

WOMEN AND FASHION

GAMES OF ANIMALS

From the Strand Magazine

Don't Be a Drudge. When a woman is a household drudge, who has time neither to improve her mind or her body, it were well for her to ask the reason of it.

Many women feel themselves drudges because they attempt a scale of living beyond their resources. While everyone wants as dainty appointments and service as possible, when that can be had only at the expense of nerves and brain development, it is well to live more simply.

Often the drudgery may be caused by not getting up early enough in the morning. A late breakfast keeps everyone in a drag all day. It is not a hardship to get up early if the habit is once formed.

When you know you are a drudge, steal the time to get a little reading done each day, even if deserts are occasionally nibbling or the baby does not have hand-made slippers.

The mother of a large family, who, suddenly awakening to the realization that she was an unpaid slave, decided to take her day out like the cook, has discovered the secret of throwing off her drudgery.

Too many people tell of their failure in gasoline washing. In nine cases out of ten, the reason is that too much gasoline is used. If you wash with water, you usually take a good basinful or pailful, but when you wash with gasoline, you are apt to put a cupful into a generous-sized pail.

When Women Admired Whiskers. For ages beads were the delight of ancient beauties. The sight of a shaved chin excited sentiments of horror and aversion. To obey the injunctions of his bishops, Louis VII. of France cropped his hair at a pompadour and shaved off his luxuriant whiskers.

Eleanor Aquitaine, his consort, found him with his uncommon appearance very ridiculous and very contemptible. She revenged herself by becoming something more than a coquette.

And this was the origin of those wars which for 300 years ravaged France and which cost the French nation 3,000,000 men; all of which, probably, had never taken place if Louis VII. had not been so rash as to shave off his whiskers, by which he made himself so disgusting to the fair Eleanor.—New York Press.

Antiseptic gauze is an article that particular women are using now. While not precisely cheap, it can not be called expensive, and as face cloths it can be used a couple of times before being thrown away.

Use For Crochet Cotton. Cloths with an edging of Irish crochet are among the smartest novelties for the tea table. Many a person employ the hours on the piazza this summer crocheting edgings for just such purposes.

Irish and valenciennes lace combine prettily in winter collars. Black will be much seen, both in dress and everyday gowns.

The green cloth cutaway coat and a green Gorette hat are the belongings of a careful dresser.

Something smart for an evening waist could be fashioned of old rose crepe with trimmings of lace.

chiffon designed in the same color as the belt.

Chautilly lace is now used in making an entire dress. It is further trimmed with lace bands showing a bit of color.

English tweeds in plaid effects will be seen this season in separate coats, made in three-quarter lengths with long sleeves; trimmings of silk.

New shades are wistaria, cedar, peacock blues and greens, cobalt, canard, taupe, smoke, mulberry, apricot, moustiquaire, mustard and many others.

An evening cloak that closed with gold cord and tassels showed gold grapes that clustered beneath the white velvet collar. The style, while very elaborate, was quaint and pretty.

For tailor-made ruchings of linen, plaited tuck and extremely narrow—in fact, just a line—is fashionable. This is put in sleeves as well, and in some cases we see it ruffling pockets.

Many white lace waists made with a yoke effect with the lace divided down the center front have the fronts laced together with velvet ribbon, tied with a knot at the lower point. The lacing should be V-shaped. The touch of velvet is used this season to give to lace waists a newer note.

Lace Curtains. Lace curtains must on no account be browned. In the country they may be stretched on the grass, pinning out every point, in the town a sheet spread



Ornate Fitted Sleeves. Evening Gown Sleeve. Armlets. Bolero Effect.

on the carpet will be found more suitable. Doctors in flats who find it difficult to dry such large articles will be glad to know that if the curtains are hung up wet at an open window overnight they will be dry next morning and hang more gracefully than if dried in the usual way.

A Poison Factory. The body is a factory of poisons, says a big pathologist. These poisons are constantly being poured out at the rate of 8 pounds a day. One-third of all this poisonous excreta passes through the lungs in the form of steam or vapor.

For the Health. Antiseptic gauze is an article that particular women are using now. While not precisely cheap, it can not be called expensive, and as face cloths it can be used a couple of times before being thrown away.

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remedy for a dulled or whitened wax finish is good hard rubbing. A little polish may be used if the case is a desperate one, but none should be left on the surface. White spots caused by heat or moisture will disappear if rubbed hard immediately with a simple polish, says Harper's Bazar. An old-fashioned polish for renewing old mahogany and, strangely enough, recommended for polishing brass, also is the following, dating from 1771: Two ounces of butter of antimony, two quarts of cider vinegar, one-half pint of linseed oil, one-half pint of ale (not beer). Mix antimony with oil, then add ale, put into half-gallon demijohn and shake well with the vinegar. Use soft cloths, and shake well to mix before using. This polish has worked miracles in restoring old mahogany.

One Woman Cook's Record. A Boston woman who has just celebrated her golden anniversary as a cook boasts of having made and baked 391,000 pies, 2,000,000 doughnuts and something more than 1,500,000 puddings, besides a multitude of other dainties and no end of baked meats. Her recipes are all her own and she refuses to write a cook book.

Feather Huffs for Neck. It is quite fashionable now to wear around the neck a close-fitting ruff made of an ostrich feather of small tips. This has an extra wide white ruching above and sometimes below.

STRIKING INNOVATIONS IN SLEEVES.



Reception gown of Clé blue meteor silk crepe cut on Directorate with long train skirt, whose every line, however, is perfect. The bodice is made elaborate with a yoke of white flut embroidered in silver and outlining the yoke is a fold of velvet somewhat darker than material, edged with a frill of narrow white lace. Sleeves are also lace trimmed and the shaped bertha of crepe is held in place by two large, fancy blue buttons.

The feathers are secured with a tight-fitting satin band, which ends over the hoods and eyes with a rosette and two short streamers. These are expensive to buy, therefore the woman who has small feathers put away can accomplish such a ruff at home during the morning hours. Steaming the feathers and recutting them with a scissor blade will put them in good condition. The ruff should fit the neck and be worn over a stock with a coat suit.

Afternoon Reception Gown.



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Short Bones in Corsets. It is interesting to know that while corsets are longer, the bones in them are shorter. They go over a part of the hip, but do not run down to the end of the corset. These long bones were found disastrous, as they were constantly breaking or bending and pushing the corset into a curve below the waist.

A Woman's Chance of Marrying. Woman's age. Chances in 100. 18 to 25.....100 25 to 30.....100 30 to 35.....100 35 to 40.....100 40 to 60.....100 Widow, any age.....100,000 —New York Evening Sun.

PHOSPHATE IN SOUTH BEAS. The islands of the Pacific Ocean contain the largest known deposits of high-grade phosphates. A London company controls the deposits in Ocean and Pleasant Islands, in the Gilbert group. The deposits on these islands are estimated at 50,000,000 tons, of which scarcely 1,000,000 tons have been marketed. By the employment of a large number of Chinese, Japanese and natives the company is now marketing 250,000 to 300,000 tons a year, of which 100,000 tons go to Japan, 80,000 to Australia and the remainder to Europe. Europe also

receives yearly 100,000 tons of high-grade phosphates from Christmas Island and more than 100,000 tons of lower grade phosphates from Tuvalu and Algeria.

Notwithstanding the very large deposits owned by the London company, the mining of phosphates pays so well that not only that company, but various other investors, have been, and are, making constant efforts to discover other phosphate deposits, and in many islands deposits, small in quantity and poor in quality, have been discovered, as in the Fiji. Recently, however, phosphate of good quality has been discovered on three islands in the French colony of Tahiti and dependencies. These islands—Makatea, Matahiva and Niau—are in the northwestern part of the Tuamotu Archipelago of 80 atoll islands. It is also probable that deposits exist on other islands of this group.

The deposits in Matahiva and Niau are small, but the high-grade deposits in Makatea are estimated at 10,000,000 tons, with many million more tons of an inferior quality. The quality of this deposit ranges from 75 to 80 per cent. The island has an elevation of 230 feet—the highest of the group—and an area of six to eight square miles. Although many others are interested in these deposits, they will be worked by a French company just formed in Paris for that purpose. As Makatea is surrounded by coral reefs and has no harbor, the phosphate will have to be loaded at deep-sea moorings outside the reefs. On account of the expense incident thereto it will be some time before the company can make any considerable shipments, but in the course of a few years it is considered that the capacity of the works will be 200,000 tons per annum.

We find more than one wild animal which practises and enjoys a sliding game. Otters go in for regular tobogganing. First choosing a steep, sloping river bank where the soil is of clay and the water at the bottom fairly deep, they set to work and carefully remove all the sticks and loose stones which might get in their way, and then the fun begins. Climbing up the bank at some spot where it is not too steep, the otter goes to the head of the slide, lies down flat on his stomach, gives a kick with his hind legs, and down he glides, head foremost, into the water. The second follows his leader's example, and then the third, as rapidly as they can. The bank soon becomes smooth and slippery, and the faster they travel the more the otters enjoy it. They keep on and on until quite tired out, and will come back to the same spot day after day to renew their game. So common is this practice on the part of otters that the relentless trapper long ago came to know it well, and makes a practice of setting his trap just where the poor little beasts leave the water to climb fresh for another slide, and hardly ever fails to secure the leader, generally the old dog-otter.

With otters this tobogganing is not merely a summer pastime. In winter they have the same amusement, the only difference being that they choose a snow bank instead of a mud one. Brohm, the German naturalist, has recorded an exactly similar game played by chamois in the Alps. In summer chamois climb to the upper heights, and there, in the midst of the solitudes of perpetual snow, enjoy themselves vastly, leaping from rock to rock, and often playing a game very like "follow my leader." But the most curious part of their fun is their tobogganing. They choose a steep, snow covered slope; the leader throws himself into a sort of crouching position and, working his legs as though he were swimming, slides down for a distance of a hundred yards or more. Arrived at the bottom, he springs to his feet and climbs up again. The others look on; and then another of them makes trial of the slide. The rest follow one by one.

It may be objected that chamois have adopted this method of traveling down a snow slope simply because it was the easiest and most convenient; but surely the fact that the same animals have been watched to make the experiment several times over on the same slide is certain proof that the tobogganing is genuine play and nothing else.

There are many instances on record of dogs having taken to tobogganing down snow slopes. But the dog is a domestic animal, and a marvellously imitative one, so for the purpose of proving animal play he must in this case be put out of court. Humboldt speaks of having seen a tame capuchin monkey riding a pig. The monkey would wait about in the morning till he could catch a pig, spring upon its back, and ride off with every symptom of delight, slinging so lightly that poor piggy, do what he might, could not free himself of his encumbrance. Once he had secured a mount nothing would induce Master Capuchin to give it up. Even when the pig was feeding the monkey kept his seat.

The lemur is not a monkey, but a very near relative. A white fronted lemur belonging to Broderip, the naturalist, used to have tremendous games with a tame beaver named Binny. Mucky, as the lemur was called, would play "tag" with Binny, touching his great flat tail with one finger and dancing round the heavy, amiable beast, while the beaver with elephantine playfulness would charge Mucky with all his might, but, of course, never coming near the airy spirit.

One day the two were left alone together. In the room was a linen press, and some careless person had left the doors open. Half an hour later the beaver was found snoring happily on a comfortable couch of piled up tablecloths, sheets and napkins, while close beside him, his head pillowed on the beaver's soft fur, lay Mucky, also sound asleep.

The writer once owned a pet American raccoon. The little creature formed a firm alliance with a black kitten, and the games those two had beggar description. Hide and seek around the coon's kennel and a pile of barrels was the commonest play. No one could watch the two without feeling positive that they enjoyed the romp and understood one another's movements just as well as any two children ever did. One day in her wild excitement pussy ran onto a springboard which stretched out over a pond, and fell in. What did the coon do but deliberately follow! There was apparently no intention of rescue, and in any case the cat was ashore again in a few strokes, for cats are very fast swimmers.—From the Strand Magazine.

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AN AIRSHIP OF 1843. In Design It Was Similar to the Modern Aeroplane. In the window of a bookseller's shop in Shattaburgh avenue, London, may be seen a colored print of an airship, which in many respects resembles the machine with which Wilbur Wright has made such wonderful progress in aerial navigation.

The drawing, which was published by Ackerman in 1843, was dedicated to the directors of the Aerial Transit Company. It shows the Ariel in full flight over green fields, with groups of nicely dressed spectators gazing up at the wonderful sight. In the distance lies London, with the dome of St. Paul rising above the smoke of the great city. The machine is represented as of considerable size, with a hull like that of a ship.

Overhead is stretched a huge spread of canvas, arranged so as to form a horizontal plane set at right angles to the line of flight. In the rear are two big fans, worked apparently by steam power, and a tall rudder, while atop of all the red ensign flies stiffly out to signify the triumph of British invention as well as the rapid pace at which the patentees hoped their airship would travel, also included in the scheme. The whole design is strikingly similar in conception to the less ambitious and more successful airship of 1908.

Since then box planes have come into use, and the petrol motor has decreased weight and increased power at the same time. But that recent experimenters should have adopted a plan so closely resembling that of the Ariel, which never realized its inventor's hopes, makes one wonder what he would have accomplished on a more tentative and humble scale—with an Antoinette motor and the added experience of two generations.—Dundee Advertiser.

HIRED HEADGEAR FOR WEDDINGS.

How a Veteran Silk Hat Maker Would Retain Some of His Trade. In a little shop near Clement's Inn there lives a veteran hat maker of 82 summers who hopes that the day of the top hat will come again this year.

Filled against the panes of the window fronting Houghton street are rows of silk hats of varying shapes and degrees of glossiness. In front two handbills, bearing the imprint of an old time printer of Bouverie street, announce that Christopher Clarke has for sale a variety of silk hats, ranging in price from 4s. 6d to 10s. 6d. each. On a circular board hung over the door it is stated that silk hats may be "hired for weddings and funerals."

"Trade is nothing like what it was," he confided recently to a member of our staff, "and orders for silk hats are not nearly so plentiful as they were when I started in the business in 1834. A good hat doesn't wear out every day, and it can be remade quite equal to new."

The lending of hats, he added, is not a very important or lucrative branch of the business, and it was only adopted three or four years ago to assist in retaining some of the trade that was slipping away. One shilling per day is charged for the loan of a smart, up to date hat for use at a wedding or other social function.—London Daily News.

Tramways in China and Japan. The readiness of Japan and China in adapting themselves to western methods of electrification, says the Railway News, is today amply evidenced in the work going on in the large cities of these two countries. Yokohama has its electric tramways, Tokyo, the capital of Japan, has a fine system of electric railways. The railway engineers and directors are Japanese. Shanghai has recently completed a splendid system of tramways. Hongkong has operated street railways for several years with good results. There are many other cities in Japan and China which will undoubtedly follow the above-named cities and employ electricity.

Pattern Department

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNERS FROM THE FASHION BUREAU

Princess Over Dress. Trimming of embroidery worked onto the material in one of the smartest of all things this season, and this gown is so designed as to offer exceptional opportunity for such treatment. In this



PATTERN NO. 6126.

instance it is made of one of the new Tussore silks in a golden brown shade and is piped with velvet of matching color, while the girde is made of soft finished satin.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

Order Coupon. No. 6126. NAME ADDRESS

Loose Fitting House Coat. Much of the popularity extended to the house coats made on such a plan as this one is due to the ease with which



PATTERN NO. 6142.

they can be made and to the comfort that they provide. In the illustration olderdown flannel is the material and the trimming is ribbon banding.

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FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Japan gets 188,000 recruits yearly for her regular army. Employees in salt works never get cholera, scarlet fever, influenza or cold.

The Asiatic ports of Russia are at the present time free of customs duties. Emperor William spends half a million yearly in traveling around his kingdom.

An ingenious inventor has patented a folding bed that can be carried on a motor car. The tunnel which will eventually connect Sicily with Italy, will be nearly nine miles long.

When Hawaii was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778 it had a population of 200,000. There are now only 31,000 natives on the islands. Well trained Spanish women learn to handle the sword from their earliest years, and as a result they have admirable figures and an easy walk.

STORIES OF STATESMEN.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was discussing jealously our society leader's claim that too many statesmen appear to rely on their in-couthness—the absence of such, etc., for their fame.

"I would point out," said one, "that neither our own society nor if I attended as frankly as this person has attached public life, I might—but, after all, perfect frankness is invariably a bad thing. You have heard, perhaps, of the young man who admitted perfect frankness? Calling on a pretty girl, he said: 'If there is one thing that I reverence in this world, perfect frankness is that thing.'"

"Yes?" said the girl. Then I'll at once grasp the opportunity to urge you to shave off your mustache before you eat another soft-boiled egg."

Senator Tillman, discussing international marriages the other day, said pertinently:

"What are we coming to? A friend of mine, an errand boy to monarchies, roared out in a speech last week: 'Do we trodden as they are abroad, I still fall to understand how they can endure to be taxed to support idle, extravagant and dissolute royal families.'"

"Then my friend wiped his heated brow, and hurrying home, sent in a \$2,000 stock announcement of \$40,000 in order to help the president of the Dash Railroad purchase a fitted son-in-law."

Two stout old Germans were enjoying their pipes and placidly listening to the strains of the summer garden orchestra. One of them in tipping his chair back stepped on a parlor match, which exploded with a bang.

"Dot was not on the program," he said, turning to his companion. "Wat was not?"

"Y, dot match?" "Wat match?" "Dot match I talked on."

"Well, I didn't see no match. Wat about it?" "Y, I walked on a match, and it went bang, and I said it was not on the program."

The other picked up his program and read it through very carefully. "I don't see it on the program," he said.

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