

Season's Juvenile Toggery Gains in Simplicity.

While Their Elders Are Overdressed, the Children Don Daintily Simple Frocks.



A TRO OF DRESSY COATS SHOWING THE USE OF VELVET AND MORE SILK

A LIGHT HAT SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL LEAF GREEN WITH GOLDEN BROWN Braid

DOUBLE-BREADED SHORT COAT AND TINY O'SHANTER

AN UP-TO-DATE SCHOOL COAT

AT a season when grown-ups' clothes are ornate to the point of looking overloaded, it is a genuine relief to enter a shop which specializes smart raiment for children, for here, at least, simplicity reigns, effective and restful. While their elders are going in for the most impossible shades of brown, mahogany, flame and green, children under 15 years of age are going back to the first principles of white or delicate colorings, made up on straight lines, which are a distinct relief after so much shirring, straight and applied.

The one exception in the matter of colorings is the plaids, which are more than ever popular for small girls and boys and for Miss Sweet Sixteen. But the plaid is made up very simply without trimming, save, perhaps, a fold or two of velvet and buttons.

Another feature of the year in Lilliputian raiment is the sharp line which defines every-day coats from the more dressy outdoor apparels. The lace-trimmed silk coat for school wear, which was so absolutely out of place, has disappeared entirely, and in its stead has come a heavy common-sense school coat, almost as severely tailored as mother's rainy-day costume.

For small children there is a marked tendency toward the use of wash frocks the year around. The prevalence of the steam heat or furnace heat in the modern homes makes this possible, and the exquisitely comfortable union suits in linen mesh and sanitary wools help in the good work. Every mother will bear

witness to the fact that washable raiment for children of the busy play-age is the most sanitary.

Half-hose will be much worn by well-folk in the house with slippers in patent leather, while for the street there are white shoes with black patent leather straps with legging in leather, velvet, broadcloth and woolen yarn, to supply the deficiency of the half-hose.

Lingerie effects still prevail in dress hats for little girls, but for school wear tailored fashions are no longer considered too old for the girl of 12 or under. In the matter of fur for very small children, the return of the older-down will be welcome. White Thibet fur and white astrakhan are also used for little tots, and their sisters a trifle older may have white fox, mink and beaver bands are still used in combination with white silk, broadcloth and velvet, when employed in coats for children under 5 years of age. Sealskin bands are also employed this year, but for children a trifle older.

One last general word: mothers who are artists in dressing their children, are carefully avoiding the use of stripes of the fowl, and become heavy.

An approved truffle filling is made from one can of truffles, size next to the smallest, and one can of mushrooms. Chop both fine, add to them an ounce of chopped parsley and one-half teaspoonful of powdered thyme. Next place an ounce of chopped onion in a saucepan with two ounces or a tablespoonful of butter. When a faint yellow, add the mixture. Season with a level teaspoonful of white pepper and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook over a moderate fire four minutes. Stir all the time. Cool, then pack it lightly into the crop and body of the turkey. Save a little of it to put under the skin on the breast in the form of a thin layer, taking care not to break the skin. Hang in a cool place two or three days at least before cooking. The quantity of dressing is sufficient for a turkey weighing 10 or 12 pounds.

If bacon is mixed with the truffles, use an equal quantity of the which is fat and white. Chop or pound it very fine. Season with salt and pepper.

A turkey filled with a force-meat of oysters has also its delights. Make a strong stale bread in very fine crumbs to fill the bird. Use the juice from the oysters to moisten. Season to taste with salt and pepper and a stalk of celery chopped very fine. Add the oysters and mix well. A tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a bay leaf and a grated onion may be used instead of the celery. The quantity of seasoning given in for every two cups of bread crumbs used.

Chestnuts make such an appetizing and

inexpensive dressing for poultry that they should be more frequently used. For this dressing, roast or boil two quarts of chestnuts, and wash them. Shell and mix with two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and red pepper to taste. Set aside one quart of the chestnut pulp to use in the gravy. Cook meat, veal or lamb mince in a more elaborate plaid gown for a girl of about the same age showed navy blue and a bluish white, with a hair line of red. This was made up with cardinal red velvet, which matched the red stripes. The skirt was laid in big plaids and the blouse was made with smoked fronts set into a shoulder yoke of red velvet. The high skirt was also of velvet.

For very best, when silk is desired, a

Rob Roy check may be employed. This shows red and black so cleverly combined in the check that at a distance the fabric gives the effect of a chambray red taffeta. Quite frequently the plaid is overlaid with a small red figure in satin finish. The fine shepherd plaids are also greatly in demand, and these are trimmed with braid and very plain tailored buttons.

Golden brown, royal blue and rich red are popular colors for young girls this winter, and are shown in chevrons, serges, broadcloths and novelty goods of the most durable character.

Never have the counters displayed more complete lines of wash fabrics suitable for hard wear. Cotton chevrons, galatas, cloth, pique and novelty goods, which may be classed under the general title of mercerized cottons, all make durable wash frocks for winter wear.

As it is not always easy to dry clothes in winter, they should be made up simply with as few shirtings as possible, and

fat braid for trimming. Russian blouse suits or one-piece dresses laid in plaids are the most effective in these heavy wash materials.

For afternoon and party wear, finer wash fabrics may be employed, and here may enter the most delicate of handwork. Recently there were finished for two little sisters in a wealthy New York family, dresses which furnished models for wear on Sundays or to

the dancing class. The material used was handkerchief linen and the trimming consisted of hand-run tucks and Irish crochet lace. The plain skirts, shirred into a band at the waist, were finished with two-inch edging of the lace. Above this were three tiny tucks, another band of insertion, three more tucks, another band of the insertion and another trio of tucks. The little waist showed deep yokes built from

alternate strips of the insertion and tucked linen, with a deep bertha of which joined skirt and bodice was overlaid with a strip of the insertion. This design can also be produced in a heavy quality of linen done in the popular English velvet work.

Dutch yokes are extremely popular for the little party dresses, and there is practical no end to the fabric to be employed. There is nothing more satisfactory than the fine lawn trimmed with delicate lace, but point d'esprit, silk crepe l'andowne, collienne and crepe albatross are also used.

School coats take on military effects, and are almost invariably double-breasted, with strappings of the same material, or braid and buttons. For smarter coats which are to be trimmed, velvet is unquestionably the most popular fabric. Both the plain velvet and the broad-tail velours are used in combination with fur and lace for this purpose. Plain velvet gives the best result in combination with fur or lace, while handsome buttons are generally sufficient to set off the coat of broad-tail velour. If silk is employed, it shows either moire or corded weave, and novelty braids and buttons are employed for trimming.

KATHERINE ANDERSON.

The Stuffing for the Turkey Bird

THE TURKEY BIRD has been weighed and found wanting on its native heath, America, and by no less a personage than Mr. Burns Jones. On his return to England, this brilliant writer had many things to say in criticism of the United States, including the following pointed remark:

"The turkey whom we originally owe to America, appears to my mind to less advantage on his native soil than he does in the land of his adoption. He is a bit tasteful and inappreciated over there, and is garnished with a particularly tasteless form of stuffing, of which one readily tires."

Where and with whom did Mr. Jones dine, that he should have such a poor opinion of our turkey? Every housewife knows just the unsavory form of stuffing Mr. Jones means. Somewhere she has been unfortunate enough to have her turkey spoiled by the introduction of a bread-and-milk poultice in lieu of a toothsome compound.

But did Mr. Jones, in his American travels, dining with millionaires, never eat a turkey? Or in some of those Boston homes, where he was made welcome, did no one ever gladden his eyes and his taste with a Rhode Island bird stuffed with chestnuts? If not, Mr. Jones should come again and visit some more modest household, where, even with oyster stuffing, he will often find a turkey deliciously savory.

The incomparable American bird, if it is to sustain its reputation, must be selected with great care. If for roasting, buy a young hen turkey, plump, with a whitish skin that is clean and soft, the legs black, the breast broad and the neck short. The flesh of an old hen is usually covered with long hairs, the legs are rough and of a reddish purple color.

Capons, which may once in a while be obtained, are very choice, as they are juicy and extremely tender. They are also high-priced. Gobbiers have a stronger flavor than the female bird, and are not so plump. The spurs are long, and the feet often of a reddish color. There are so many devices nowadays for preserving food an unconscionable time, that it is best to buy of a reputable dealer. The appearance of the head and feet in dressed poultry shows something of its age and condition. In good stock, the feet will be soft and flexible; the eyes full and bright, and the flesh white. In that which has been kept too long the feet are dry and hard, flesh dark-colored and eyes sunken and dull.

Old turkeys are best boiled or cooked in the kettle until nearly tender, then stuffed and broiled in the oven.

When the bird is ready to cook, first stunge the skin. A small alcohol lamp is most convenient for this. Pass the turkey quickly over it. Do not try to handle the lamp. Wipe with a damp towel. If not drawn, do this so carefully that the intestines are not broken. They sometimes give a taste of bitterness to the fowl. The remedy is to wash out the inside carefully with cooking soda and water.

The most famous filling for a roast

turkey, and also the most costly, is of truffles. In France, their native soil, they are at their best. American cooks must use canned ones, and in spite of its reputation, many Americans only pretend to like truffled turkey. As the flavor is positive, truffles are usually mixed with mushrooms, ham or bacon. Whatever dressing may be used in poultry, do not pack it, for then it acts as a sponge to absorb the juices of the fowl, and becomes heavy.

An approved truffle filling is made from one can of truffles, size next to the smallest, and one can of mushrooms. Chop both fine, add to them an ounce of chopped parsley and one-half teaspoonful of powdered thyme. Next place an ounce of chopped onion in a saucepan with two ounces or a tablespoonful of butter. When a faint yellow, add the mixture. Season with a level teaspoonful of white pepper and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook over a moderate fire four minutes. Stir all the time. Cool, then pack it lightly into the crop and body of the turkey. Save a little of it to put under the skin on the breast in the form of a thin layer, taking care not to break the skin. Hang in a cool place two or three days at least before cooking. The quantity of dressing is sufficient for a turkey weighing 10 or 12 pounds.

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The Eccentricities of New Brooches

ODD, unconventional designs in metal and enamel brooches have taken possession of feminine fancy. Where last year in the less expensive brooches for stock and shirtwaist fastenings were offered plain oval in imitation turquoise surrounded by a frame of gold or imitation copper, this year the most amazing studies from real life appear on the jewelry counters of department stores.

It is not enough for the American woman to have a dainty little brooch of pearl or diamonds, which she wears with her best frocks and her real laces, but she must have some odd pieces of jewelry, inexpensive yet characteristic of herself and harmonizing with the rest of her costume.

All these set off by rhinestones, imitation opals and amethysts, catseyes, the Scotch pebble in its reds and purples, and last but not least, the all-pervading peacock eye.

Rail pins, made splendidly strong, and

about four inches long, show one huge dragon fly, a darling needle or a pair of Egyptian wings. The bodies of the flies are of rhinestones or opals, with perhaps a tiny pearl in the wings. In one exclusive shop the bodies are of Scotch pebble, which polishes into the prettiest kind of a brick-red stone with stripes of white, or a deep purple stone with sparkle of gold. The Egyptian wings are attached to a long opal, below which on each side is a row of rhinestones. The latter are especially brilliant against the green metal.

As if carved from a nugget of gold an inch in diameter, are animal heads. The elephant, with his curled trunk and ruby eyes; the lion with slightly parted jaws, the hunting and greyhound, the Irish setter, the snarling bulldog and the knowing owl with shining jeweled eyes—all these are very realistic and are made with good strong pins.

Half a globe of crystal, cut or plain, gives the effect of a glass ball, and has a snake coiled around it or a lizard crawling over it. Doves, with their wings spread, has its counterpart in inexpensive jewelry, and very realistic they are, too. Beetles and spiders, chameleons, lizards and snakes, everything that a woman shud-

dare to touch when it is alive, she will be planning into her collar and belt this winter.

To fasten the dainty laces and ribbons for the necks, awallows small and in flight and various forms of flies and butterflies are used. The awallows have wings of imitation opal in blue and the body is white. The butterflies' wings are in variegated enamel or opalescent porcelain with rhinestone bodies. One peacock feather in imitation opal in blue and the body is white. The butterflies' wings are in variegated enamel or opalescent porcelain with rhinestone bodies. One peacock feather in imitation opal in blue and the body is white. The butterflies' wings are in variegated enamel or opalescent porcelain with rhinestone bodies. One peacock feather in imitation opal in blue and the body is white.

Dangers on brooches are still in evidence, though not so generally, the latest idea being a new gold tassel holding a tiny pearl. In real jewelry idealized girls' heads set in a crescent of horseshoe of pearls or diamonds is the newest design.

Glitter and Gleam of Opera Bags

WITH the dramatic season in full swing, the question of an opera bag is all-important to the woman who loves dainty dress accessories. It would seem that in this trinket, at least, fashion would demand little change, but this year the reign of the period-gown has brought about some radical changes in opera bags.

The leading innovations in the order of popularity are the bead bags, spangled effects, pompadour ribbons and hand-painted receptacles. The Parisian novelty is a very narrow bag holding a pair of the compact, flat opera glasses, a beveled mirror, a tiny powder puff and a small cut-glass smelling salts bottle. In the light green lizard skin these cases are suitable to carry with even the daintiest evening dress.

From Paris also come grandmother's old-fashioned bead bags, done in the most charming of Dresden designs. The ob-

long, pouch shape has a bead fringe at the bottom, and is headed by two inches of velvet in the shape of the predominant color in the bag. Through the rings at the foot of this heading is run a gilt chain to draw the pouch up. One particularly handsome bag shows the upper and lower part of peacock-blue beads, while in the heart of the white center are Dresden blue and yellow tulips. When made by machine these opera bags can be bought for \$30, but none of those made by hand are sold under \$50.

In silk bags, full gathered effects are still seen, though the flat rounded squares and ovals are by far the most popular. The changeable silks in pale blue and green, pale blue and lavender, and pale blue and pink are brilliantly spangled in gold and silver, and show the graceful curves of the Louis d'operas as well as the striking beetle design, which is just now in vogue. Black satin bags are spangled in silver, and the white and gold combination, so popular in the bead

bags, is effectively produced by the use of gold spangles on a white silk ground. The new class for closing these bags is a flat filligree, showing rollicking Cupids.

Exquisitely soft and delicate are the hand-painted bags with dancing Marie Antoinette and Louis figures, the pale colors fading gradually into the white background, while nothing could be more charming than the tiny clovers or roses embossed on the changeable silks by the aid of ribbon embroidery of harmonizing shades.

The girl with deft fingers can be quite exclusive in her opera bag. The magnificent pompadour ribbon, which comes in innumerable designs, can be easily made into a bag and fastened at the top by two gilt rods put on with silk cord. The ribbon with flowers embossed in velvet makes extremely handsome bags. She who has not a fat pocketbook for dress accessories may choose from very pretty bags in broad-tail velour of delicate shades for 98 cents, or a silk bag with stamped Dutch designs in soft colors for a little over a dollar.

Dutch figures and scenes in palest Delft coloring are painted on pearl-gray silk, and have for their clasps conventionalized leaves and flowers in silver with oblong imitation pearls and opals. These jeweled effects, enjoying such high favor in all feminine attire, are equally popular on opera bag clasps.

The small opera glasses, which close together so that they are no longer nor than a medium sized pocketbook, come in white and pale leather coverings, with gold and silver decorations, or in mother-of-pearl and opalescent embellishments.

Ode to Autumn.
John Keats.
Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness!
Close bosom friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bleach
"Whin" fruit the vines that round the does
"wax" run;
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the gourd and plump the hazel shells,
"O" the soft-flung gourd; to see budding wheat;
And still the hawthorn blossoms for the bee;
"Till they think warm days will never cease,
For summer has o'erwinter'd 'neath their clammy
"cells."
Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find:
Thee sitting careless on a grassy slope,
Or on a sward, or on a tuft under the tree;
Or in a half-rep'd furrow, sound asleep,
Drows'd with the fume of poppies, while they
"deck"
"The next swath and all its twisted
"flowers";
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
Steady thy laden head across a brook;
Or by a cyder-press, with heedful fell,
That watches the last oozings, hours by hours,
Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they?
"They?
"Think not of them, thou hast thy music, 'twou!
While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,
And touch the stubble-plains with hoary blue;
Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river shallows, some silent sad o'ers;
Or stirring all the light-wing'd doves or dyes;
And hallow-lamb's bleat from hilly bourn;
Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The yellow loquax from a garden-bed,
Add gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

Some "Don'ts" in the Treatment of a Cold

IF women and men, too, for that matter, would take a rational, sensible view of colds and the treatment thereof, the death rate would surely decrease," said a successful physician. "If there is one thing that the average individual likes to experiment with, it is a cold. He tries first his own favorite remedy, then, in turn, each one advised by his friends or neighbors, and the physician is often his last court of appeal. Sometimes the appeal comes too late. I have known women to try a different remedy once in 24 hours, expecting each one to work a miracle, when a cold is not a disease to be halted in such short order."

A cold neglected is the first step in acquiring an acute and dangerous pulmonary or bronchial disease, and a cold cured in the straight and narrow path which leads to pneumonia.

Here are a few "don'ts" which every home-maker will do well to hang in her medicine closet along with the directions for first aid to the injured.

Don't dose yourself with quinine, anti-kamnia, phenacetin, or other standard drugs without first consulting your family physician. Many of these drugs act directly on the heart and weaken it, so that there is not sufficient vitality left to fight the cold.

Don't pin your faith on the remedy which cured your next-door neighbor. He may have had a tendency to pleurisy, while you may be headed for pneumonia.

Don't rub camphorated oil or similar lubricants on your chest unless you cover it over with a flannel protector. Lubricants of this sort open the pores and ag-

gravate the cold unless the affected part is properly covered.

Don't experiment with the cold-water cure unless you thoroughly understand it. This is sometimes efficacious, but if improperly administered it is dangerous.

Don't experiment with poultices if symptoms of pneumonia exist. Flaxseed and bread-and-milk poultices should be used only by a trained nurse, for if they are permitted to cool they aggravate rather than relieve the disease.

Don't undertake the sweat process before retiring unless you have proper attendance. To soak the feet in hot mustard water or to take a sitz bath and then stop to turn out the light, or treat around the room a few moments before getting into bed, is to do more harm than good. Have the bath right beside the bed, the latter warm and well supplied with blankets. Turn in at once and cover up to the chin. Cold sheets or a draft will more than counteract the effect of the sweat.

If you use iodine, don't fall to have glycerine mixed with it, otherwise you will blister the skin. If you apply a mustard plaster have warts of egg or flour mixed with it for the same reason.

When a baby is suffering from a cold don't administer a sleeping potion and imagine that you are reaching the seat of the trouble. The cold works indolently while the child is sleeping so heavily under the influence of the opiate that you cannot notice the aggravated symptoms.

If baby shows a tendency to take cold the slightest provocation, follow his daily bath with an alcoholic rub. Many mothers can testify that children treated this way are absolutely free from colds.

If the baby wakes out of sleep with a sudden hoarse, barking cough, this is not an ordinary cold, but croup. If the child breathes stentoriously, or, as the old vil-

lage nurse used to say, if he has a whistling cough, sharp and shrill, look out for capillary bronchitis, the most dangerous disease for babies. In either case take the child at once into a warm room where no draft can strike it and send for a physician. After the first attack of croup a young mother will know just how to act, but she should treat the initial seizure under the direction of a physician.

The Reason.
Sunset.
Vase, lone and limitless—nor anywhere
Heaves the Pacific. Ever heaving race
The hillsides eastward, save when one in air
Leaps high, to sink in foam and roar'd despair,
Unheeded by the flocks. What mad chase
Is this—why drive they on at such a pace
So swiftly toward the east? What seek they
there?
Where long gray heekers breast the windy beach.
A slender girl, gold-haired, her face a flush
With laughter, variants with the waves that
leap
Her curv'd lips to kiss—Who would not rush
From midsea landward, such reward to reap!

Longin' for You.
Sunset.
The apples don't taste sweet no more,
I'm longin', dear, for you.
Newdays I don't eat no more
Like I used to do;
And when I get a-walkin'
My feet go awrd slow;
There ain't a single place around
Where I care much to go.
An' I do miss, "Now, Melody,
How come it you're so blue,
I don't let go no one, but
I'm longin', dear, for you.