

THE FURS OF FASHION,

Fur Coats Follow the Latest Fashionable Lines and Are Elaborately Braided and Embroidered. Seal skin in Vogue.

Pony Skin Will Again Be Worn.



Imported models which my 'furrer' had brought forth for my inspection the other day. Skins like satin or most supple velvet, draped and folded, hanging in sweeping lines, braided, embroidered, touched with gold and silver—they were quite a revelation in the possibilities of fur. For to such a state of perfection is the curing and dressing of skins brought nowadays that the designer knows no greater limitation than if he were working in the broadcloth.

The fur coat of today is therefore not the garment of warmth and nothing else, which it was not so many years ago. In fact, in some of the ultra models warmth seems to be the last thing considered. But other models combine great smartness with the same degree of protection to the fair wearer.

Long and slim and tight-fitting as to sleeves and skirt are the fur coats of this winter, according to the latest dictates of fashion. They are cut on rather unusually perfect lines. Often the Empire influence is felt in the shortening of the waist line at the back. But no suggestion of clim-



Revers are very large, often extending down almost to the waist line, but, as this gives too great a license for the chill winds of winter to creep in, it is so arranged that one broad 'ape' will turn in, protecting the chest completely and allowing only one large revers to be seen.

Standing collars seem to be the rule on all the winter fur coats—regular little military collars which may or may not be of the same fur as the rest of the garment. Often a long-haired fur collar will be found on a smooth fur coat. These fasten at the front, or back or under one ear impartially, but are certain to have some adornment at the closing. It may be a big chain of ribbon or only a fancy embroidered button, but some trimming there will be.

All the various kinds of seal skin will have a tremendous vogue. And what more becoming for a face, pretty or otherwise, than this velvety fur? While the Alaska seal is not by any means a cheap skin, there are various other so-called seal skins on the market which so closely imitate it that it would take an expert to detect the difference. Baltic seal is rich looking and at a price quite within the reach of the average purse. And, after all, why spend a small fortune on a coat of fur which next year may be no longer 'the fashion'? In these days of quickly changing modes furs are not the helms they used to be, when a seal skin coat was handed down from mother to daughter for several generations. "Daughter," I'm afraid, would not quite



by MRS. CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER

Neck Pieces Are Very Small and Muffs Are Bigger Than Ever Embroidered Vests, Collars and Cuffs Trim Imported Waists

Novel Furs Are Put to Novel Uses.

appreciate grandmother's old fur coat in the way granddaughters of the good old days used to do.

Baby Persian lamb will again be worn and contrary to all the prophecies of fashion seers pony skin coats are again being put forward by fashionable furrers. But this year they are cut on such delightful lines and the skins are so supple that they take on quite a new character. This, of course, in the better class of pony skins. I warn you, in your peregrinations, against entering a barnyard with a pony skin coat of poor quality. Mama Cow might recognize her beloved offspring, for he it knows that skins masquerading as Russian-ski ponies are frequently nothing but poor little American moo-calves, dyed black!

The little Dutch cat skins I spoke of come to me called genet. For some time this fur has been used as a lining for men's coats, but this year women's automobile coats are being fashioned of it. It wears well and is not expensive.

Smart Parisiennes last year took up the wearing of skunk with enthusiasm, and this year we are following suit. We used to be very polite and call that fur "Alaska sable." How grandmamma would raise her eyebrows at the vulgar word skunk! Of course it has suggestions for those who know the woods and inhabitants thereof, but just now it is the fashion to call a spade a spade and so "skunk" it is. The fur workers are making it up into little neck pieces and very big muffs.

I wonder when, oh, when, we will hit the happy average between the protection of one's throats and one's hands! This year neck pieces are growing smaller—and muffs! Well, the only word I can find that adequately describes them is "im-mense." Last Autumn my eyes grew big



A—This Imported Directoire Coat Has Many Novel Features. It is Made of Broadtail, Elaborately Trimmed and Braided. The Collar and Muff Are of Fisher, Which Will Be Very Fashionable This Season.



B—Original Wrap of Skunk and Chiffon, Fastened in Front with Two Large Performed Artificial Roses.
C—Seal skin Will Be Much Worn. This Model Is Elaborate with Embroidered Vest and Lace Ruffles.
D—Muffs Grow Bigger and Bigger, with Whole Animals Used as Trimming.
E—One of the Many Smart Little "Chokers" Which Have Hit the Feminine Fancy.
F—A Late Development of the Russian Pony Skin Coat.
G—Golden Brown Velvet and Mix Tail Cleverly Arranged in Muff and Collar.

fastening primly under the chin or frivolously and coquettishly under one ear or at the back of the neck. Black satin in broad bands is seen trimming black fur coats. Satin buttons are also much used.

Never was there a day when furs could be made over to better advantage than now. For velvet and satin and fur are combined with impartial hand. Not only that, but several furs can now be worked



WAY off in Holland, where the windmills grow, all the poor kiddy-cats are meowing madly.

On the other side of the world, by India's coral strand, the tigers are roaring fiercely. But they're meowing and they are roaring in a sadly minor key.

"Cause why? 'Cause they know, in the strange way animals have of knowing without being told, that soon—very soon—they will no longer be watching the wheels going round on the Dutch windmills or basking in the hot Indian sunlight. Instead, they will be slaughtered and their furry coats will be adorning some lady fair's motor car. And this time the smile won't be on the face of the tiger, even if the lady is inside!

For, capricious as usual, the woman of fashion has wearied of her priceless ermine, her royal ermine and her baby Persian lamb. Something "new, new, new" is her demand. And when the Queen commands them her humble and loyal servants must obey.

So to the ends of the earth is there mad scrambling for some novel fur to wrap—let Baby Bunting—but the spoiled child of New York's "400" in.

And these are the poor Dutch pussies and the big cat-like creatures of the tropics sacrificed to make an automobile holiday.

This winter all kinds of little-known furs will be worn and old, almost forgotten fashions in furs will be revived. These, with the very up-to-date fashioning of skins into the very latest Empire and Directoire modes, will give Jack Frost a treat in picturesqueness of effect.

Rarely have I seen anything more beautiful in the way of wraps than some lately

ness is allowed to appear. The alvear almost invariably extend over the hand, sometimes a slight bell is seen at the cuff.

How to Know a Girl By the Hat She Wears.

THAT there is any character to be displayed in the choice and manner of wearing a hat will doubtless be a revelation to many girls. But a girl who is at all observing can tell from the hat another woman wears what manner of person it is with whom she is dealing.

There is a little round black hat, with scarcely any attempt at trimming, except a flat black bow. This hat is sure to be worn by a little old maid, one who is sweetened rather than soured by her single lot. She is one who is absorbed in other people's children.

A simple little toques worn with a veil indicates the girl of great common-sense. Nothing especially startling or original about her. Just a good sort.

The girl who chooses a hat with abrupt angles, who always has wings or stiff, conical trimmings on her hats, and who never wears flowers, is another kind altogether. You may always know her to be determined, independent, and if given half a chance she would be dominating.

Living on a Nail.

It has been discovered that a happy miller's family living in the vicinity of the battlefield of Waterloo have derived a regular income since 1815 from the sale of a rusty iron nail. It was not many years after the battle that an eccentric Englishman, on the strength of an erewhile's evidence, discovered that Napoleon's hat had been hanging on that nail, the Emperor having rested while at the mill during the battle. An offer for the old nail was immediately accepted by the presbytery-gutless miller, who after the deal reached it by another old nail and painted an inscription round it on the wall pointing out its historical value. One nail after another has gone to enrich collectors as priceless Napoleonic relics.—Argonaut.

A New Warning Against Dust.

NEW warning against the danger of dust has just been issued by George M. Kober, of the Georgetown Medical College. He gives statistics showing how fatal dust is to human beings. Dust is the greatest germ carrier in the world. While dogs carry the disease of rabies, the mosquito brings you malaria and yellow fever, water carries typhoid, flies bring consumption, dust is the universal carrier of the microbes, the common carrier of disease germs of every sort. The man who sweeps up a restaurant while patrons are eating or a full barber shop ought to be handcuffed as surely as dogs should be muzzled.

A member of the Board of Health of New York City was recently asked why so little is done to compel people to abate the dust nuisance.

"Give us time," was the doctor's answer. "We can't do too many things at once in our campaign of health. Every new step is combatted viciously by somebody, just as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is doing everything in its power to hinder us in our efforts to stamp

out rabies in this city by muzzling dogs.

"Even the mosquito has, if not friends, at least allies, who stubbornly resist systematic attempts to fill in and drain the swamps in which it breeds.

"When the mosquito and rabies are eradicated and their friends routed, we will be in a better position to cope with dust and those who raise it."

Aside from the well-known effects of vitiated air, the particles of dust which fly in the various manufactures do the greatest damage. In Northampton, Mass., returns for twelve years show that among grinders, polishers and cutters diseases of the lungs were responsible for 72 per cent of the mortality, of which 54 per cent was tuberculosis. Needle polishing in Germany is so bad that one investigator found only one person in eight of those pursuing the calling to be over forty years of age. The Quincy stonecutters are shown to be susceptible to consumption.

Seventy-two per cent of the deaths among the metal grinders of Solingen are due to consumption, as compared with 35.5 per cent among the general popula-

tion. Workers in mica dust and bronzing bowlers used in the manufacture of wall-papers, fancy souvenir cards, moldings, frames, etc., are found predisposed to disease of the respiratory passages, and the bronze powder in addition is likely to produce headache and diseases of the digestion.

Persons engaged in glass-cutting not only suffer from inhalation of a sharp and irritating dust, but also from lead poisoning from the use of putty powder. Gem finishers also have a high consumption and sick rate. The emery and corundum industry must be classed with the trades intrinsically dangerous to health on account of the peculiarly irritating character of the dust.

Coal miners, charcoal men, firemen, chimney sweeps, etc., who are exposed to the constant inhalation of coal dust and soot, suffer badly from catarrh, but especially from consumption. This should be gratifying information to a much wider circle than the followers of these callings, for in the smoke-ridden modern cities the condition of nearly everybody approximates that of the coal miner.

Nurses Often Fall in Love With Their Patients.

THERE is a great deal of truth in the assertion that pity is akin to love.

For it is really surprising what a large number of nurses in hospitals marry patients who are placed under their care.

A few years ago, at a local hospital, a romantic attachment, which ultimately ended in marriage, sprang up between a young fellow and one of the nurses. The young man was the eldest son of a wealthy manufacturer of the district, and while out cycling had collided with a heavy vehicle, which passed over his leg. He was carried into the hospital, and it was found necessary to amputate the crushed limb.

After the operation had been performed he was placed under the care of an exceptionally pretty nurse, who made such an impression upon his heart and mind that he fell violently in love with her and asked her to be his wife.

His love being reciprocated, she consented, although when the young man's parents heard of the attachment they refused at first to give their consent. But the young fellow was determined to have the woman of his choice, and at last, seeing that they could not prevail on him to change his mind, they wisely gave way.

About three years ago, in one of the London East End hospitals, a young fel-

low in sailor's clothes was admitted to one of the wards, suffering from a broken arm, twisted collarbone and other injuries, brought about through a bale of goods falling on him.

He was detained in the hospital for several months, and during that time fell in love with one of the nurses who attended him.

She, too, had more than an ordinary interest in her mysterious patient, and when the young fellow learned, a few days before he left the hospital, that his affection was returned, he confided to her his history.

It appeared that he was the only son of a well-known aristocrat, but having quarrelled with his parents regarding money matters, had left home some three years before, and gone to sea. Since then he had never seen or heard from them.

She prevailed on the young fellow to visit them when he left the hospital, which he ultimately did. He returned a few days afterward, however, in company with a distinguished looking old gentleman, whom he introduced to the nurse as his father.

It was very evident that the son had told his father of his attachment, and that the latter had come to the hospital in order to see what kind of person the young lady was who had captured his son's heart. He was very favorably impressed, for he raised no objections when the young fellow asked him to give his consent to their marriage, which took place a few weeks afterward.