

FACTS FEATURES and FANCIES for WOMEN

In the late summer the mother's fancy turns, more or less, to thoughts of where-with-all her daughters, little and big, shall be suitably dressed for school. Experience has proven the worth of certain kinds of goods for service, day in and day out, rain or shine. Time-honored serges, and worsted goods in several other weaves, come first to mind that it is just a matter of choosing among those, for nothing else is just as good.

The daughter who is going away to school must have her wants attended to first. And a wardrobe suited to her needs is just as well suited to the girl who will attend school in her home town. Taking it for granted that she has a dress or two that will do for a change, she needs a new one, of durable, dark-colored material, simply and prettily made for daily wear. This should be made of a good quality of serge, whipcord or fancy suitings. Dark blue, green and brown are colors that she will not tire of and in which she will always look well. The goods chosen must be shrunk before making, or a water-proofed material selected. Having made this provision for withstanding moisture, the dress is combated by the hard weave of the material and brushing.

Choose a one-piece pattern and cut a plain princess lining to extend the desired length below the knees. This is to be fitted about the shoulders and



bust and be semi-fitting at the waist, to give plenty of breathing room and the pretty short-waisted effect now fashionable. On such a foundation any number of attractive models may be made.

Effective and economical.

If the dress is cut with the Dutch neck and three-quarter sleeves little yokes and undersleeves of white all-over embroidery are worn. Two sets will make it possible for the girl to keep her gown fresh-looking. As neatness is a most essential part of her education she should be required to keep these in prime condition.

A perfectly plain jacket or short coat may be made of the same material as the dress, without decoration except for the machine.

The skirt of the dress should be turned up in a five-inch hem, by hand, so that the stitches will be easy to take out of the dress needs to be lengthened.

Whatever fabric is chosen, stick to simple one-piece patterns and choose designs in which the weave of the goods may be arranged to make the frock attractive.

Plain serges make up prettily with pipings of a striped or plaid material or finished with a small amount of narrow fancy braid. Shepherd's plaid and checks are always a good choice for young girls for general wear.

For dressy wear, a plain, light-weight broadcloth, or one of the new fancy mohairs, make a fine choice. Never make them fancifully, but choose simple designs. A little hand embroidery on the bodice, or a trifle of braiding, is all that is allowable for the young girl. For these, yokes, collars and undersleeves of net or lace are to be used. Choose the washable laces like Val. or Cluny.

Presses may be prettily made over by the combination of two fabrics.

Plaids and checks combined with plain serge and broadcloth will make a delightful frock and a few yards of

new goods will make it possible to convert an old dress into an entirely satisfactory new one. Plain goods, like broadcloth, are used now for decorating cloth of other weaves. Instead of silks, velvet or satins. Small plaids and checks make the prettiest frocks for little misses.

Every girl, little or big, wants a party gown to wear at her little festivities. The very best choice is the dress of embroidery or muslin trimmed with embroidery. It can always be pressed and freshened up, or laundered if necessary, and should be made up with this in view. Colored underslips of lawn make variety possible, with hair bows in ribbon to match. In these days of extravagant display in dress, every mother who wishes to rear a well-mannered daughter, must teach her child to wish to be always neatly dressed. Rich and extravagant apparel do not belong to young girlhood. It is inappropriate and inelegant.

Lingerie Cord.

So many advantages has the twisted cord of white mercerized embroidery cotton over any variety of narrow ribbon, for running through the beading or worker eyelets of underwear, that no one who has tried it will willingly go back to her former servitude to ribbons that have to be run in after each laundering. The initial cost is about the same as that of a good quality of ribbon, but when the attractive appearance and wearing properties of the twisted cord are considered, there is no comparison.

If a fairly heavy number of embroidery cotton is chosen, four strands should be sufficient, but of a fine cotton eight strands will be needed. Measure loosely around the top of the corset cover or chemise, add 12 inches tying and "take up" in twisting. Forty-five to fifty inches generally good measure for a corset cover. A night-gown may require more. Measure either four or eight times this amount. Double the thread, let somebody hold the end firmly, or fasten it to something secure. Twist the other end until the strands are tightly wound around each other, then, very carefully, double the twisted cord and twist the other way. If eight strands be used, repeat this process. A little practice makes the work easy. Run this cord through eyelets or beading, finish with a tassel of the mercerized cotton at each end, and the garment will have no more need of the tape needle. The cord will last as long as the garment, and the tassels prevent it slipping out of the wash tub. It will tie in quite as attractive a bow as does narrow ribbon, and is no more apt to knot. Pale pink or blue cotton can be used instead of white.

Fall Millinery.

Both large and small shapes are shown in the autumn models; but the undoubted favorites for first wear with tailcoat suits of wool and mohair are the helmet shapes.

Some of these hats are of flexible French felt; some are covered with velvet; a few are of beaver; but the larger number are of velour which is to be extravagantly fashionable, it seems, this fall.

The deep bronze greens of the velour are beautiful and lend themselves well to trimming effects that include violet, mauve and certain shades of blue.

Later on, it is probable that large hats of the popular velour will be seen, and a few models with brims of a very handsome ribbed velour have already made an appearance.

Some of the helmets have steep brims, slating down all around in bonnet style; others roll up at the sides and back in rakish effect like a boy's cap. Still others have little rolled brims all around—and these are the most generally becoming type. A new helmet shape that has caught the fancy in Paris has a brim that projects outward in a point over each ear, the points rolling up the slightest bit to show a facing of contrasting color, and giving the hat a quaint, Dutch cap appearance that is charming on fresh young faces. All these helmets settle far down over the hair and the ears; there seems absolutely no tendency in these first fall hat models to introduce the bandeau.

What are the trimmings? One answers wings. Wings, silk ribbon bows, wings, feathers, bands, wings, aligrets, fancy feather ornaments and again wings. Wings are perched, Mercury fashion, at the back of the hat crown; they are tucked by the half dozen among folds of taffeta silk and velvet tam crown; they are piled one above the other in hedges to the very top of tall crowns. In fact some of the crowns are completely covered with hedges of the small, sharp wings, and at the trimming counters are appearing feather and wing covered crowns all ready to be clapped on a last year's brim shape that proved extra becoming.

A Blue Voile Gown.

A simple and smart gown for "dressy" occasions is one of pale blue voile, which being a transparent material, shows through it the gleams of a satin foundation of the same blue in a slightly darker shade. It is made with a plain straight skirt with the high waist, and the bodice in blouse style with elbow length kimono sleeves. The trimming on this gown gives it a touch of distinction, being in narrow striped black and white silk or satin. A narrow bias hem of this borders the skirt and a strip extends a short distance up one side of the front bodice. The neck is cut round and has a deep collar in sailor effect, of the striped silk. This is also on the bias, as is the band finishing the sleeve. If a high collar and long sleeves are desired they can be worn in white or cream all-over lace or net.

WHEN GROWN ON LARGE SCALE CELERY IS FAIRLY PROFITABLE

It Is Excellent Crop for Every Farmer to Grow Because
It Is One of Most Delicious Vegetables Raised—
Under Favorable Conditions Plants
Grow With Great Rapidity.

(By S. M. CLINTON.)

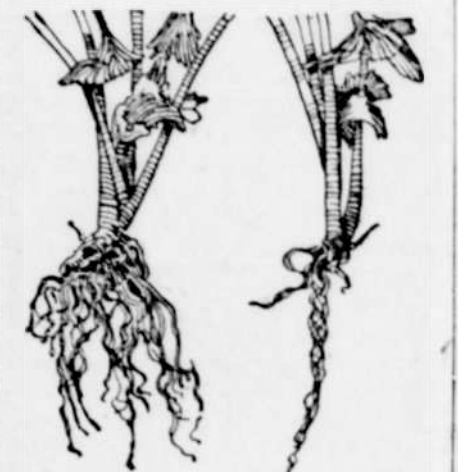
Celery is a good market crop, but there are many other crops which pay better. In the famous Kalamazoo district in Michigan, where the crop is grown exclusively on hundreds of acres by experts, it is stated that the average profit after rental of land, growing and marketing expenses are all paid does not exceed \$100 per acre. Occasionally we hear of phenomenal crops for a single year, but as a rule celery is only moderately profitable.

It is a fine crop for every farmer to grow because it is one of the most delicious vegetables produced. It is not difficult to grow celery. It requires exceedingly rich land, some commercial fertilizer and great care in cultivation and bleaching.

In the Kalamazoo district, where very fine celery is grown, the soil is a very black, rich spongy sort of loam, but good celery is grown on sandy land and on clay loam.

The ground must, however, be put into thorough cultivation, and very heavily manured. In fact, it ought to be well fertilized for at least two years before being planted to celery.

The land must be well drained, because damp, soggy soil will not produce sound, firm celery. This crop should usually follow some early crop like peas. The seed should be sown in rows about four feet apart. After the ground has been thoroughly prepared and manured it should be left



Celery-Roots, Showing the Effects of Transplanting.

long enough for the weeds to get a start, when it should be thoroughly manured and then planted.

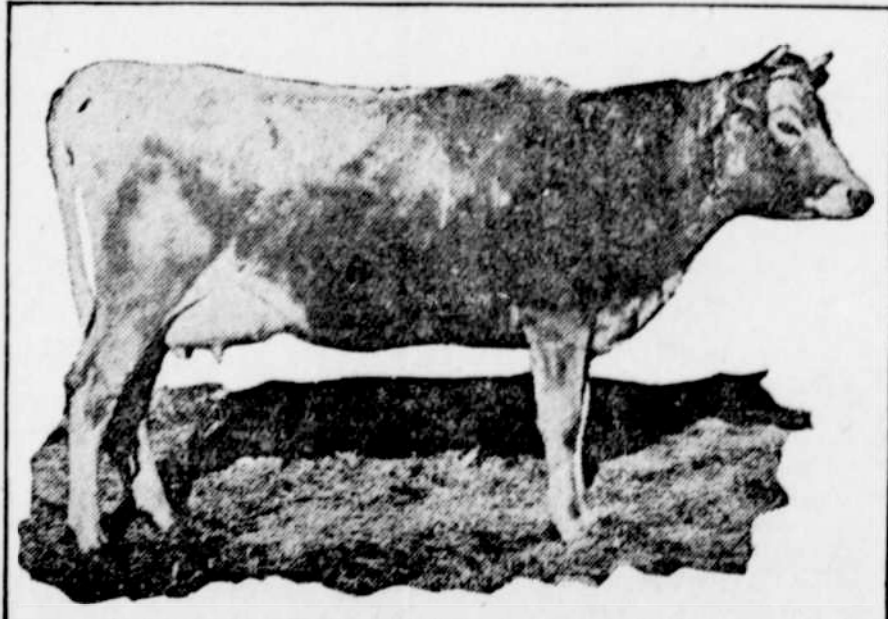
The rows should be about two inches wide and the seed should be scattered over the entire width, then the soil should be firmed into the soil by passing a roller over it, after which the seed should be covered very lightly with a rake.

To prepare the ground for celery, rows should be made about four feet apart, and a light application of well rotted stable manure and nitrate of potash placed in the furrows.

The plants taken from the seed-bed should be set about eight inches apart in the row and great care should be observed in placing the roots in their natural position without crushing and doubling them up. The soil then must be drawn firmly about the plants and all weeds must be kept down. Under good conditions celery plants grow very rapidly. Soon after the plants are well started, they should be given a light application of nitrate of soda and another about two weeks later; this is all they will need until they have reached the proper growth.

Celery is bleached in several ways, but the best practice for the farm is to place the plants in a trench about twelve inches deep and twelve inches wide. The plants are taken up with a spading fork, the roots trimmed off square and all faulty stalks should be removed from the outside of the bunch.

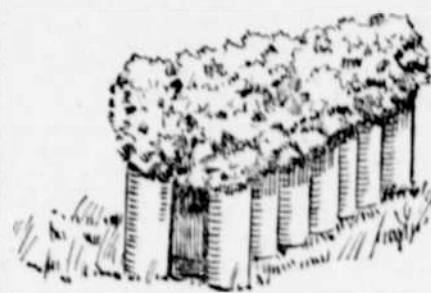
JERSEY HOLDS BUTTER RECORD



A dairy of ten cows should be kept, or a flock of sheep in place of cows. By raising the heifer calves from the best milkers and selling off the old cows when they come fresh with their calves in the spring, a profitable herd can be built up in a few years. If butter and cream is to be sold by a thoroughbred Jersey or Guernsey bull; if milk, an Ayrshire or Holstein. My preference is for the Jerseys, says a

Place the plants four in a row and pack a little damp soil around the roots. After the plants have been placed in the trench, place a twelve-inch board on each side of the plants and draw the tops slightly together. A board placed on top will make a covering which will protect the plants until cold weather, when, if in a cold climate, litter and earth must be thrown over the trench to prevent them from freezing. The slightest touch with frost will ruin them. If celery is to be marketed late in the winter it should be placed in a hotbed or in earth in the cellar, or in a storage house.

The big celery growers follow the same method except that after the plants are placed in the trench with the boards on either side, earth is



Bleaching by Drain Tiles.

filled in on each side of the boards which are gradually withdrawn until the trench is nearly filled, leaving the tops above the surface. Then a little straw is placed over the tops and held down by an occasional shovel of earth and this is added to as the weather becomes colder.

Some growers bleach their celery by placing over the plants a section of drain tile and covering up the top with a coarse cloth or litter.

Bleaching is really a very important part of producing good celery; because, unless the plants are white, firm and tender, they are not only unpalatable for the farmer's family, but are of course unsalable. Excluding the light induces a solid growth in the heart of the plant and this growth is very rapid. It also turns a plant from green to pure white. Persons contemplating growing celery for the market should not attempt to do so until they have visited one of the large commercial celery gardens and learned from observation exactly how the work of seeding, transplanting, cultivating and marketing is done. But the farmer who simply desires to grow enough celery for his family use, may if he follows in-



Storage Trench for Celery.

structions, grow good crops, always provided that his soil is very rich and well drained.

The application of manure should be made every season, no matter how rich the soil is, because celery will not grow well on impoverished soil.

Renovate the Beds.

If the strawberry plants are vigorous, and the bed not too weedy, it may pay to renovate it for another year. Mow the plants close to the ground, rake off the foliage and burn it. Plow a furrow, cutting out all but one foot of the row, and then go through and take out the weeds and diseased plants in this row. Fill the furrow with thoroughly rotted manure and cultivate the soil back. Keep up a thorough cultivation of the soil all the season.

THE SCRAP BOOK



AN \$800,000,000 INDUSTRY.

A point of great interest is the manifold values of the by-products of the cotton industry. The cotton fibre is chiefly used for the manufacture of cloth, while the by-products are used for many different purposes. For instance, the portion of the cotton fibre that remains on the seed (the lint, as it is called) is taken off in the manufacture incident to the use of the seed and is used for a variety of purposes. It is sold at a much lower rate than the other, and used for stuffing pillows, horse-collars, and cushions, and, stranger to say for adulterating shoddy. The idea of a shoddy being adulterated is somewhat amusing, but that is a fact. It is also used for making fine writing paper and for the manufacture of gun-cotton and a number of other purposes. Then there are the uses of the seed itself, the manufacture of the oil and the value of the hulls and cakes for feeding purposes. So that we have here an industry which represents in its total value more than \$800,000,000.

HOW PAPER CAME TO BE MADE.

Long years ago a Japanese walked through his pretty garden to his home; his hands were clasped behind his back and he was thinking, as he crossed the bridge to pluck a fresh wistaria blossom that hung just over his head. This little gentleman had a great many parcels to send out from his shop every week, and he had always wrapped them in silk; but this was expensive material and he needed something cheaper for his purpose. All at once a wasp came flitting toward him, but he thrust it away that it might not nip his nose, and lo! there at his hand was a wasp's nest! It was made of thin wood pulp, softened into a thin paste by the jaws of the insect, then formed and left to dry. "Why can't I do that same thing?" thought the Japanese merchant. "Get certain wood, form it into a pulp by means of water from the river and make something like this wasp's nest in consistency to wrap about my packages." And this was the way paper was first discovered.

A RECORD LAW SUIT.

A suit in which a French woman, Mme. Cotton, is the present plaintiff, is unique in the annals of long drawn-out cases. This lady is the legal heiress of a goldsmith who in 1658 lent the government of Venice 800,000 crowns, the present value of which, with interest, is estimated at about \$4,000,000. The heir of the original lender was a Frenchman, Jean Thierry, who died before the loan was repaid. There was a lawsuit over his succession, and Louis XIV. claimed the estate, and annexed the French portion of it. The suit was still dragging on at the time of the directory, when Bonaparte forced Venice to repay the loan. Since then France has been the custodian of the Thierry estate. The government has been sued dozens of times, but to no purpose. Now, Mme. Cotton is suing the government of Austria and Italy, as well as that of France, because each in turn has owned Venice.

ORIGIN OF "PLAGIARIST."

To appropriate, that is, steal, the literary work of another to use it as one's own thought, the child of one's own brain, is plagiarism, as everybody knows, yet few are acquainted with the derivation of the word or know that the plagiarist is literally a child-stealer. Among a certain class of criminals in Rome in the time of the earlier Caesars, there existed the damnable custom of stealing children and selling them as slaves. According to Roman law, the child stealers, when detected, received as a part of the penalty for their crime a severe flogging. As the Latin word *plaga* signifies a stripe or lash, the ancient kidnappers were termed "plagiarii"—that is, deserving of stripes. So both the crime and the criminals received their names from the castigation inflicted.

A NOVEL INN.

"No intoxicating liquors have been sold here for seventeen years, and will not as long as the present owner is alive," said Mr. James Blenkhorn, when applying at Richmond for the transfer of the license of "The Layton Arms," at East Layton. Applicant said it was simply to keep the license on. They might apply for one when Mrs. Maynard Proud, the owner, died. The license was granted. The property was so willed to Mrs. Maynard Proud that the license of the house had to be kept. Being a great temperance advocate, she refused to have intoxicating liquors sold there, and for seventeen years she has paid for the magistrate's certificate. The house is now used as a temperance hotel.

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Ministerial Piracy.

Dr. C. W. Aker, the famous minister, responded to the toast of "Eloquence" at a banquet at San Francisco.

"But it is better to be silent," said Dr. Aker in conclusion, "than to be eloquent by unfair means."

"There was once a divine whose good wife said to him:

"James, dear, the Rev. Dr. Tenthly has made over \$200 by the publication of a volume of sermons. You preach much better than Dr. Tenthly, dear. Why not print a few of your sermons?"

"My love," the man whispered hoarsely, "they were all printed long ago."

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"Willy," said mamma, severely, as she noted his dilapidated condition, "you've been fighting again."

"Yes, mamma."

"And didn't you promise me that when you wanted to hit anyone you would always stand still and count a hundred?"

"So I did, mamma. And this is what Jacky Jones did while I was counting."—London Chronicle.

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