

# Woman's Realm

## Oppose Fancy Dress Weddings.

The English papers are beginning to remonstrate because of the "fancy dress nuptials," in which women wear directorie gowns and the children in attendance are dressed "in any fearful and degrading fashion" that may suggest itself to those having charge of the wedding preparations. The bridegroom is the only person connected with the wedding party who does not make himself ridiculous in some of these weddings.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Pocketbook Atomizers.

For the woman who travels or who shops in the city on a dusty, warm day there is a pocket atomizer, which she can carry around with her. It has a screw arrangement which keeps the perfume securely inside, no matter how much the rubber bulb may be pressed.

Women who are taking long motor rides are carrying these filled with pungent cologne. Nothing so refreshes the face and wrists after a dusty ride as a spray of aromatic cologne that is not too sweet.—Public Ledger.

## Scolding.

Perhaps most of the scolding done in the world is between husbands and wives or between parents and children. Parents must instruct their children; they must sometimes reprove them. They must often counsel them. But they are in great danger of "provoking them to wrath" in the wise Biblical phrase. Children have the keenest possible sense of justice; they are also very easily hurt; and when their minds are bruised the result is estrangement, and that is as sad a thing as can ever be. An imperious, scolding father or mother frightens the children away, drives them into all manner of evasions and subterfuges; and brands their minds forever with the memory of cruel and blistering words.—Claudius Clear.

## Demand for False Hair.

The demand for women's hair in Europe has never been greater than

## Our Cut-out Recipe.

**Sunshine Cake.**—For sunshine cake sift the flour and sugar the same as for angel cake, only lessening the flour to three-fourths of a cup. Add a pinch of salt to the whites of seven eggs, and beat until stiff and dry. Beat the yolks of five eggs until lemon colored and thick, add the sugar and flour to the yolks, stir in lightly the whites of the eggs and half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, flavor with orange extract and bake the same as angel cake. Frost with yellow icing, flavored with orange, and decorate with bits of candied orange peel and leaves cut from angelica.

It is now. Men are going from town to town in France, Germany, Switzerland and Russia buying all they can get. The finest hair in Europe is furnished by women in Brittany, for the Breton women have luxuriant tresses, which never fall to bring a high price. Most of these women are poor, and are quite willing to sacrifice their hair, especially as they wear bonnets which completely cover their heads, and thus effectively hide them when shorn. France furnishes more black and brown hair than any other country. The women of Germany and the north of Europe, as a rule, furnish fair and golden hair. Gray and white hair is always in demand, and if of good quality commands a high price.—New York Tribune.

## The Coat Gown.

Two real French "gowns which are coats," as Miss Elizabeth White put it, caused several hundred women and three men to gasp as with one throat at a session of the Dress-makers' Protective Association of America, at the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. The gowns were displayed on living models. Economical mothers make their children slips that look like those gowns, only the gowns have more artistic lines over the hips. It was easy to believe Miss White's statement that there was no underwear beneath.

Miss White was attired in a gorgeous trained creation of yellow silk, which, though she insists that the sheath gown was "dead when it was born," certainly had a slit in the skirt, filled in with lace, which coyly revealed the fact that the wearer was French enough to discard petticoats. One of the "gowns which are coats" was of black velvet, heavily braided. It followed the lines of the figure absolutely, and the skirt is what might be called "skippy." If it becomes the fashion, makers of dress materials needn't keep many looms running.

"You'll take to it in time," said Miss White. "If you don't this winter, you will next. American women would probably wear a little dress under that, for Americans do as they like; but for the French woman it is gown and coat, and she wears nothing under it but combinations and a small slip. With sleeves coming a little way below the elbow—you won't see French women with sleeves down to their wrists—with a fur tippet and muff and a large hat—that's the way the real French woman looks on the streets of Paris. You have to go to the real French houses to get those models."

Short skirts are the thing for next season. "I saw nine short skirts to

one long one," said Miss White, describing her researches in Paris. "I saw six handsome walking suits at Paquin's, and every one short. And reason enough. When you hold up a skirt the style's gone. Women have known the comfort of walking in short skirts, and they'll not give them up. Girls wear them as short as they like; older women can have them short enough to escape the ground."

"And it's a season for thin people. The models in the French houses," said Miss White impressively, "are all thin girls, and the dresses are pulled in to make them look thinner. You see," she added sadly, "we must all get thin."

The hats accompanying the costumes at the demonstration were enormous. "It takes hair to support them," said Miss White. "The hair in Paris is like this," and she pointed to her voluminous marcelled waves. "They have chignons, and I don't know what they don't have."

The dresses shown were of mirage silk and of dull colors, which are to be fashionable. All followed the lines of the figure closely.

"Fit your hips," was Miss White's parting word to her followers. "If you do that, you needn't think of much else."—New York Tribune.

## High Honor for Woman Doctor.

It is a popular belief that in liberty-loving America women have the widest opportunities to place themselves on a common footing with men. Women have been crowding the professions. Only a few months ago two of our leading universities were agitated in respect of admitting a woman as a speaker in the annual debate between the colleges. The champions of woman's right point proudly to the fact that 5,000,000 women in the United States are self-supporting. But, far as women have advanced in this country, they seem in comparison to lag behind the women of Europe. This applies particularly to the higher callings. Finland has elected women to its Parliament; women physicians and professors compete successfully with men in Germany and France. A sign of the times now comes from

Russia, where women are jubilant at the selection of Dr. Anna Donchakova to fill the chair of pathology in the University of Moscow. The radical nature of this step may be judged from the fact that the university bars women as students, so that Dr. Donchakova has the distinction of being the only woman in the university. She was selected in preference to more than 100 men candidates. She is looked upon as one of the first pathologists in Europe.—New York Press.



## FRILLS FASHION

Woven silk tights with feet come in pink, blue or brown.

The intensely dark dyes of brown will achieve many of the fashionable street suits.

A French jabot of hand embroidery and Irish lace comes in all white and white with colors.

The excessively large crown and head size of the coming hats render them practical when winds and storms may be expected.

The new Shantung satin possesses all the qualities of suppleness, sheen and "drapability" that are so indispensable for the newest of gowns.

High-waisted effects are produced by broad sashes which start from the shoulders, cross at the bust and fasten under huge buckles at the back.

Those gowns are not frequent that display sleeves open up the back of the arm with a little frill of mousseline peeping out, but they are new and smart.

Double revers are a feature of some handsome coats, small ones of fancy silk or embroidery overlapping larger ones of heavier and more sober material.

Tassels, balls, and braid ornaments, large and small, are dropped at every conceivable appropriate spot on wraps and gowns, and they are usually graceful and beautiful.

The wide tuck running from shoulders to waistline which is noted on many of the tailored waists at present broadens the shoulders and gives a pretty line to the figure.

Though the strong vogue for cretonne was predicted to be of short duration, there seems to be no diminution of its popularity when dimer gowns of lovely supple satins, accompanied by pearls, are decorated with this same unpretentious stuff, richly embroidered.

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York City.—The dress that is worn over a gümpe is one of the prettiest included in the younger girl's wardrobe, and this season it is being shown in an exceptional number.



ber of attractive designs. This one is extremely charming yet perfectly simple and can be made from challis as illustrated, from cashmere, from

## Simplicity in Lingerie.

A superfluity of trimming on stout women's lingerie is not desirable on account of its fluffiness, yet the plump type usually likes dainty underwear quite as much as slender women, and so a description of a charming yet suitable model for the former will be interesting.

## Blouse or Shirt Waist.

There is no waistquite so useful as the simple tailored one, and this model would be charming made from linen or soft finished pique, from the pongee that is so serviceable and so fashionable, from the thinner madras and also from silk or from washable flannel. It makes a most satisfactory model whatever the material may be, and it suits both the separate waist and the gown. The tucks that are stitched for their entire length give a tapering effect and the wide box pleat allows successful use of the ornamental buttons—that make such a feature of the late season. In this case white linen is trimmed with big pearl buttons and worn with a collar of striped lavender and white.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as liked, and consists of the fronts and back. There are tucks over the shoulders that are exceedingly becoming, and there are narrow tucks at both centre front and centre back. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the front. The sleeves are in regulation shirt waist style, with straight cuffs and the neck-band, over which can be worn any style of collar that may be liked, finishes the neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and



chiffon Panama cloth or any similar simple wool fabric, or from pongee or some material of the sort if a more dressy frock is wanted. In this case the blouse is trimmed on its edges, and the trimming is extended over the centre front of the entire dress, but whether this last shall be used or omitted is entirely a matter for individual taste to decide.

It consists of the over blouse and the skirt. The shoulder edges of the over blouse are joined for a portion of their length, but fall apart prettily over the sleeves, and the under-arm edges can be seamed for their entire length or left open a-portion of the way as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is three and a half yards twenty-four, three yards thirty-two or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with seven yards of banding.

## All in the Sleeve.

In the new sleeves lie the most novel of the waist features. They vary in length, fullness, shape and method of trimming. They are plain or full; tight from wrist to shoulder, or puffed, or capped, or slashed, and filled in with net or fllet. They are extravagantly trimmed or perfectly unadorned.

## Scented Buttons.

The latest fad in buttons made over molds is to have them scented. Sift powder under the material before making up the novel dress trimmings, then lady's costume breathes just the faintest whiff of her favorite sachet.

## New Satin Ruff.

The latest neck ruff is merely a satin pleated band with a bow and a single tulle frill at the neck

three-quarter yards twenty-four, three and a half yards thirty-two or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

Japanese Sandwich.—This is made of any kind of left-over fish, baked or boiled. Pick out every bit of skin or bone and flake in small pieces. Put into a saucepan with a little milk or cream to moisten, add a little butter and dusting of pepper. Work to a paste while it is heating, then cool and spread on thin slices of buttered bread.

Salad Dressing.—One egg, one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of pastry flour or cornstarch, one-half cup of sugar, piece of butter the size of a walnut. Add these to a cup of boiling milk, then add one cup of scalded vinegar. When stirring in vinegar, stir in gradually if lumpy, beat with egg beater. Add a pinch of cayenne pepper.

Stuffed Peaches.—Wash and stone medium sized peaches, cover with salt and water, let stand overnight; fill each centre with grated horseradish, celery seed and ginger root. Tie two halves together with a string, pack in jars. Turn over with a syrup made of one quart vinegar, one pound sugar and two teaspoons each of whole cloves, cinnamon and allspice (in cheese cloth bags).

Baked Apple Tapioca.—One-half cup (granulated or farina) tapioca, one quart boiling water cooked in a double boiler about fifteen minutes. Add one cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, little grated nutmeg; butter an earthen pudding dish; pare, core and quarter six or eight tart apples, put in dish; pour the cooked tapioca over them and bake in oven until the apples can be pierced with a straw; when cool, eat with sugar or cream.

Waist Smartness. Crepe de chine of heavy soft texture is, it is said, to be one of the leading materials for fall waists for tailor-mades. Net of the same color as the gown is also to be used.

The Classical Bandeau. The chaste and artistic simplicity which is the characteristic feature of the jewelry of the moment is nowhere seen to greater advantage than in the classical bandeaux now so fashionable.

# HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

## Pretty Finger Nails.

To have pretty finger nails it is necessary to keep them properly manicured. The nails should be filed in a curve which follows the shape of the end of the finger. After the nails have been filed the finger tips should be held in hot, soapy water until the cuticle is soft, when it may be easily pushed back from the nail by means of an orange-wood stick. To give the nails a delicate rose tint they should be polished by applying some good ointment or powder. In the interest of pretty nails it is a good habit to rub cold cream into the cuticle every night, always rubbing the cuticle away from the nails. Another little habit is to always, when drying the hands, rub the cuticle back with the towel. These little habits help materially to keep the nails in order and greatly lighten the weekly manicuring process.—Indianapolis News.

## Varnished Floors.

When varnished floors have become blackened in spots and there are numerous heel marks, they need a standing finish, and must be treated with extreme measures. The old finish must be first removed, and when the floor is revarnished see that the liquid is of good quality, and that several coats are given. A waxed floor needs only another coat of wax and a thorough polishing. Grease spots can often be removed with turpentine. It is best to remove spots from rugs or carpets as soon as they are made. Spots made by sticky substances may be removed by sponging them with alcohol and salt, a pint of alcohol to a teaspoonful of salt. Grease or oil spots should be covered with wet fuller's earth, and allowed to stand for two days and then brushed off. French chalk will remove fresh grease spots. Cover the spots well, then spread a brown paper over them and apply a moderately hot iron.—New York Evening Post.

## Mahogany Furniture.

When mahogany furniture is in a very bad condition the only method of restoring it is that of first removing the old finish, and the old method of scraping and sandpapering is the best one. After this is done, either wax, varnish, or oil may be applied. Dents in hard wood may be filled in with colored wax. White enameled furniture may be cleaned with a cloth dampened in warm water and a little whiting if necessary. At the end it should be thoroughly rubbed dry with a soft cloth. Gilt furniture and gilt frames may be cleaned with a paste made of whiting and alcohol. This should be rubbed off before it hardens. Natural-colored wicker furniture can be scrubbed with a brush and warm soap suds. Painted and enameled wicker should be treated like white enameled furniture. This sort of ware, however, is quite unsatisfactory because the enamel chips and the paint wears off.—New York Evening Post.



Steamed Steak.—Take about two pounds of round steak and cover with a dressing as for a chicken, then roll the steak up and tie it with a good string. Put it in a lard pail and cover tightly. Set this pail in a kettle of water and steam for about three hours. Take from pail and thicken very little the gravy in bottom of pail.

The Split Log Road Drag.

There are thousands of highways in the rural districts, which while only being excuses for roads, may be put into shape by the use of the road drag, and it is important to know that farmers' bulletin, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, gives a description of the split log road drag for use on earth roads. The split log road drag is by no means a new institution, but this fifteen-page pamphlet tells why it is sometimes a failure. For one thing, it is often made too heavy; it should be light enough for one man to lift easily. A dry cedar, elm or walnut log is the best material for a drag—far better than oak or hickory. Another mistake is in the use of squared timbers instead of those with sharp edges, whereby the cutting effect of sharp edges is lost and the drag glides over instead of equalizing the irregularities in the surface of the road.

By the ordinary process of ditch cleaning, scraping, etc., it is estimated that road improvement costs from \$20 to \$50 per mile, while by the use of the split log drag and plank ditch cleaner, ranges from \$1.50 to \$5 per mile, and a far better road is the result.

The advantages to be gained from the use of a road drag are emphasized in the bulletin thus: First, the maintenance of a smooth, serviceable earth road, free from ruts and mudholes. Second, obtaining such road surface with the expenditure of little money, and labor in comparison with the money and labor required for other methods. Third, the reduction of mud in wet weather and of dust in dry weather. This publication (Farmers' Bulletin 321) can be had free upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture or to your member of Congress.—Indiana Farmer.

How Maine Fishers Caught Salmon. Mr. and Mrs. Gross had a funny experience with an eight pound salmon at Green Lake recently.

After being hooked the salmon jumped right into the arms of Mrs. Gross and slid through to the bottom of the boat. Mrs. Gross promptly as: on the fish and made good its capture.—Kennebec Journal.

An Old Story.

"She tells me that there is a platonic love. What does that mean, hubby?" "Means that we'll have to fig up for a wedding present in about two months."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# ROADS DOOMED BY AUTOS

## Roads Doomed by Autos.

Logan Waller Page, director of the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, commissioned by President Roosevelt, is on his way to France to tell the highway engineers of the world what, in his opinion, the automobile is doing to macadam thoroughfares and what should be done to counteract its destructive effects.

President Roosevelt summoned Director Page to the White House and conferred with him about this highway problem. He learned that an almost incalculable amount of damage was being done daily, and then he informed the director that it was his wish that the United States be strongly represented at the coming international road congress in Paris, and asked for the names of two other experts. Mr. Page named Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, superintendent of buildings and grounds of the District, and Clifford Richardson, an authority on bituminous road material. They were appointed, and Mr. Page was made chairman of the delegation.

Although this congress will not assemble at Paris until October 11, Director Page decided to sail somewhat early to inspect some of the roads of England, Germany and France before the congress is called to order. He wished to see if the speeding automobiles worked the same damage there as they do here and study the remedial work that is being done. Here he has learned that by the tractive force of the rubber tires of the speeding motor cars the surface binding dust of rock roads is drawn from its resting place and is sent swirling to the adjacent fields.

Inasmuch as the integrity of the macadam road rests absolutely in this rock dust, which acts as a binding and surfacing crust, a dissipating of the surface leaves the road nothing but a mass of loose, round stones. The tests on the Conduit road, near Washington, D. C., prove this contention absolutely, and he carries with him a collection of photographs taken during the progress of those tests. These pictures will be submitted to the congress.

The greater question that will arise will be how to overcome the effect of automobile traffic on hard roads without restricting the automobile or preventing its development.

Two solutions there are to that question: One, to find a material of which roads may be made which creates no dust, or, secondly, to so treat the roads already constructed that the dust will be retained upon them. That, of course, is now being done in many parts of the country by spraying with calcium chloride and by the use of various bituminous preparations.

Director Page and his associates will have much interesting information to contribute along those lines, for within the past few months many miles of America's roads have been treated with these various preparations, many of the tests under the direction of some expert from the Federal Office of Public Roads.—Washington Star.