

## Chat of the Boudoir.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

If it is true that a milliner needs as much artistic taste to be successful in her work as a good painter, she has special need of it this season, since the tendency toward broad, low effects in hats is a feature which requires very careful consideration. One of the latest hats is marvellously constructed, with no crown at all and resembles a sugar scoop quite as much as anything else. It is made of panne or velvet, gathered or tucked and faced with a contrasting color. A large black velvet rose completely covers all the crown there is to the hat, so they have the appearance of having none at all, and the brim is made of folds overlapping each other, either in panne, maline or chiffon. A fold of silk edged with chenille set in at intervals makes the brim very effective, and some of these flat crowned hats are made entirely of folds of cloths with raw cut edges. In light colors they are very effective.

The hats classified under the head of toques are the things for the winter, and they are quite as varied in style as any of the other varieties. It is the fur toque which will find favor later on. It is round flat and broad, boat shaped or three cornered, as you find most becoming. Toques all fur, such as mink, chinchilla or sable, are trimmed with a bunch of roses, a large rosette of chiffon at one side, or for the more flat effect, a large spreading bow of colored panne ribbon lying quite flat in the crown with a gold buckle in the centre. Combination of fur and velvet are very good style, and while it is the most unbecoming of all the furs, ermine is added to the list for this style of hat. White glace silk is used for tucked or shirred crowns in some of the sable hats, and there is the rich and effective use of lace with fur.

The velvet toque with flowers at one side are extremely pretty, but the one great point in making a selection is to choose the shape which has dimensions in proportion to your height. The outline of a short woman with an extremely broad toque on her head is almost ludicrous.

The new beaver felt in combination with panne and variously manipulated as to shape make very stylish hats. Felt cut in circular pieces overlapping each other in graduated sizes forms one of the stylish hat models, and a large bow of soft ribbon caught down with a buckle directly in the centre is the trimming. The effect is quite flat of course, but as the felt pieces are all faced with cloth or velvet they separate enough to be effective, and a little band arranged at one side raises the hat from the head just enough to give it a jaunty air. Hats, or rather turbans, are made entirely of feathers, and the Impayan breasts on the velvet and cloth hats are also very stylish.

Something unique in the way of a dress trimming is made of cloth in a pale biscuit shade, cut in Grecian and other odd conventional designs in two or three different widths, the narrow ones stitched on the wider, giving a raised effect.

The ribbons this season are charmingly varied in flowered, striped and spotted designs, the pannette ribbons being especially soft and rich.

Cloth lace, or an applique trimming of cream cloth finished around the edges with a small white silk cord, is one of the popular decorations for gowns and revers of the fancy coats.

Girdle belts made of ribbon are one of the novelties in the shops. They are wide, pointed in front, and made on a boned foundation to keep them in shape. Tiny little gold knob buttons fasten the plaits, laid in the ribbon in vertical lines.

Gold cloth made with a design in the weaving is one of the latest novelties.

Belting of panne velvet polka dotted with white and edged with gold cord serves a good purpose with flannel waists worn with tailor made skirts, but the panne or the spots should match the waist in color.

A popular garniture for gowns and opera cloaks is made of chiffon to represent flowers attached to embroidered stems. Violets are not too complicated for this branch of industry, and they are really very natural in coloring and effect. Taffeta silk is also used for various kinds of flowers for evening gowns.

One of the latest varieties of hat pins is an irregular shaped pearl, set around with diamonds and flange gold if it is genuine.

But the imitation pearl set with rhinestones is a much cheaper edition.

White satin seems to be the popular coat lining for both short fancy coats and long garments for evening or day wear.

Pannes in Persian colorings and designs are much used for waists, as also are figured velveteens.

Castor gloves are very fashionable for street wear, and then there are the heavy dressed kid gloves with pique stitched seams.

There seems to be no limited to the varied possibilities of tucks, and now we have them in fur, as if it were not expensive enough without doubling up in its value in that manner. Brietschwanz is the one pelt which can be successfully manipulated in this way to its beauty. The short blouse jackets is shown in one style, with three tucks at either side of the front beginning at the shoulder and narrowing in at the waist.

Bolero jackets of Irish lace edged with a narrow band of fur are worn over blouses of cream oriental satin with skirts of cloth in palest gray or biscuit color.

Irish lace is very popular for millinery as well as gown trimming.

Soft felt hats in very pale colors trimmed with black velvet and flowers are one of the new features of millinery.

Demands for the new art jewelry seem to be increasing. The gold is tinted to harmonize with whatever jewels are used, so the effect of color is charming. Belt buckles are especially desirable, but of course there is the usual variety of brooches and trinkets.

Russian ribbon belting is very much worn, since it not only encircles the waist but the collar band as well.

Handsome buckles in all sizes and kinds are very much used for belts, for fastening ends and straps of velvet and for the centre of rosettes and butterfly bows.

Tiny pink roses are worn as a coiffure decoration, in the evening, arranged in a close wreath around the knot, which is dressed high on the head and fastened with a small black velvet bow. Alsatian bows of black tulle are another decoration very becoming to some women.

Small hats made entirely of the breast feathers of different birds are one of the fads in millinery, and are trimmed with a bunch of flowers on a rosette of velvet or museline.

When Winter Comes.

All the woolen garments that have been packed away through the spring and summer should be pinned firmly on the clothes line and then shaken and beaten. Let them air for several hours and then place them in the closets of drawers where they be long. If the day be clear, with some wind, they should be free from odors at the end of five or six hours. As soon as the summer garments are changed for the fall or winter ones, all the woolen ones that require washing should be washed and pressed. The others, such as dresses, jackets, men's and boys' flannel suits, should be thoroughly brushed with a corn broom, the pockets turned inside out and every particle of dust wiped from them. They should then be pinned on the line, beaten with a rattan and aired for several hours. Have an old sheet spread in the trunk or box in which the articles of clothing are to be kept, and sprinkle it liberally with naphtha. Have the under flannels and all white or light woolen garments folded smoothly, and lay them on the sheet. Sprinkle with naphtha. When all the light goods have been placed in the trunk, fold the dark goods, and after placing them on the sheet, sprinkle again with naphtha, and fold the sheet over them. Close the trunk and your garments will be safe from moths for any length of time. There must be no fire in the room and the windows must be opened while this work goes on. After the gas has passed off which will be in a couple of hours, there is no danger from light or fire. If one objects to naphtha, chloroform can be used. Pack all the clothing in one sheet. When all the garments are in the trunk, draw the sheet over them.

Some Helpful Hints.

One excellent housekeeper keeps a blue denim bag with a drawing string in the top, suspended from the back of the head of the bedstead, into which she puts, each morning, any stray feathers which may have escaped from her pillows. At each house cleaning season, the contents of the

bag are emptied into one of her pillows. In this manner pillows may be kept plump and light for years.

Puffs (comfortables) may be kept clean and sweet almost indefinitely by taking the head end of each with any light washable material to the depth of six inches. This should be done by hand, and can be easily ripped off whenever soiled, washed and replaced. A half day's airing and sunning upon the line occasionally is also necessary.

The kitchen range may be kept clean by blacking only the sides, etc., giving the top, hearth and shelves a daily washing with a strong soap-suds; an occasional washing with a weak solution of molasses or sugar and water, gives the stove a fine polish. This last was learned from one of New England's most extensive dealers in kitchen ranges, and has been highly appreciated. Cooks will find the stove much cleaner when treated in this manner, than when kept blackened, besides the saving of labor.

The labor of sweeping the kitchen may be materially lessened by keeping a whisk broom and dust pan near the range, to be used to gather up any litter which may be made; with this arrangement one thorough sweeping of the kitchen per day will suffice in ordinary homes.

THE MODERN WOMAN.

A Gorgeous Description of Her Self-Possession and Grace.

An observant writer has this to say with reference to the modern woman:

"How young the well-dressed women of 45 or 50 look, how free from care and responsibility. There is no single detached word in our language large enough to express the complex impression made by these straying matrons of high fashion. The immediate sense of wealth, of habitual self-indulgence, of custom to command the unmistakable expectation of being obsequiously waited upon, which brings a head waiter as surely as a familiar whistle calls a dog—all this is intensely amusing, and to the woman devoid of footman and lady's maid makes an interesting study. Environment has certainly made grand dames of these ladies, without doubt or controversy.

"And the maidens, typical high-class young women of the last of the century, what a strange development they are from the circumstances, the traditions and the opinions of their grandmothers! Straight, athletic, and undisturbed by crowds, or pushing, half-discourteous men, how loudly they laugh, how distinctly and freely they talk, of the season, of dress, of the coming wedding, or the last broken engagement. How brown they are, especially their hands, brilliant with dazzling rings, and how rough and unkempt their hair! What curious, fanciful clothes they wear, and what wonderful combs and buckles. And if she chances to lunch next a trio of these very independent young girls no elderly woman will fail to be surprised at what they eat, while they laugh and chaff each other like schoolboys and restlessly put up their hands to press uncertain combs into their loose rolls of fluffy hair. They are fine specimens of physical health, with firm shoulders and quite astonishing, muscular arms, but they are not fascinating, nor does the new alert, commanding manner charm."

When You go a-Calling.

What do you find to talk about when making calls? Don't gossip; it is worse than useless. There is that pleasant trip you took last week. You can tell what you enjoyed about that. Do not hunt up and talk over the unpleasant things unless you are very positive some one will be benefited thereby.

That book you read was delightful; perhaps it will please and refresh your friend. Kindly offer the loan of it to her. If she has read it, compare notes with her on its different characters, its plot, etc. You will be sure to get some new ideas.

Perhaps you have learned a new way of doing some bit of work; it may help your friend as it has helped you.

Do not tell the unkind remarks you heard about an acquaintance. Tell all the pleasant things you have heard.

If some one has told you some pleasant thing about your hostess, which it would please her to know, tell her; it will not be flattery.

Meet any talk which promises to be unfair or unpleasant to others with words amounting to "We do not know all," "We cannot tell what one might do in her place," and change the subject as soon as possible.

In the meantime your friend will have helped you in her own way; you need never fear to carry the talk on by yourself.

Strive to have your conversation mean something. Use all the chances for improvement which come to you.

Carry with you when you start on your round of calls—you need it always—a

heart filled with sweet charity, and your calls will prove successful. You may not be wise nor brilliant, but you will find yourself everywhere welcome.

The making of calls is one of woman's social duties, and it may be made a delight instead of a bore, if you will. Try it, on your next day out.

HOW TO COOK SWEET POTATOES.

The Southern Way and the Delicious Results That It Produces.

"I see that there is to be an exceptionally large crop of sweet potatoes this year," observed the Southerner in the party, "and I am sure that the New Yorkers if they knew the proper way to prepare the vegetable. Now, I flatter myself that I do know, for the sweet potato is an appreciated vegetable in the South and the manner of cooking it, has not been carelessly considered. I have never eaten sweet potatoes in any but one form since I tasted them first, and in that way they first become known to most Southerners, who indeed continue to eat them so during most of their lives. The potatoes should be peeled and boiled until they are thoroughly but not too well cooked.

Then they should be cut into four pieces lengthwise and placed in a tin baking pan. Butter and sugar should be placed over the potatoes abundantly before they are put in the oven to bake slowly. After awhile, the butter and sugar, mingling with the juice of the potatoes, forms a delicate crust that should be cooked until it has almost reached the point at which it is candy. Under this crust is a thick, rich syrup of the sap of the potatoes, sugar and butter. Anybody who has eaten sweet potatoes in this way will never be satisfied with any other way of cooking them. The principal merit of this method lies, of course, in having them thoroughly cooked. The fire must be slow and the cooking must continue until the sugar and butter on top of the potatoes have formed a crust.

It is this unwillingness to cook things long enough that interferes with the success of many New York dishes. Take a boiled ham, for instance. Few of the boiled hams in New York are cooked. They are generally more or less raw in the centre, merely because nobody is willing to take the necessary time to have them thoroughly boiled. One hotel in New York had for years a reputation for the ham served at its free lunch. It was good, but merely because it had been sufficiently cooked. The old rule, and the one that is followed in the South today, is to boil a ham one half hour for every pound. Thus a ten-pound ham ought to be allowed to boil for five hours, and in that way, the meat will be kept firm, dry and sweet throughout, instead of raw and wet in the centre and cooked until it is as dry as a bone at the ends. That is a method of cooking that makes a ham in the South so very different from the kind New York eats."

YOUR OWN VOICE.

You Have No Idea How It Sounds to Other People.

"One of the strangest things in life," said an amateur philosopher, "is the fact that we never really become acquainted with our own voices, although we've been listening to them ever since we can remember. Did you ever hear yourself talk in a phonograph? No? Well, try it the next time you have a chance, and you will not only be astonished, but what is still stranger, you will be disappointed—probably a little shocked. Everybody has that experience.

"I supposed that I was perfectly familiar with my own voice, and thought, privately, that it was rather agreeable. I had been told so plenty of times by other people, and never knew that they were only jollying me until I made a phonographic record and set it grinding. At first word I jumped back in dismay and nearly pulled my ears off in the listening tubes. 'Merciful heavens!' I said to myself, 'is it possible I talk like that?' I thought there must be something the matter with the cylinder and called in a friend to hear it, he grinned with delight. 'That's one of the most natural records I ever heard in my life,' he declared heartily and I yearned for his gorge. But, as I had just remarked everybody who tries the experiment has the same experience. The voice is always absolutely unfamiliar and positively unpleasant. Yet, there is a certain something about it that differentiates it from any other voice; you ever heard them in your life—something indescribable, that gives you a little secret thrill clear down in soles of your feet. It is the voice of the 'mysterious' body which you inhabit and don't know."

Restful Nooning.

The energy of one of the oldest inhabitants of a Massachusetts town is a byword among his neighbors and a trial to his grandchildren, who have not inherited their full share of his active temper. His grandson John, in particular, suffers

## One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

## Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

from the old man's untiring industry, for John in his assistant in the little grocery shop where everything, from codfish to brooms, may be found. A purchaser of gingersnaps lingered one day to hear the noontime address delivered to poor John by his grandfather.

"Now, Johnny, I'm a-going home for my dinner," said the old man, briskly, "and on the way I'll carry up these pails to Mrs. Manson, and fetch back her kerosene can. I shall be gone up'ards of half an hour. You'll have plenty of time to eat your luncheon, and whilst you're resting after it, I wish you'd saw up that little mess of wood that lays out by the back door, and split it up for stove kindling, for the weather's turning sharp a'ready."

"Most likely I'll be back 'fore you get out o' work, and anyways I don't want to keep you at it all the time; so if there's a few extra minutes, jest set down and make out a bill or two; the tust of the month'll be upon us 'fore we know it!"

TO THE DEAR.—A rich lady, cured of Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent £1,000 to the Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to the Institute, 750, Eighth Avenue, New York.

The Preacher Was Glad She Swore

The daughter of a well known clergyman in Washington, had a severe attack of scarlet fever when she was three years old, which resulted in deafness. Up to that time she had been a regular little chatter-box, doing her infantile best to carry out the proverbial,

Being a woman She'll talk forever.

Upon her recovery her parents were nearly heartbroken to find that she had not only lost her hearing, but the power of speech as well. Whether she had really forgotten how to talk or whether it was obscurity or lack of confidence they could not determine, but despite all efforts of the best tutors the child remained a mute.

One day when she was nearly 10 years of age she was playing with a cat, and with as much cruelty as though she were of the sterner sex, she used its tail as a handle with which to pick it up. The poor animal, not appreciating the economic use of the aforesaid tail, inflicted a deep scratch across the chubby little hand.

"Damn that cat!" she said, flinging it down.

And her father, devout clergyman as he was, clasped his hands and raising his eyes to Heaven, exclaimed:

"Thank God, that child has spoken at last!"

A certain method for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has contained the biggest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis. 25 and 50c.

THE LAMP OF EXPERIENCE.

Even a lunatic may not wholly lack the power to reason. This truth appears in a story Life tells of the inspection of an asylum by the trustees.

Walking through the grounds, they came upon a party of workmen who were repairing a wall. One of the harmless patients, apparently assisting in the work, was pushing a wheelbarrow along upside down.

"My friend," said a kind-hearted trustee, gently, "you should turn your wheelbarrow over."

"Not on your life!" replied the patient. "I turned it over yesterday, and tney put bricks in it!"

## APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Montreal and Toronto, Canada. Victoria, B. C. or Martin Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

Use the genuine

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

"The Universal Perfume." For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.