

FUR EVERYWHERE ON WOMEN'S WEAR

Extraordinary Display of Peltry Chief Feature of Winter Fashions.

WRISTLETS IN WIDE FAVOR

Use of Varying Materials for Skirt, Coat and Blouse Another Interesting Development of the Season.

New York.—Two important facts stand out in the fashions for winter. The extraordinary display of peltry is one, and the juxtaposition of different materials is the other.

The first fashion spells extravagance; the second stands for economy. It is the latter in which the great majority of women should be more interested, but with that delightful inconsistency which makes the race charming, they pay more attention to the extravagant fashion and allow it to absorb the better part of their thoughts on dress.

The last savage instinct to exist in a woman is her desire for pieces of fur to adorn her person. There was once a time when peltry belonged to winter and was needed for protection, and this excuse was used by every woman who could find money from the housekeeping allowance to buy a bit of fur to go about her neck; but this filthy excuse has faded into the background since it has been the fashion to be as profuse with fur in hot weather as in cold weather.

Pelting Women With Peltry.
The appearance of a group of women on the street on a cool morning suggests that some dynamic force has been pelting them with pieces of fur in a hit or miss fashion.

There is no plan of action running through the scheme of dressing. Wherever a piece of fur has hit a frock, there it remains. It may be on the head, the waist, the ankles or the back.

There are swinging panels at the sides of skirts which are edged with fur; there are immense collars with wide, separate wristlets of fur used on blouses and coats; there are jackets which have fur peplums or a fur panel down the back; there are other coats that display waistcoats of peltry and, possibly, patch pockets which correspond with them on the skirt.

The milliners have made hats of fur in the patchwork fashion. A turban of yellow will have brown spots on it; a flaring brim of seal skin will be attached to a crown of ermine which has a medallion of seal on top; a bee-hive hat of black velvet will have bands



This house costume, built in two pieces, has a peasant blouse of old rose silk jersey trimmed with black satin and embroidered in gold and old rose. The black velvet skirt has a touch of the same embroidery at the hem.

made from three kinds of fur running around the base of the crown to end in a lover's knot at the side.

SIMPLE AND SMART

Combination Not Often Found in Multitude of Blouses.

Peplum Model, Favorite Among French Women, Has Not Gained Much Headway in America.

To discover variety in blouse styles, especially simple ones that may be made at home, is a real task these days. Designers of blouses seem to have a habit of quite overlooking the demands of women of simple taste, and while never have there been so many different blouse styles seen, peplum and nonpeplum, low collar and high collar, short and long sleeves, fitted, semi-fitted and baggy, simple ones are scarce.



Therefore, when somebody does discover a blouse that is simple and yet smart, this individual is looked upon as something of a genius, declares a writer in the Washington Star. The little blouse shown in the sketch is an excellent example of the smart blouse characterized by extreme simplicity. The garment fastens in the center back and has a deep capelike collar which extends over the shoulders and hangs low on the sleeves.

It is held in place on the shoulders by lightly caught stitches, and opens in the center of the back, these edges being finished in the same manner as the ones that drape the sleeves. A cut finished on either side with fluted ruffle finishes the sleeve, and the round neck is also trimmed with a double ruffle.

Georgette was used for this blouse, and to make it three yards of material will be required.

This model could also be attractively developed in voile or some other sheer lingerie material.

The destiny of the peplum blouse has never yet been settled. It has been

with a slash at one side for the thumb; others are made very much on the pattern of the knitted wristlet desired by the Red Cross.

This fashion has not spread over the continent quickly, and it is, therefore, offered to all women who want to do the unusual in dress. Bits of fur may easily be used for these wristlets, the lining may be quite gorgeous, and if one affects color, this wristlet of fur may be rolled back at its top edge and made to show the color beneath as it flares away from the sleeves of the bodice or jacket over which it is worn.

As a fashion, these peltry wristlets are good looking, and as a means of protection against cold weather they are entirely admirable. They are by no means confined to the smart classes, but have been taken up by all the mass of women who go out early in the morning to their various activities either as professionals or as volunteers. They are not substitutes for mitts, but in connection with a large neck-piece or a fur cape they provide enough warmth to a coat suit against a low temperature.

The Blouse of the Hour.
The second fact of importance in fashion which was stated in the beginning of this story is the furtherance of economical ideas in dress by joining together whatever materials one likes to accomplish a suit or a frock.

In this one respect, fashion has turned a somersault over the intervening decades between a fashion that was and a fashion that is. Those who were shrewd enough to foretell a scarcity of worsted materials in the world warned us that a season would soon break in which the uniform line of color and fabric from chin to ankle must be abandoned. That hour has approached more rapidly than even the prophets foretold. At the moment, we are not aware that there is any exasperating need of such economy, but preparedness is the best way to face an approaching truth.

Therefore, the world of dressmakers has given women to understand that it is no longer necessary to have a coat that matches a skirt or a blouse that matches either, no matter for what occasion the costume is intended. Even for the most ceremonial hours, such as the opera, a dinner or a dance, there are black and colored velvet skirts with bodices that are as remote from the skirt as though they had been bodily lifted from another costume.

The Peasant Blouse.
For the house, and for all manner of use, under a coat, there is another kind of separate blouse which is, at least, a serious rival to the white shirtwaist.

There is nothing new in it. It has been worn for centuries by the peasants of every country. It was adopted in America by a minority of women over a year ago, but it is now offered as the most pleasing contrast to a skirt that has nothing in common with it as far as texture and color go.

The host of women who have worked in the arts and crafts department of dress, and those who have catered to the artistic element, offered these separate blouses with persuasive words, but it was only when the shops took them up that the public accepted them as a leading fashion.

It is quite easy to see how they simplify dressing. They are made of soft, colorful fabrics, the lining may be solid or dispersed with, they manage to blend with any kind of separate skirt that the wardrobe affords, and they permit a woman to remove her coat at luncheon in the afternoon, which was a permission not given by the separate white shirtwaist.

WHY THE SETTING SUN LOOKS OVAL AS IT DROPS TO THE HORIZON.

Why the setting sun as it drops close to the horizon appears larger than usual and oval instead of round is explained by W. F. Badgley in Popular Astronomy. The enlargement, he says, is generally an optical illusion due to the disk of the sun appearing close to the horizon, which we know to be very far distant. When the atmosphere is dusty and hot, however, it acts as a magnifying glass.

The oval appearance can best be understood by drawing a small circle on a sheet of white paper and placing a reading glass over it. When the circle is under the center of the lens it appears a circle, but as the glass is moved till the circle is near its edge the circle gradually becomes an oval.

"The sun as it nears the horizon and appears enlarged usually becomes an oval longer in breadth than in height, because it is seen through the edge of an aerial lens," writes Mr. Badgley. "The air, to a small height, is in a condition to magnify objects and has been so all day, but looking upward its thin layer would have little effect, whereas looking through it toward the horizon, the effect would be increased about sixteen times by the increased depth of air looked through."

CATTLE EAT NUTS AND DIE

Why Unshelled and Unboiled Food Should Not Be Fed to Live Stock.

Because of the shortage of fodder in Holland farmers have been feeding their live stock with nuts, and as a result many of the cattle have died over forty-five minutes.

Stuffed Green Peppers.—Cut the peppers in half and parboil for ten minutes, removing the seeds and pith. Frank W. Mahin, United States consul at Amsterdam, writes, that all kinds of substitutes for fodder have been fed to animals. The death of rice, in fact any combination that is still-fed animals has been frequent and is attributed to spoiled or other-wise unwholesome food. In many such cases the animals have been freely given acorns, chestnuts and beechnuts, unshelled and uncooked.—All of these nuts, it is averred, in their natural state have poisonous elements, especially in the shells. It is said that horses have died within two hours after eating raw and unshelled beechnuts in considerable quantities, the stomach and intestines being fatally disordered.

Experts advise that nuts be fed to stock in limited quantities, not more than a kilogramme (2.2 pounds) at the utmost daily, and then only after they have been shelled and boiled, care being taken to throw away the boiling water. It is remarked, however, that nuts can be fed more freely to pigs than to other animals, and that, besides, they are very fattening.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Are you awfully tired of play, little girl? Weary, discouraged and sick? I'll tell you the loveliest game in the world. Do something for somebody, quick.

GOOD OLD PUMPKIN DISHES.

A good, well-flavored pumpkin should be so carefully prized that its seeds are saved for another year. There is no pie which takes the place of a well-made pumpkin pie. Long, slow cooking, good rich milk, a few eggs and sifted pumpkin are the essentials. Take a cupful of stewed pumpkin that has been cooked until it is rich and brown, add a pint of rich milk, two eggs, a little salt, sugar and spices to taste, bake an hour in a good rich crust. Ginger and a few drops of lemon extract make a flavoring well liked by those who have tried it.

Preserved Pumpkin.—Cut slices from a good-colored, ripe, sweet pumpkin, then cut in chips about the size of a dollar. Weigh them and allow a pound of sugar to each pound of chips. Peel the thin yellow rind from a few lemons and squeeze the juice into a bowl; allow a half cupful of lemon juice to each pound of pumpkin. Add sugar and lemon juice to the pumpkin and let stand all night. In the morning cook for half an hour until the pumpkin becomes clear and crisp. It should have the appearance of candy. When done take out the pumpkin, put into jars or glasses, pour the syrup over and cover as for jelly. This sweetmeat may be served and eaten like preserved ginger.

Baked Pumpkin.—Cut pieces of washed seeded pumpkin in sections and bake in a hot oven. Serve as baked squash, mashed and seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, or dot the sections with butter and serve them as they come from the oven, piping hot.

Pumpkin Puffs.—Take a cupful of sifted pumpkin, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a quarter of a cupful of milk, salt and two well-beaten egg yolks, mix and then fold in the beaten whites, turn into a buttered mold, set in a pan of hot water and cook until firm. Turn from the mold and serve with a cream sauce.

How Dogs Trail Masters.
Stories are told of how a dog will find his master when all human means have failed. They nose their masters out by their scent. That is why you should let your dog chew the slippers you have been wearing. He will get to know the scent of your shoe, and find his way home if he gets lost, or find you if you get lost, says Our Dumb Animals. You should preferably let him get the scent of your shoe to any other part, for the worn leather has a peculiar odor. When an escaped convict is tracked by bloodhounds they invariably are given the shoe as a clue, and the dogs seldom fail to track their quarry down. So next time you see your dog gnawing your slippers you won't be quite so annoyed.

How a Drop Falls.
Did you ever wonder how a drop of water falls? To watch a drop of water when it falls is to attempt to penetrate the secret of an obscure science—the law which governs moving fluids. The experiment best showing the action of a falling drop may be made by letting a drop of milk fall into black coffee. When the drop falls a crater forms around it and little drops are projected from the edge of the crater. After it has increased in size and in thickness the crater lowers and widens its rolling brim, while from the impact a liquid sphere, enveloped by the initial drop, collects at the top of the column. Then the column falls and disappears in the center of a ripple of water.

Cleans Black Satin.
Dust satin carefully, spread it smooth on flat surface and apply with a brush or piece of flannel a cold strong infusion of black tea. Or wash it in gasoline, dipping it up and down and rubbing it lightly between the fingers. Take care not to crease fabric. This removes dirt quickly and does not cause color to run.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The men who try to do something and fail are infinitely better than those who try to do nothing and succeed.—Lloyd Jones.

NUTS FOR THE MEATLESS DAY.

One would not care to use nuts in more than one way at a meal, but the following recipes will be found worth considering:

Nut Leaf.—Take two cupfuls of stale bread crumbs, one and a half cupfuls of finely chopped nut meats, one teaspoonful of mixed herbs, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly and add sufficient hot milk to moisten; cover and let stand for ten minutes, add one more cupful of hot water and turn into a buttered tin. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Nut Biscuits.—Take a quart of flour, one quarter of a cupful of sugar, half a pound of finely chopped nuts, one-quarter of a pound of butter, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt. Sift salt and baking powder with the flour, add sugar and rub in the butter. Beat the eggs, stir them into the mixture and add enough milk to make a soft dough. Roll out in a half-inch sheet, cut into rounds and bake in a hot oven.

Nut Bread.—Sift together two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of salt. Beat one egg, add a half cupful of flour mixture and three-fourths of a cupful of walnut meats. Let stand in the bread pan in which it is to be baked twenty minutes before putting their live stock with nuts, and as a result many of the cattle have died over forty-five minutes.

Stuffed Green Peppers.—Cut the peppers in half and parboil for ten minutes, removing the seeds and pith. Frank W. Mahin, United States consul at Amsterdam, writes, that all kinds of substitutes for fodder have been fed to animals. The death of rice, in fact any combination that is still-fed animals has been frequent and is attributed to spoiled or other-wise unwholesome food. In many such cases the animals have been freely given acorns, chestnuts and beechnuts, unshelled and uncooked.—All of these nuts, it is averred, in their natural state have poisonous elements, especially in the shells. It is said that horses have died within two hours after eating raw and unshelled beechnuts in considerable quantities, the stomach and intestines being fatally disordered.

Experts advise that nuts be fed to stock in limited quantities, not more than a kilogramme (2.2 pounds) at the utmost daily, and then only after they have been shelled and boiled, care being taken to throw away the boiling water. It is remarked, however, that nuts can be fed more freely to pigs than to other animals, and that, besides, they are very fattening.

Fruit Salad.—Almost any combination of fruit with a half-cupful of nuts makes a most acceptable salad, but few know how good a few blanched almonds are in a potato salad, making it quite a dainty dish and out of the ordinary.

NEELIE MAXWELL

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DOORS PLACED NEAR CORNERS

Why Openings in Rooms Are Located to Give Most Wall Space.

In all but the largest mansions the doors of rooms are generally placed near the corners. This is in order to give on the side of the room where they occur the largest possible width of wall for furniture. Were they in the middle of the wall there would be very little space on either side, except in the case of really large rooms. On the other hand, doors are not usually placed right in the corner. Such a position would give a sense of squeezing when entering, so the door is placed a foot or so away from the actual corner. The door itself, too, is hinged on the side where the greatest length of wall is, so that when ajar any draft entering is broken by the wall at right angles. These positions and devices have been arrived at as a result of long experience and centuries of building and designing.

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ANOTHER NAVAL SECRET

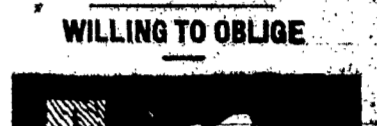
Farmer Warrall and his wife, Miss Ma, were paying a visit to their nephew, a gallant member of the navy. It was their first visit to the great seaport, where the ship of which their nephew formed one of the crew happened opportunely to be in dock. They were both vastly impressed with the novel sights they saw round and about the docks, and when their nephew, with pardonable pride, led them round to where the great auxiliary cruiser lay gased with awe upon the gigantic vessel.

The old man took a few steps nearer to the quay side, and, perceiving an open port-hole on a level with his eyes peered into the interior of the hull. "Martha! Martha!" he whispered, excitedly, to the old lady, "look here, lass, what doest think? The blasted thing's hollow!"

An Impression of Uselessness.
"Some day," said the man who came versus much on exploration, "we shall discover the north pole and give a new continent to the world."
"I hope not!" exclaimed Miss Cayenne.

Prevent Useless Giving.
"Why?"
"I am a member of the Society to Prevent Useless Giving."

WILLING TO OBLIGE



"George, give me that horrid cigarette at once."
"I'll buy you a package of Jack's also if you're so crazy over them."

Generous.
The man who thinks he knows it all is generous; you'll agree: He wants mankind, both great and small, to be as wise as he.

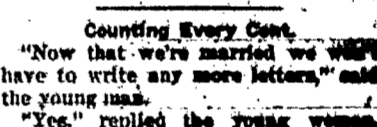
Punctual Attendance.
"Why don't you go to school?"
"I been to school every day this month," replied the incorrigible.
"Your teacher hasn't seen you."
"Well, I thought didn't get there till recess started, and so I avoid going until I left at noon as the bell rang for school to take in again."

Counting Every Cost.
"Now that we're married, we won't have to write any more letters," said the young man.
"Yes," replied the young woman, "think of what a lot we saved by finishing our correspondence before a letter required a three-cent stamp."

Comforting Assurances.
"Do you dislike to have a man go to sleep when you are talking?"
"I don't mind," replied Senator Sanguin. "At least it assures me that nothing I'm saying is giving him any particular offense."

Eractly.
Learned Theorist—What do you think of this study of the language of the similes?
Plain Citizen—I think it is all main-key business.

AN APT DESCRIPTION



"Never see a mermaid, huh?"
"Yess."

"What did she look like?"
"Oh, I think—in the line of a lady the opposite of a bubble gum chewer's propeller."

As a Rule.
A little honesty never is very seldom seen. It is a paradox that man cannot see when saying something to annoy.

Not So Bad.
"John went to get a marriage license and got a dog license by mistake."

Not so much of a mistake when you come to think of a married man's egg life.

Another Burbank.
Florist—This rubber plant is cheap at the price.
Lady—Why so?
Florist—If your husband is smart, he can grow his own automobile tires. Boston Transcript.

NEELIE MAXWELL