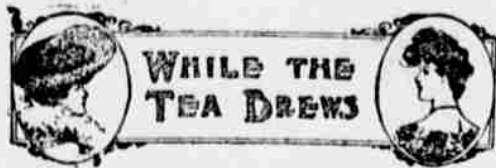
MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE MISTRESS OF THE HOME.

Design for Waist of Black Taffeta—Ladies' Attractive Dressing Sacque—For Outdoor Sports—Proper Way to Make Mock Turtle Soup.

For Outdoor Sports.

The newest sweaters for outdoor sports are long and built on the straightest of lines. Instead of the high rolling collar, they are finished off V-neck fashion.

Big caps come to wear with them—knit, too, and made so that they pull down over your ears like the old-fashioned toboggan caps the youngsters used to wear. But these have another advantage—two great openings left in front, invisible when the cap is put on in ordinary fashion, but making it possible to pull the cap down over your face, letting the openings come just over your eyes. The cap gives you rather a goblin-like appearance when your face is entirely covered except for the goblin-like eye-holes.



Kimono lines are used in everything from coats to bathrobes.

Little lace toques made of valenciennes with a knot of roses at the side, are nobby.

Black silk stockings have sprays of blue forget-me-nots embroidered on the instep.

A plain, close-fitting skirt, flaring only at the feet, best sets off the long, tight coat.

Some of the early straw hats are faced with sun-plaited shaded silk with dazzling effect.

New shirtwaist sleeves are a trifle fuller at the top, but have not changed radically in shape.

Most of the new summer stuffs are mercerized and very beautifully and perfectly done, too.

Fine imitation valenciennes, is lovelier than ever, almost defying distinction from the real lace.

Indications are that the directoire, Louis and redingote coats of the winter will hold over into summer.

Almost all bodices are cut out at the neck to show some form of yoke, chemisette or plastron, generally in white.

Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

Attractiveness is as important a factor as comfort in the selection of a dressing sacque, and both these details were considered in designing the one shown here, in figured material and having a prettily-shaped collar and deep cuff in plain colored material. It takes up no more time to make up a pretty dressing sacque, and the material costs no more than to make up a common looking garment, and how much more satisfaction there is in feeling that you have a pretty, neat sacque of the latest design.



The design shows a tucked yoke in front, thus enabling one to make a dainty, pretty design without the large collar. The sacque may be worn with or without the belt. For a neat little dressing sacque that is nice enough for afternoon wear, as well as for a morning sacque, this is a good model to follow. Made up in figured Japanese silk or challie, and using white or plain material for collar and cuffs, one fashions a most charming design. Cashmere, albatross, fleece-

lined material and silk are suitable to the mode.

Fascinating Lace Headgear.

A lace gown accessory confined to evening wear is a Tambour scarf long and wide enough to cover the head after the fashion of a mantilla and to fall almost to the foot of the gown. Double lace frills edge the entire border and serve as an exquisite frame for a pretty face. The woman who goes with frequency to the opera and theater and who desires to avoid the risk of catching cold from being hatless will find this scarf a gracefully picturesque addition to her evening costumes.

Black Taffeta Waist.

Blouse of black taffeta shirred at the bottom and forming a little frill, simulating a bolero. The stole ends are shirred at the bottom finished with frills of the silk, and ornamented with buttons. Inside they are finished with an edge of light blue velvet and open over a tulle plastron of venetian lace. The shoulder collar is also of this lace bordered with a little plaiting of white gauze.



The neck is finished with a ruche of lace, in the middle of which is a band of the blue, the ends fastened with strass buttons. The standing collar is of white silk or linen. The full sleeves are shirred at the bottom and finished with frills of the material and lace.

Mock Turtle Soup.

Add four hard-boiled eggs cut into eighths, a glass of claret, the juice of half a lemon, or a lemon peeled, then sliced thin (this last to be laid on the surface after the soup is dished), a teacupful of boiling water and such additional salt and pepper as your taste adjudges to be needful. If you care to take the trouble, omit the whites of the eggs, pound the yolks into a paste, work in melted butter, a pinch of mustard, pepper and salt, and bind with the yolk of a raw egg. Flour your hands, make the paste into small balls and drop into the boiling soup. Simmer three minutes after they go in.



To restore color taken out by acids drop sal-volatile or hartshorn on the spot.

Plush goods if sponged with a little chloroform will look as clean and bright as when new.

To clean nickel scour with pulverized borax; use hot water and very little soap; rinse in hot water and rub dry with clean cloth.

It is well to remember that a pound of sugar is one pint, an ounce of liquid is two tablespoonfuls and a pint of liquid weighs sixteen ounces.

In a colonial house recently completed very decorative tall candlesticks are made an integral part of the railings of the gallery that surrounds the dining-room wall.

To clean vulcanite and horn combs do not wash, but brush them. Occasionally take a piece of cotton and pull it through the teeth of the comb and remove any dandruff that may have collected there.

Potato Time Table.

Baked—Thirty to forty-five minutes.
Steamed—Twenty to forty minutes.
Boiled (in skins)—Twenty to thirty minutes.

Boiled (Pared)—Twenty-five to forty-five minutes.
Well softened potatoes are cook-

SCIENCE and INVENTION

Vest Pocket Padlock.

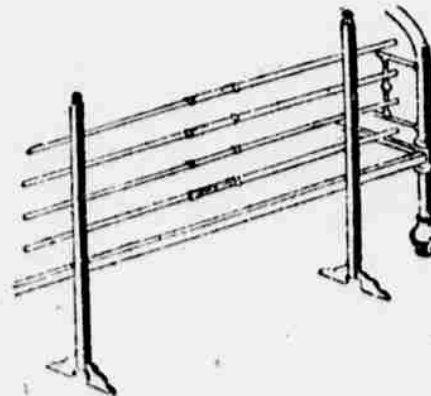
The vest pocket padlock is not a lock which is designed to securely guard the contents of the vest pocket, but one which may be carried in the vest pocket and used on a door which is deficient in some good and reliable fastening. There are said to be many instances when such an implement will serve the owner in good stead. Traveling men, for instance, are frequently compelled to put up at inferior hotels, where the proper attention is not given to the details of the establishment, and the matter of locks and similar things, regarded as of minor import, are overlooked. Then, again, the traveler is often compelled in an emergency to put up with a room which is unsuited for the purpose, with doors and windows unguarded. Armed with a couple of the devices referred to he can with little trouble make himself secure against the visits of thieves. The apparatus consists of a flat steel strip, with one end turned up and serrated, and a small steel casting. For use the casting is slipped off the strip, the strip is inserted in the door frame so that its teeth enter the jamb, the door is pushed shut firmly, forcing the teeth far into the jamb, and the casting is replaced on the strip and locked in position by turning the thumbscrew. With this device it is impossible, it is said, for a marauder to enter a room without using sufficient force to tear out a section of the door jamb.

Improved Screwdriver.

The latest improvement in the way of a screwdriver provides for a monkey wrench attachment for use when powerful pressure must be brought to bear where it is desired to remove screws which have become securely imbedded in their places by means of rust or other reasons. This new implement is made with a square shank of rather stout proportions, and this enables the workman to make use of a monkey wrench in conjunction with the screwdriver, and thus the most firmly imbedded screw may be easily dislodged.

Bedstead Guard.

The means of keeping a baby or even older child in bed after it has been tenderly placed under the covers



by its mother is one which is a matter of concern to parents. Children are all prone to toss or roll and painful accidents are often the result. A great deal of gray matter has been expended in various means of fastening the youngsters in their beds, but such schemes are frequently a source of danger in themselves, particularly when rope or cord is used.

A recent patent has for its object the accomplishment of the purpose in a simple manner, consisting of a barrier of metal bars, which is supported from the floor and fastened to the frame of the bed, forming a very substantial guard. The standards resting on the floor are clamped to the bed rail and will adjust themselves to a bed of any height. The guard rails are secured to these standards toward their ends and each rail consists of two telescoping parts so as to adjust themselves to a bed or crib of any length.

SET OF FARM BUILDINGS.

Designed to Accommodate Animals of All Kinds.

J. McP.—Please publish two plans, one for a poultry, hogs and wood house, and the other for larger stock and feed. I should like the barn to hold 40 or 50 tons of hay, 10 or 12 tons of grain, 8 cows and 3 horses on the ground floor. I want to have about 12 young cattle down in the cellar, and manure in the cellar, too. I intend to build it on a hill, with driveway door on north and door for manure on the south. I would like to have a room for grains. Can you

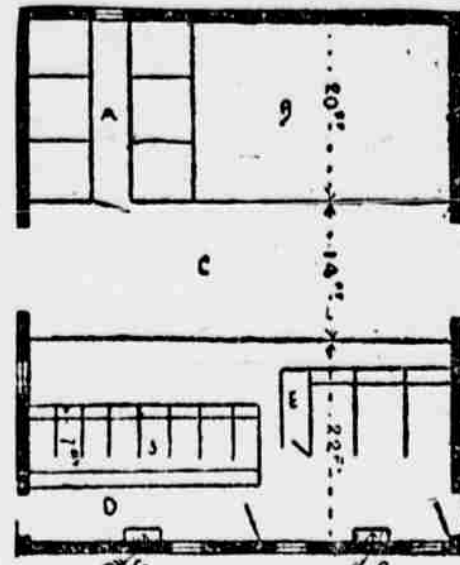


Fig. 1. Ground Floor of Stock and Feed Barn.

A, granary; B, mow for hay; C, threshing floor 14 feet wide; D, cow stable; E, harness room; F, horse stable; G, trap doors for manure chute to basement.

arrange the plan so that I can keep 20 sheep in the barn for winter?

I intend to build a building to keep 20 hens for winter, 2 or 3 scores of chickens in spring, and 4 pigs and a room for breeding sow and a room for 5 or 8 cords of wood. Also I would like to have a room in which to boil feed.

The size of the barn is 46 x 56 feet, with 18 feet posts with hip roof. It contains four bents—a twenty-two foot bent, where horses and cattle stand; a fourteen foot driveway, and a twenty foot bent, where granary and mow are shown. There is an overlay in front of cattle and horses and to give room for feeding and also room to take a team out if there is a load of hay or grain on the barn floor. There is a trap door behind both horse and cow stable to drop the manure through into the manure shed below.

The basement contains a room for young cattle to run loose in, a feed room, and sheep pen, also a manure room under cow and horse stable. If the young cattle are to be tied up, the partition between feed room and where the cattle are can be moved back so that there are thirteen feet from the wall to front of manger; this will give plenty of room behind cattle. The sheep pen can then be made wider and shorter and leave room for two box stalls along the north end of the feed alley.

The plan shown at Fig. 2, consists of two pig pens 11 feet x 8 feet 6 ins. each, feed room, hen house and wood house. The pig pens have windows

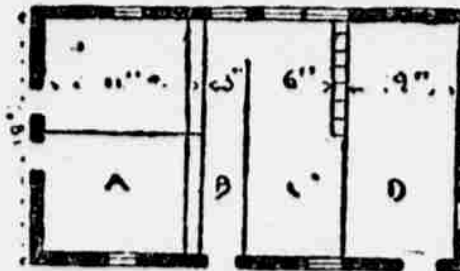


Fig. 2. Ground Floor of Building for Hogs, Poultry and Wood.

A, pig pens, each 11x9 ft.; B, feed alley, 3 ft. wide; C, poultry pen, 6x18 ft.; D, wood house, 9x18 ft.

above the doors. The roosts in hen house are at the north end, and nest boxes along wood house partitions. The windows at south end of hen house should not be over one foot from floor, so that the hens can get the full benefit of the sun.

Many a good man who contributes to foreign mission funds never even thinks of the heathen at home.