FOIBLES of FASHION

Caprice in Trimming.

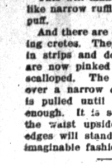
Those who are always on the lookout for new trimmings should learn to make "crotes." To make a crete take a frill of silk and scallop both edges. Now shirr it a little way from the edge, until the frill is moderately full, and set it upon the skirt.

This will make the edges stand out like narrow ruffles, each side of a full puff.

And there are different ways of making cretes. They take silk and cut it in strips and double it. Both edges are now pinked or frilled, frayed, or scalloped. The frill is now shirred over a narrow cording and the cord is pulled until the frill is just full enough. It is sewed on the skirt or the waist upside down, so that the edges will stand out in the smartest imaginable fashion.

Light Blue Silk Waist.

Blouse of pale blue louisine, the front and back forming a plastron ornamented with fagoting. The collar and narrow cheminette are of gauze, bordered with a shaped band of silk and a plaiting of mousseline de soie or lace, which is wider around the neck, forming a sort of collar. A knot of velvet ornaments the front.



The sleeves are plaited at the top and again on the outside at the bottom, where they are finished with flaring fagoted cuffs and plaitings of mousseline de soie or lace.

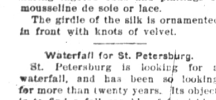
The girdle of the silk is ornamented in front with knots of velvet.

Waterfall for St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg is looking for a waterfall, and has been so looking for more than twenty years. Its object is to find a fall capable of furnishing sufficient power to supply St. Petersburg with electricity. Hitherto the most suitable for this purpose appeared to be a cataract in Finland, which it was proposed to utilize for the working of an electric railway. Further researches, however, have resulted in the discovery of the Kirimenj waterfall on the river Vokšen, forty-six miles from St. Petersburg, with energy equivalent to 25,000 horse power. This waterfall is forty-five miles closer to the Russian metropolis than that in Finland, and is offered for sale at a considerably less price. Unless the difficulties of conveying the current prove insuperable, the Kirimenj waterfall will be purchased.

Whitish-Green Chiffon.

A charming dress for a girl who is to help receive with one of next week's debutantes is of pale whitish-green chiffon, its plaited skirt trimmed at bottom with two hoops of waved and knotted green ribbon. Its blouse bodice has a lace bertha and is daintily garnished with ribbon arcots. There is a tiny chemisette of white guipure.



Every saucepan that has been used and is finished with should be filled with cold water and put on the stove to boil out.

Ebonize old or unpainted furniture, especially chairs or library tables, by rubbing in a mixture of lamp-black and turpentine.

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

To cut fresh bread easily and neatly heat the blade of the breadknife by laying first one side and then the other across the hot range.

Always buy an extra yard of stair carpeting, folding it under at each end so the carpet can be moved to equalize the wear over the edge of the steps.

Buttermilk is excellent for cleaning sponges. Steep the sponge in milk for some hours, then squeeze it out and wash it in cold water. Lemon juice is also good.

Fancy Shirt Waist.

Blouse of light weight wool shirred along the shoulders and made with box plaits, the latter trimmed with soutache and motifs of passementerie.

The full sleeves have deep cuffs trimmed with the soutache and motifs and finished with lace and wrist ruffles. The standing collar is of lace.

For Travel or Driving.

In describing coats the field is so wide that it is not possible to cover the whole ground. One style seems to be almost indispensable, and that is a long, fur-lined tweed or cloth coat. Such a coat is a wrap par excellence for driving, motoring or railway travel. The mode has no rival so far as comfortable knock-about and comprehensive wear is concerned. One example of a coat of this description is made of light gray tweed, and is lined throughout with squirrel lock, handsomely adorned exteriorly with a huge roll collar and revers of gray Persian lamb.

The Season's Furs.

Numerous faddish furs have been introduced this season, and are enjoying their meed of favor. The skin of the baby calf is one of these. It is invariably rigidly tailored into flat muffs and small scarfs, to be worn with one trim walking suits. Sometimes one sees smart little "bubbling" coats of yetta, often trimmed with leather. And again one sees this reversed, and the coat of the leather with trimmings of the yetta.

Pony skin is also developed into long and loose auto coats, and for very coldest weather rather shapeless affairs to bear are appearing.

Moleskin is losing ground this winter. The furriers discourse its use because of the very great amount of labor required in its fashioning. They claim the prices they can obtain for mole garments do not cover the great labor of sewing these tiny skins. Then, too, the mole, like the broadtail, is a very thin skin and easily torn, and garments of it are far from serviceable.

Dress Wrinkle.

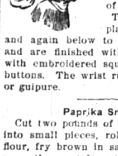
The newest wrinkle in dress is the sleeveless jacket. It would be a bolero if it were of a little different shape. It is made exactly like a little tight fitting coat, except that it has no sleeves. Its material is something pretty, usually a brocaded silk, and it is abundantly trimmed, making a garment of a great deal of elegance.

From the bolero to the sleeveless jacket is, indeed, only a step. The bolero in all its forms is well known. And the sleeveless jacket will soon be. It opens up such a fine possibility for pretty vogues that modistes are rushing into it headlong and are spending a great deal of money upon it. It has taken the fashionable world quite by storm.

The skirt to wear with such a coat as this must match the waist and thus a very handsome costume is made, a dressy thing for any occasion.

In Light Taffeta.

Blouse of light gray-blue taffeta plaited at the top, where it is trimmed with embroidered squares bordered with bias bands of taffeta fastened with fancy buttons. The front of the blouse is trimmed in the same way, and the yoke, or guimpe, is of guipure.



The sleeves are plaited at the top and again below to form two puffs, and are finished with cuffs trimmed with embroidered squares, bands and buttons. The wrist ruffles are of lace or guipure.

Paprika Snitzel.

Cut two pounds of thick veal steak into small pieces, roll in seasoned flour, fry brown in salt pork fat. Remove the meat from the pan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour to the remaining fat, brown lightly, and pour in gradually the strained liquor from a pint can of tomatoes. Add a slice of onion and carrot, three bay leaves and a bit of mace, then return the meat to the sauce, cover closely and simmer three-quarters of an hour. When done, remove the meat, add a little more salt if necessary to the sauce, a large pinch of paprika and strain on the platter. (The pork fat helps to season it.)

A New Dessert.

What a boon to the housekeeper a new dessert is! Here is one which I am sure you have not tried, and once tried you are sure to have it again. It is called chocolate pears and is made by paring four pears, cut in fours, and saute in butter until browned. Arrange in serving-dish, pour over the following sauce and chill thoroughly. Cook two ounces of sweet chocolate, one teaspoon sugar, one and a quarter cups of milk, in double boiler five minutes, then add a teaspoon arrowroot, mixed with a quarter cup of cream and a pinch of salt, cook ten minutes. Melt one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter, add four tablespoons powdered sugar and cook stirring constantly until well caramelized. Add to first mixture, add half a teaspoon vanilla, and strain over pears.—Montreal Herald.

Nothing brightens up a dark suit so elegantly as a white hat and a little ermine cravat.

For evening wear the feather boa stole has a dainty rose of a canteen fastened at the left side.

A trimming fancy much seen is the use of silver-edged straps and buttons of kid or leather.

One of the new lace blouses has perfectly close plain sleeves after the fashion of ages ago.

There are hats so big that they are ridiculous and others so absurdly little as to be ludicrous.

Silk and fur are happily combined in gowns of the new soft silk, made ornate with fur bands.

So light and pretty are the marabout hats one wonders that any woman should choose heavy fur creations.

Shot Silks Are Coming in.

Shot silks are coming in, and are used just now on Louis XVI dinner frocks for the underskirt and cuffs and revers, the rest being brocade. Of course all the hats are tricorne in some form or another, and on the whole are pretty and generally becoming. One form of trimming is to lay a feather across the crown, from brim to brim, and add one very long one, which trails down on the back of the hair and in some cases sweeps half way around the neck.

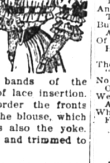
Continental Hats.

The continental hat has more vogue than ever and appears with various modifications. Some of the smartest models have the under side of the rolling brim covered smoothly with black velvet.

The upper side of the brim and the crown are on beaver in white or some pastel shade, and clusters of velvet roses or the rather absurd gold or silver grapes are tucked into the brim's indentations.

Pretty Theater Waist.

Blouse of light ecru crepe de chine or peau de cygne, forming a sort of bolero gathered at the bottom to form a little ruffle, which is headed by a puffed band of the material, through which a golden brown velvet ribbon is run, the latter knotted in front.



The bolero is also gathered at the top where it is trimmed with puffed bands of the material and bands of lace insertion. The puffed bands border the fronts forming scrolls over the blouse, which is of ecru lace, as is also the yoke. The sleeves are made and trimmed to correspond.

HANDSOME TOILETS IN BROWN.

The first is of brown cloth trimmed with bands and motifs of brown crushed velvet or plush, and with braid. This trimming encircles the skirt and forms the yoke of the blouse, which fastens a little on one side with gold buttons. The turnover collar is of the cloth embroidered in green and brown, and the standing collar is of white cloth or silk, also embroidered in green and brown. The basque is attached under the velvet girdle, the latter fastened in front with a gold buckle. The leg-of-mutton sleeves are trimmed at the bottom to correspond with the rest of the gown. The other gown is of brown panne. The skirt is shirred at the top, except in front, where it forms two box plaits. It is finished at the bottom with two flounces, set one on the other, and headed by little frills of brown taffeta or satin. The draped fronts of the bodice cross and are bordered with bias bands of the panne ornamented with embroidered buttons. The yoke is of cream lace and the shoulder collar is of cream lace and brown silk lace. The puffed sleeves are shirred along the outside and ornamented at the top with little frills of silk or satin. They are finished at the elbows with frills of chiffon and lace. The folded girdle is of the panne.

SWIMMING A GOOD EXERCISE.

Tests Show It Makes Greatest Increase in Red Blood Corpuscles.

A series of experiments conducted by Dr. Philip B. Hawk, demonstrator of physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, has proved that swimming is the most beneficial exercise.

As described by the World's Work, Dr. Hawk visited the dressing rooms at the athletic field and immediately before each athlete left for his exercise drew blood from him by means of the regularly prepared sterile needle. Then when the athlete returned to the dressing room after running, jumping, pole-vaulting or engaging in water polo the needle would again be brought into play and a second sample of blood drawn.

Analysis of the blood to discover how far each exercise increased the number of red corpuscles showed that water polo and other forms of swimming resulted in the largest increase. The swimming exercises were thus shown to be the most beneficial, for the greater the number of red corpuscles the richer is the blood. Swimming resulted in an average increase of 21 per cent, as against 17 per cent for the next best exercise—short-distance running.

After one of these examinations during the athletic season, while the men were in the pink of condition and exerting themselves to the utmost, Dr. Hawk found the following results, in round numbers, from the count of the blood corpuscles: Percentage of gain after the 100-yard dash, 25; 120-yard hurdles, 21.5; half-mile run, 18; mile run, 14; two-mile run, 9; broad jump, six jumps, 15; three-minute water polo game, 27.

THE LAW VS. KINDNESS.

Good Samaritan Suffers for Eccentricities of Ohio Statutes.

"Got a buzzard here?" inquired Charles W. Heyl, deputy game warden, of Mrs. Frank Edgerton of South Front street, according to the Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the New York Herald.

"Yes, sir," the woman replied.

"Want to sell it?"

"No, sir; but you can have it if you want it."

"Can I see it?"

"Certainly; just come this way, please."

And Mrs. Edgerton walked back to the coal shed, where the bird was confined, opened the door and then walked back to the house. In a moment or two Heyl appeared with the buzzard under his coat. He showed a badge and said: "Tell your husband that I am a game warden and for him to appear before Squire Lakin."

A son of Mr. Edgerton, who is an employe in the Panhandle shops, while strolling through the fields, found a buzzard with a broken leg. The bird was fed and kindly treated and he came a pet, running around the neighborhood as it pleased. When the family went away from the house the buzzard would be confined in the coal shed.

An affidavit charges Edgerton with having "in his possession a buzzard not then and there being in captivity prior to May 6, 1902, and not then and there having the permission to do the aforesaid act."

The Man Who Might.

My grandpa used to tell us boys
About a man that he knew
Way out in northern Illinois,
In eighteen forty-two.
This fellow's brag of how he might—
When first out west he come—
Have many bought Chicago's site
For one small jug of rum.

We'd always ask grandfather why
The feller did get made;
An' he'd say: "'Twas just a lie
The chap made up, I'm afraid."
But even though he'd looked ahead
And heard the busy hum
Of future years, when all is said,
He'd rather had the rum."

Then grandpa'd laugh a bit an' say,
"As we go down the years—
No matter where extends the way,
Or how our fortune steers,
We'll surely meet the helpless wight,
At every turn, I vum!—
Who might have bought Chicago's site
For one small jug of rum."
—Pittsburg Post.

Writer Says Genius Is Insanity.

According to Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, the way to be happy, though a genius, is never to marry. "The poet's wife," said Mrs. Clark in a recent address, "does not care for poetry after the first week, any more than the grocer's boy does for figs. She never wishes to tell of the neighborhood's gossip but she interrupts some great thought of her husband's; then he imagines she is bereft of sympathy and looks for it in the wives and daughters of his neighbors, and if he is handsome he usually finds it. The genius should not marry. A woman wants her husband—not his art. Genius is insanity. In order to be a genius he lives most of the time in a world of deep emotions. It is hard for people of artistic temperament to conform to ordinary rules. Thus divorce, suicide, drunkenness and impulsive vices are found among people of genius. The irrepressible temperament seems to be absolutely necessary to art."

The Oriental Ides.

The present Chinese minister, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, K. C. M. G., is as witty as his well known predecessor, Wu Ting-fang.

In June last Sir Chentung was an interested spectator of the marriage ceremony of certain young friends in Washington. At the conclusion of the wedding, as the minister was leaving the house, he made some inquiries of a friend with respect to the origin of the custom of throwing rice after the newly joined couple.

"Oh," replied the friend, "that's by way of wishing them good luck, I suppose."

"In that case," suggested the Oriental, with just a suspicion of a smile, "why is it not the custom to throw rice after the hearse at a funeral?"—Collier's.

Duty a Cordial.

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation, resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits, far beyond what either indulgence or diversion, or company, can do for them.—Paley.

Poultry

To Ship Live Chickens.

"Occasionally we ship chickens and old fowls alive to the market. The question may arise, when and what to feed them before shipment. The answer depends somewhat on the length of the journey, or rather the time it will probably take to get them into the buyer's hands," remarks the Practical Farmer. "If to be shipped only a short distance, for presumably immediate killing, we give them all the wheat or corn they wish to eat the night before, and all the water they wish to drink just before shipment. This seems to be in keeping with common sense. Fowls should always be quite empty at the killing time, but they should not be allowed to suffer for want of food or water for an unreasonable length of time before."

It may be, as here stated, that fowls should always be quite empty at killing time, but the consumer who buys a freshly dressed chicken at the butcher shops of our large cities usually finds the craw as full of grain as it will hold.—Journal of Agriculture.

Egg Yields of Hens.

We speak of hens laying from 150 to 200 eggs per year, and the man that never takes an account of his eggs yield fondly imagines that the hens in his flock are producing at least 150 eggs each annually. If he would keep an account with his hens he would find that he was being deceived and that there were so many hens that were doing little that the average production falls below the 100 mark. The writer was treated to a surprise of this kind the first year he kept an account and by knowing what hens lay the year it is possible to eliminate the poor layers and have ultimately a flock of good layers. Yet the process is not so easy as might be supposed, as we must correct the breeding inclinations rather than do the work with individual layers. Thus when we find a cow that gives a good deal of rich milk we can keep her for a dozen years, but with the hen that is a good layer we have to depend on her progeny because few hens are profitable when they get old.

As to the Quality of Eggs.

Many people imagine that a brown-shelled egg is better than one with a white shell. This is purely imagination, and the only way to test the richness of an egg is to break it and look at the yolk. The deep orange yolks are the best and the pale yellow ones the poorest. City hens or those which are badly fed and whose runs and roosts are poorly ventilated and badly cleaned lay the pale yellow eggs. Those which live in the country lay the rich orange ones, as do all wild birds. Anaemic eggs contain less iron than rich ones, and are far less nutritious; but there is only one way to test an egg's quality, and that is to break it.

Cracked Corn.

Corn is cracked simply for convenience of feeding to chicks. It is best to allow the gizzard to reduce it. Whole corn contains about 11 per cent of protein, 5 per cent of fat, 70 per cent of starch, 2 per cent of crude fiber and 1 1-2 per cent of mineral matter. The rest is water. There is no difference in whole or cracked corn, the loss of fine material being some of the starch, and the flinty matter of the outer skin, which is silicious and of no value. Cracking the corn only reduces it in size, otherwise the composition of the corn remains unchanged, though the finer it is cracked the greater the loss.—Farm and Fireside.

Good in Changing Rations.

If eggs are scarcer than they ought to be, try changing the biddies' rations. If the hens have been fed on pudding for breakfast, this may be discontinued for a while, and grain substituted. If they have been having barley for their first meal, wheat can be given instead, or vice versa. If they have no green food, supply it. Hens, as people, get tired looking at old things. Enlarging their run, giving range when they have been confined, or even changing to another pen, will oftentimes start the eggs, though a great change, like moving to another farm, sometimes causes an opposite effect, through homesickness.

Preserving Eggs.

It is reported that in England eggs have been hatched after being preserved for twelve months by immersion in a solution of sodium silicate. Another test made after eggs had been immersed in a similar solution for three months not only failed to hatch the eggs, but left the eggs in fairly good condition after they had been incubated three weeks. It has been suggested that in order to hatch eggs whose shells have been made—it would first be necessary to treat the eggs so as to remove the coating.

Feeding Geese.

The bill of the goose and duck is designed for the partaking of larger substances than are relished by the hen, and they do not confine their diet to a very limited variety. Geese will eat corn and oats, but food of a more bulky character is preferred. Their livers are large, proportionately, and they have very large digestive capacity. They prefer grass, especially clover, and some weeds, such as purslane, are delicacies. Ground grain moistened with milk is excellent in the early part of the year, and a little ground meat added is always of advantage. This ground grain may be oats, corn, bran or middlings. Once a day on grain, with scalded clover at night, is sufficient. During favorable seasons turn ducks and geese on grass, and give no other food. Too much grain prevents eggs from hatching.

Don't feed corn, except, perhaps, occasionally, until the cold weather sets in. Then feed it every night. If parched occasionally the hens will enjoy the change.

LOOK BACK, COUNT THE LOSS

When Energy Has Been Spent, Nerve and Brain Force Gone.

Just look back over the day and see where your energy has gone. See how much of it has leaked away from you in trifles. Perhaps you have wasted it in fits of fretting, fuming, grumbling, fault-finding or in the little frictions that have accomplished nothing, but merely rasped your nerves, made you irritable, crippled you and left you exhausted. You may have drained off more nerve and brain force in a burst of passion than you have expended in doing your real work. Perhaps you did not realize that in going through your place of business like a mad bull through a china-shop, you pulled out every spigot and turned on every faucet of your mental, and physical reservoir and left them open until all the energy you had stored up during the night had run off. Look back and see whether your scolding, fault-finding, criticising, nagging and what you call "reading the riot act" to your employes has helped you in any way or accomplished anything. No; you only lost your energy and self-control, your self-respect and the respect and admiration of your employes.—Success

How to Quiet a Horse.

When a witness in an English court remarked that it was necessary to sit on a horse's head when he was down to keep him quiet, the judge replied: "Nothing of the kind. People don't seem to understand that the only thing necessary to keep a horse from kicking when he is down is to get hold of his ear and keep his nose up in the air. I have seen a lady keep a horse quiet in that way without soiling her gloves."

Beet Culture Attracts Mosquitoes.

The beet culture aids the multiplication of the anopheles mosquitoes, which are responsible for malaria, is the opinion held by several Italian experts, who found that in places where the anopheles had never before appeared the cultivation of beet sugar attracted them in great numbers.

Found at Last.

Hensley, Ark., Dec. 26th.—(Special)—That a sure cure for Backache would be a priceless boon to the people, and especially the women of America, is admitted by all interested in medical matters, and Mrs. Sue Williams of this place is certain she has found in Dodd's Kidney Pills the long-looked for cure.

"I am 38 years old," Mrs. Williams says, "and I have suffered with the Backache very much for three or four years. I have been treated by good physicians and got no relief, but thanks to God, I have found a cure at last and it is Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have taken only one box and it has done me more good than all the doctors in three or four years. I want all sufferers from Backache to know that they can get Dodd's Kidney Pills and get well."

Backache is one of the first symptoms of Kidney Disease. Guard against Bright's Disease or Rheumatism by curing it with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

When Woman Gets the Lead.

No matter how much a man may say against the missionary society or suffragist question, when he wants any important matter carried through he asks for woman's influence.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

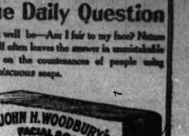
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Thoughts directed are the forcible torrent that carries everything resistlessly before it.

Before marriage a man swears to love; after marriage he loves to swear.

The Daily Question

might well be—Am I fair to my face? Nature herself often leaves the answer in unmistakable signs on the countenances of people who promiscuous soaps.



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP, remains unchallenged as the exclusive skin soap. Its ingredients are pure and impart the glow of health while cleansing—25 cts. a cake.

Apply Woodbury's Facial Cream to chapped and roughened hands; the result will make you glad.

INITIAL OFFER.

In case your dealer cannot supply you send us his name and we will send, prepaid, to any address for $1.00 the following toilet requisites.

1 Cake Woodbury's Facial Soap.
1 Tube " " Facial Cream.
1 " " " Dental Cream.
1 Box " " Face Powder.

Together with our readable booklet Beauty's Masque, a careful treatise on the care of the "outer self."

Booklet free on application.

THE ANDREW JERGENS CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Lord Rosebery's "Good Story."

In a recent English biography appears an anecdote told in the characteristic English manner. The writer remarks: "Lord Rosebery told a very good story (for he is always amusing) about a gentleman who was traveling in the southern United States. The visitor was being shaved by a negro barber and noticed the extreme bluntness of the razor.

"'Yes, sir,' said the barber, 'it is vury blunt, sar; I was out last night wid the boys.'"

Many Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in the Children's Home, New York, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, Break up Colds and Destroy Worms. At all Druggists 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Highest Tide in the World.

The highest tide in the world is in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The tide there sometimes rises to the height of 71 feet, and the increase is occasionally as much as a foot every five minutes.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Throughout America. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
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A BAD COLD
usually catches you in your weakest spot. No matter where it is, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, will reach the seat of the trouble and cure you. Your money back, if it doesn't.
25c., 50c. and $1.00

Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and how to amuse.
If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water
FITS Stopped to stay stopped. Endorsed by Judges, ministers, doctors, lawyers and the medical press declare Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer after others fail. $10 WORTH FREE. Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
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