



IN WOMAN'S REALM

Home is Changing.

The real home is becoming, alas, very rare. We have palaces nowadays or else cramped flats, and even in country towns life is not as it used to be. It is not the fashion to educate our girls to be domestic in their tastes. They are more apt to be athletic and carry off skating and basketball trophies. They meet their friends outside the house and have no time to visit except in the most formal way.

This did not used to be the case, says the Utica Observer. Women and girls did not scorn to be found performing little tasks about the house. They ran in to see each other in the mornings and exchanged household gossip.

One reason why it is difficult to create a home on the old simple friendly basis is that household interests are called drudgery, and the real drudgery of the office and the struggle for a decent salary are considered more "elevating."

Thank goodness, there is a movement on foot to dignify household labor and make that an art—as, indeed, it should be—and in this direction lies the preservation of the right kind of home.—New Haven Register.

Woman's Modesty Doubtful.

That modesty with which it has been the custom to believe the fair sex is enshrined is a misnomer if the statements of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman are to be accepted as correct. Lecturing at the Women of Woodcraft Hall, Mrs. Gilman declared

must engage her stateroom early enough to insure her getting an outside one. It is impossible to make steamboat companies give up the outside staterooms just before the trip. In preparing for a long trip it is best to do the packing as far ahead as possible so that one will not be too tired when the start is made.

If the trip is to be taken by steamboat or rail, with only short stops, it is best to be hampered with as few clothes as possible. If it can be done, dispense with the trunk. The wicker suit case is one of the best to carry, being very light and large enough to hold all the things necessary. Several frocks, toilet articles, underclothing and shoes can be easily stowed away in the case. Have a neat little sewing packet in which can be stored buttons and sewing material for cases of an emergency. Tickets should be purchased at least a day in advance of the start, and if several roads are to be traveled a close examination of the tickets should be made when purchasing them. Often because the tickets are not closely examined entire trips have to be changed and a new route planned.

If the trip is to take in several towns it is best to write in advance for rooms and board. If girls are traveling alone they should arrange to reach their destination in the daytime. If this cannot be arranged it is best to go direct to a first-class hotel and not risk a search for a boarding house until the next day.

When in a sleeping car learn to be comfortable. Do not attempt to dress

Sweet Potato Croquettes.—Boil and peel the sweet potatoes and while hot sift them with a silver fork. To one pint of this add one tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cinnamon and nutmeg and two eggs well beaten. Stir until well blended and allow to cool. Now form into croquettes of pyramid shape, dip them into bread crumbs, then into yolk of egg, then into bread crumbs again, and fry in deep fat. Arrange in pyramid shape on the serving dish and garnish with parsley.

woman's modesty was doubtful. "She will expose two square feet of snow-white bosom," she said, "and then shudder at exposing two feet."

But women were not alone in coming in for censure. Every one did. That is, every one who has a brain, or who chooses to believe he has. The person with a brain was told that in reality the brain was hopelessly damaged. "Cracked," was what Mrs. Gilman called it. "That people's brains are generally more or less cracked is shown by their inability to accept new ideas, and the disconnection between what they know and how they behave," was one of her expressions.

Then Mrs. Gilman told the women that the instinct of a mother was only an animal instinct. She said that, accordingly, only one woman in twenty knows how to take care of her infants. "Taking care of children cannot be done by instinct," she added, and recommended the founding of popular nurseries.—Oakland Tribune.

Vacations Spent Traveling.

If a woman has just two weeks for a vacation and desires to spend it all traveling, she must make her preparations thoroughly. The woman who is going to enjoy her vacation has her trip mapped out long before her start. If she is to take a steamboat trip she

Fashion Note.



Something that's just housey, and yet not belonging to the wrapper family, is a little hard to find. The house gown shown here is a pretty solution of the problem. Inexpensively developed in silk muslin, it is charming. If a warmer gown is desired, it would be very pretty in one of the fancy shalows.

entirely in your berth. Always have a kimona ready to slip on at any time. A long silk coat often comes in very handy, as it covers up a multitude of deficiencies when seeking a dressing room. In a sleeping car cultivate the early rising habit. In this way the dressing can be often accomplished before the rest of the women in the car have dressed. The clothes should be arranged in the berth in such a way that they may be found on a minute's notice in case of an accident. It is best to have the porter take charge of the hat. Hang the skirt by pins to the inside of the curtain so that it hangs straight and avoids creases. The other clothing should not be piled in the hammock or it will be a sorry plight in the morning. The small belongings should not be removed from the case, and all jewelry should be worn around the neck or on the person in some way.

Choose for the traveling suit one that is light in weight and that sheds dust easily. The hat should be stylish but simple. Avoid feathers or flowers that curl and soil easily. It is not wise to wear a black hat, as it shows the dust. The straw-colored ones are much in favor with women who travel. An umbrella, overshoes and raincoat are almost indispensable on a trip, but the latter can be left at home if the suit worn is of waterproofing material. A sweater should go in the bag for extra warmth, as it is very often needed on a boat trip. It is also best to have an extra pair of shoes, which can be worn in case of rain.

A small case of remedies, such as smelling salts and camphor, often comes in very handy, especially on a boat trip, when seasickness must be reckoned with.

Girls traveling alone should be very careful when meeting strangers, especially in the cities. On their arrival it is best for them to step into a near-by cab and go at once to their hotel where they have applied for rooms.—Washington Star.

Dragging Up the Past.

Cooling husbands might not be altogether eliminated, but they might be held in check by the following treatment, which is as original as effectual. A young wife, just out of her honeymoon, was visiting a friend long married:

"Tell me, Margaret, what you do when your husband gets cross and wants to scold?" she wanted to know. "Why, I just read him one or two of the letters he used to write me before we were married. That'll stop any man's grouch."—New York Times.

Trading on the coasts of Madagascar are 425 small schooners. James G. Carter, our Consul at Tamatave, says he thinks some keen Yankee could go over there and do a good business fitting those busy craft with motors.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York City.—The blouse that is made with a separate chemisette is an exceedingly useful and practical one. Here is a model which includes that feature and which is finished



with the fashionable and becoming Dutch collar. In the illustration it is made of embroidered batiste and the collar and trimming are of Irish

Straps For Slippers.

The newest slippers have straps that cross on the instep and button high up on the side.

Color on White.

Color embroidery on white, black, cream and ecru will be much used, as well as white on color. Most of the embroidery seen now in the shops is machine made.

Outing Hats.

Some of the outing hats are made of the sort of canvas that looks like matting. They are edged with colored straw braid and trimmed with a band and bow of ribbon of the same color.

Shirt Waist or Blouse.

The tailored shirt waist is always needed. It fills a place that no other garment supplies. This one is tucked most becomingly and is adapted to flannel, moire and pongee as well as to linen and cotton waistings. In the illustration it is made of butcher's linen and is finished with simple tailor stitching. If a fancy or more dainty waist were wanted, it could be made of embroidered pique or of fancy muslin with the tucks sewed by hand. It can be utilized for the shirt waist gown, too, made from cashmere or other simple seasonable material.

The waist consists of fronts and back. It is finished with the regulation box pleat at the front and the sleeves are in regulation shirt waist style, with over-laps and straight cuffs. The turned-over collar is adjusted over the neck-band. The quantity of material required



crochet, while the chemisette is of tuck muslin. Every seasonable material is appropriate, however, and pongee and foulard are being utilized for separate blouses as well as for entire gowns while they suit the model admirably well, muslins are handsome and attractive and there are also many sturdier printed inexpensive wash fabrics that are equally appropriate, for trimming can be varied to suit the needs of the special material. The chemisette being separate, can be made of anything in contrast, and pongee in the natural color with chemisette either of lawn or net, makes an exceedingly serviceable, practical and smart blouse. If the long, close sleeves are not liked, those in three-quarter length with rolled-over cuffs can be substituted.

The blouse is made with fronts and back, which are tucked becomingly. It is finished with hems at the front edges and with a Dutch collar at the neck edge. The sleeves are made in one-piece each, whatever their length. The chemisette is separate and closed at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-four, three yards thirty-two or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard eighteen inches wide for the chemisette, five-eighth yard of banding.

Narrow Sleeves.

Some of the newest frocks are made with narrow sleeves, sloping shoulders and scarcely any fullness in the bodice. They have turned down collars, round waists and merely a little embroidery as trimming.

Harmony in Costume.

Never was the vogue so great for harmony of the whole costume, and the most stylish women appear with gown, tie shoes and accessories of the same hue.

for the medium size is three and one-half yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and three-fourths yards thirty-two or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.



Leather Watch Fobs.

There is a fad for watch fobs of leather, whether in the shape of a bracelet for the wrist, or fastened to the lapel of the smart tailored coat, or worn suspended from the belt of the shirt waist girl.

White Serge.

For coat and tailored suits, no matter for what occasion, white serge has no rival, for it may be worn at almost any hour, from breakfast until midnight.

Household Matters

Gardening.

One of the most successful of the amateur women gardeners, whose old-fashioned garden is a wonderful angle of bloom and perfume throughout the season, says that her success is due to bringing the clay soil to terms. When having a bed made she has it first filled in with a three-inch layer of sand, then with an equally thick layer of sawdust, and last with a generous amount of fertilizer. The second year the same rule is followed, at which time she has planted whatever hardy plants she wishes to stay there, the first year's planting being merely for a temporary bloom. The sawdust rots and enriches the ground and is almost as beneficial as wood ashes.—New York Tribune.

Kitchen Supplies.

Keep roasted coffee in tin or glass and tightly covered. When exposed to the air or kept too long it loses both aroma and strength. For these reasons it should be bought in limited quantities. On the other hand, green coffee improves with age.

Store salt in a stone jar in a dry place. When desirable to keep butter for any length of time wrap each roll in clean muslin, then pack in brine that will float an egg and weight down with a heavy plate.

Cover the top of the jar closely. Lard should be kept in bright tin pails or cans. Soda and baking powder should be left in the original packages and kept in a cool, dry place.

Soap should be purchased in quantities, unwrapped and stacked on a shelf to harden. When well dried out its lasting qualities are about double.—New York Tribune.

The Home Laundress.

To Polish Linen.—To give a fine polish to linen use lukewarm water instead of cold to break down the starch. When it has been reduced to the required consistency by boiling water add a pinch of fine salt and stir several times with a wax candle. This will make the iron run smoothly and give a polish to the linen that nothing else can impart.

Getting Up Collars and Cuffs.—After washing the articles perfectly clean leave them in cold water till the next day. Make cold starch in the usual way and wring the articles through it twice. Then dissolve two teaspoons of borax in hot water, let it cool, and wring the collars and cuffs through that twice. Wrap them in a clean towel and mangle. Wait for a little time before ironing. Iron on the wrong side first, and then on the right, pressing very evenly so as to produce a good gloss. A polishing iron is best for this.—Boston Herald.

To Wash White Lace.

First, the soiled laces should be carefully removed from the garment and folded a number of times, keeping the edges evenly together, then basted with a coarse thread without a knot in the end. Now put them in a basin of lukewarm suds. After soaking a half hour, rub them carefully between the hands, renewing the suds several times; then, after soaping them well, place them in cold water and let them come to a scald. Take them from this and rinse them thoroughly in lukewarm water blued a little; then dip them into a very thin, clear starch, allowing a teaspoonful of starch to a pint of water. Now roll them in a clean towel without taking out the basting; let them lie for an hour or more, iron over several thicknesses of flannel, taking out the basting of one lace at a time and ironing on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron; the lace should be nearly dry and the edges pulled gently with the fingers in shape before ironing.—Boston Post.



Recipes

Raspberry Trifle.—Beat one-half pint of heavy cream until it begins to thicken, add the stiffly beaten white of one egg. Beat until stiff, fold in one-half cup of crushed raspberries and sweeten to taste with powdered sugar. Line sherbet cup with thin slices of cream.

Shrimp Delight.—Melt a piece of butter the size of a walnut in a saucepan, add one-half pint of cream. When heated through add one cup boiled rice, one can of shrimp chopped fine, and last of all one-half bottle of tomato catsup. Serve on toasted bread or soda crackers.

Vegetable Soup.—Cut five potatoes into small pieces, one carrot, a small tomato, one-half onion, small piece of cauliflower, one piece of celery and some parsley, then add a pint of milk and one of water and boil until vegetables are soft, and season with a little sugar, salt and pepper.

Meat Souffle.—One cupful of cold meat chopped fine, one cupful of sweet milk, one large tablespoonful of flour, one small tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, seasoning to taste. Scald the milk, thickened with the flour and butter; stir in the beaten yolks, pour this while hot over the meat, stirring; set aside to cool. Then stir in lightly the beaten whites and bake in a quick oven fifteen minutes. Serve hot.

GOOD ROADS

Dust Laying on English Roads.

The dust laying on English roads promises soon to be a problem of the past. It is being solved by developments of road tarring. Two years ago there were thirty miles of tarred roads in England; last year there were 200 miles; there are now 1500 miles, and in two years you may expect 20,000 miles. On these roads the dust problem is absolutely killed.

Until recently what tarred roads England had were nearly all short lengths. Now long stretches have been completed, such as from Coventry to London and from London to Herne Bay. In many counties, notably Hertfordshire, Middlesex and Kent, the advance has been rapid.

To-day England leads the world in road improvement. France comes next. Five years ago the "routes nationales" in France were, as a whole, superior to English roads as a whole, although not equal to England's best. To-day England is enormously ahead even of France, and the work done in other countries is comparatively small.

Tar fresh from the gas works is totally unsuitable for using on the roads. It contains a proportion of soluble matter which washes out and which, if it runs into streams, may kill fish and do other damage. The ordinary tar splashes and injures dresses, etc. These facts have caused considerable natural prejudice against tar preparations among many landowners and country residents. Methods had to be found of removing the soluble matter without going to the other extreme and making the coating brittle. There are now various ways of doing this.

The Roads Improvement Association's experiments showed that roads can be made dustless by applying one gallon of tar to every four superficial yards, costing about \$200 a mile for an average road. It was found that satisfactory results could only be had by giving much heavier dressings than were formerly considered necessary.

This tar dressing so adds to the wear-resisting qualities of the highway that so far as can be now seen it will more than repay its cost by the saving it effects in road maintenance. But it is not possible to speak finally on this point until the tarred roads have been laid down for a longer period.—Chicago Tribune.

Get Expert Advice.

One or two bits of counsel in regard to good roads building cannot be too often emphasized. In the first place, never proceed without expert advice. In some sections of the South the movement for better highways has been set back a full generation because of ignorance and consequent wastefulness in the use of road funds. Get your State Highway Commissioner, your State Geologist, or some official of your State Department of Agriculture, to advise you as to what sort of road improvement policy you should advocate. Many counties are too poor to build macadam roads as yet, especially where stone for macadamizing must be brought a great distance. In such places the merits and applicability of the sand-clay system should be considered. It is much less expensive than macadam, and in hundreds of counties in the South is the best system that can be adopted. And on all clay roads, the split-log drag should be regularly used.—Progressive Farmer.

A Good Roads Dividend.

The county of Sullivan, Tennessee, is building turnpikes. A dispatch from Bristol tells of the sale of a farm in Sullivan County for upward of \$14,000. Before the building of turnpikes the farm would have sold at not more than half that amount. The place was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. There is nothing to account for the increase in value, aside from the fact that Sullivan County now has good roads where formerly it had bad roads.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Baltimore's Horse Heaven.

Baltimore is about to open its rest farm or fresh-air home for horses under the management of the Animal Refuge Association. It is a charitable enterprise, as only the horses of poor cabmen and hucksters, who are unable to care for their animals when they become ill, will be received at the farm. These men are forced to let their horses suffer, and oftentimes to sell them when they are unfit for work. When the horse of a poor owner becomes ill now he has only to notify the Animal Refuge Association, and for \$2 a month his horse will be taken to the farm, where it can revel in clover and forget the hot and dusty streets and the rough cobblestones until it is well.—New York Tribune.

Bound to Get It.

They were coming home from Coe's. The conductor came by, handed ten cents change to the man out of the quarter and gave three transfers to him.

"What's the third for?" asked the woman.

The man looked amazed. He looked also at the ten cents out of the quarter. He ran to the conductor and grabbed him by the coattail. There was a hurried explanation and he came back again.

"He charged me for that child who sat back of us," he cried in amazement. "What do you think of that? Just picked me out as owing the child and made me pay his fare. I just caught him in time." — New York Press.