



PRINCESS DINNER GOWNS OF SILK AND SPANGLED NET.

WHAT WOMEN SAY AND DO

SIXTH ARTICLE IN THE SERIES BY NOTED WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

MISS DELEU TELLS HOW WOMEN ARE EDUCATED AS AGRICULTURISTS IN BELGIUM, AND SHOWS AN OPEN ROAD FOR FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

"There is no ancient gentleman but gardeners, dressers and grave makers; they hold up Adam's profession," quoth the clown in "Hamlet"; but if that merry fellow were alive to-day he would find that Adam's profession had opened its doors to include women as well.

WOMEN AS AGRICULTURISTS.

Whatever position she may occupy in society, every woman has a right to full and complete education. It is not always limited to that. Although it is generally the husband's duty to provide for the education of his wife, the collaboration of the wife often becomes useful and even necessary. On the other hand, a woman's education should not be confined to the necessities of earning a living for herself and her children. And the unmarried woman, who is not bound to support a family, is equally obliged to look to the resources of her own labor. How many girls, particularly in the middle and upper classes, who are brought up in the home, are ignorant of the most elementary principles of agriculture? Still they must find some way to support themselves, and they must find some way to support themselves, and they must find some way to support themselves.

THE ACTUAL POSITION OF FARMERS' WIVES

In the majority of smaller Belgian holdings the wife respects her household occupations. The preparation of food generally leaves much to be desired: the laws of hygiene are not observed, order and cleanliness are absent in the house, and the children are left to themselves. They are not taken care of physically; nobody troubles to de-

DEVELOP THEIR INTELLIGENCE AND THEIR HANDS.

The farmer's wife occasionally goes to the fields, engaged in harvesting and other agricultural work, and she neglects those farming occupations which are peculiarly her own-care of the garden, etc. We often notice the contrary in farms of some importance where the mistress presides over the dairy, the poultry and even the household work, and is content to undertake a sort of supervisory duty from the farm. In both cases she is wrong.

REMEDIES.

There are technical schools for training seamstresses, cutters out, corset makers, artificial flower makers, clever milliners, there are schools of music and conservatories for training good women musicians; there ought to be special schools for training good farmers' wives. Technical instruction is as much in its place in agriculture as in the arts and trades; even more so. Agricultural schools for young men have been in existence in Belgium for a long time; ten years ago there were no similar institutions for girls.

MISS FLORENCE DELEU.

MISS FLORENCE DELEU. We have sent a country girl and we receive in return a young lady, a coquette whose only thoughts are of money, the dancing master, the music master, and a city husband. We wanted a modest and intelligent farmer's wife, and we have got a young woman who is preoccupied with what she can do for herself, and who does not care for her husband or her children.

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culated and drilled in the schools, in which the teaching of trades is put in the hands of the State.

It is surprising to hear people go so far as to declare that the education of farmers' daughters is not beneficial to them. So far from it, it is a benefit to them. In the schools they do not even give them an education in accordance with their future duties. Being as a rule ignorant of the various processes of scientific agriculture, most of the farmers' wives keep their hands back from the road of progress. They know no more of the hygiene of man than of that of the domestic animals; they are ignorant of the principles of agriculture, and they are ignorant of the principles of husbandry. The kitchen garden, above all, is a pitiable sight; it is full of vegetables, but it is not a garden; it is a kitchen. Bookkeeping is unknown to them, and they consider it unnecessary.

This state of affairs, which is far from being exaggerated, existed among us ten years ago, and it still exists to a smaller extent, thanks to the establishment of technical schools of agriculture.

INSTRUCTION IN DAIRY WORK.

Government first of all made an effort to raise the dairy industry, a branch of agriculture which, in Belgium, is almost entirely in the hands of women. The Minister of Agriculture, admirably seconded by M. Prost, the General Director of Agriculture, M. D'Hont, Director of the Laboratory of Central, and other scientists, has recourse to two means of instruction, which are especially supplementary to one another: lectures and schools of dairy work.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

In order to be admitted to the school girls must fulfil the following conditions: They must be at least sixteen years of age. They must possess a certificate of a good primary education. They must engage in writing to attend the classes regularly and undertake all work necessary to the management of a dairy (churning, skimming, cleaning, etc.).

AGRICULTURAL HOUSEKEEPING.

At about the same time that the teaching of dairy work was initiated, the Government also began to attend to the education of farmers' wives. In 1850 M. de Vuyt was charged with working up the question. Since that time about ten housekeeping schools have been established in the various parts of the country. As most of these schools are due to private initiative their organization differs a good deal from one another. They are bound to adopt the curriculum as prescribed by the Department of Agriculture, and to conform to the author's intentions. The Government has ordered manuals to be prepared by special commissions, which with the curriculum of these branches on which no suitable works are in existence. These manuals, eighteen in number, are at present in preparation and will appear shortly.

TYPES OF SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

In order to further public appreciation of the value of these schools, it will be the duty of describing briefly the organization of some of these establishments. Technical Agricultural School at Bouchante (Les Anvers). Government, the Province and the Provincial Agricultural Commission of the Province of Antwerp have established a school of agriculture at Bouchante, in order to give farmers' daughters an opportunity of rapidly acquiring the knowledge necessary for the management of the farm and the house. The main object of the school is to train careful, economical and energetic farmers' wives who shall be thoroughly equal to their duties. The curriculum comprises the following subjects: Religion and morality, arithmetic, the elements of natural history, of agriculture, of kitchen and flower gardening, and of the care of animals, dairy work, domestic economy, sewing and cutting out, the elements of pedagogy and hygiene, as well as a grounding in commerce and bookkeeping.

HIGHER SCHOOL.

The object which this higher school strives to attain is to give such instruction of a practical as well as of a theoretical nature as to train practical and energetic farmers' wives who shall be equal to their duties. The curriculum of this school is as follows: The object of this instruction is to give such instruction of a practical as well as of a theoretical nature as to train practical and energetic farmers' wives who shall be equal to their duties. The curriculum of this school is as follows: The object of this instruction is to give such instruction of a practical as well as of a theoretical nature as to train practical and energetic farmers' wives who shall be equal to their duties.

A GIRLISH MODEL.

A girlish model is furnished by a gown of navy blue crepe, dotted with white. A yoke, cut low and rounded in front, is of white silk, tucked in lines that follow the curve of the empousant, and edging this are many rows of blue ribbon. The shoulders, but descend to the waist line in front, while behind they form only two narrow ruffles that finish the small yoke like a square collar. A fold of white silk edges all this ruffling. The skirt opens on each side for the space of twelve inches, and these pointed panels are filled with rows of ruffling. The front of the skirt is quite straight, from the panels it ruffles out about the bottom to a slight train.

A GIRLISH MODEL.

The more elaborate of autumn gowns are lavishly embroidered. Ribbon and cords are much used for both flower and conventional embroidery, and

and rural life generally attractive; they will prevent the desertion of the fields for the part of the towns. In a word, they will indirectly relieve the agricultural crisis which has brought ruin to so many farmers who do not marry will be able, thanks to the technical education they have received, to find employment in the dairy industry, and in this way earn their living honorably.

It is much to be desired that agricultural households should be established in all agricultural districts, so that farmers' daughters could receive both practical and theoretical instruction in fact, an education which will efficiently prepare them for their future duties.

NEW NECKWEAR IN PARIS.

SOME DESCRIPTIONS OF GOWNS MADE TO BE WORN AT TROUVILLE.

GRAY AND PURPLE TO BE A MODISH COLOR SCHEME FOR AUTUMN DRESSES— OTHER COMBINATIONS.

Paris, August 17.

Some novel fancies for the neck are appearing in the smart Paris shops. One that is likely to have a great vogue is in gray silk muslin, finely pleated. It is sufficiently deep about the shoulders to suggest a "coll" rather than a boa, and there is the usual bow behind, but the material is so delicate that there is none of that bunched effect so often destructive to gracefulness. In front there are six long, square cut ends, two reaching almost to the hem of the gown and the shortest ones ending about at the waist. These are finely pleated and edged with a narrow ruffling. This model would give a dressy air to the simplest silk costume, and it seems to be as becoming to a short woman as to a tall one, while more elaborate neck arrangements make a short figure clumsy.

Another beautiful neck covering is made of white mousseline de soie, trimmed with a tiny black and white ribbon, finely pleated. The ends in this case are ruffled in round pleats like the shape of a feather or fur loop, a manner that is not as new as the long, flat ends on the example just described.

Ends seem to be more fashionable than loops. A new bow is made with four donkey ear ends, arranged with a tight knot, and with two longer ends, shaped in the same way. This is the last word in cravat bows, or to finish a belt. Another fashion which one observes on autumn models is to string one bow after another, the same ends answering for all and ending in donkey ear points. This arrangement of bows is nice to close a blouse or skirt on the side.

For little shoulder capes there are two new models that can be made for little money. One is a cape, cut full enough to turn up and hang like a Capuchin hood. The second is a little mantle, into which a circular cape of last season, waist long, could be converted. The cape should be closed under the arms to the elbows, making flat shoulders. The sleeves are cut off just above the elbows and flat fulls of mousseline de soie or silk added. The rest of the garment is closed under the arms, and fitted to form either a little blouse or a tight bolero. This model comes from a good shop, and is quite new.

TWO PROMINENT FEATURES.

In the new models of gowns that are described below two things seem very prominent—the flat shoulders and ample chokers, and the bunchy or flou out or arrangement of the stuff below. A little frock for Trouville is of crepe silk, dotted with white. A decorative element is a small square of white silk, edged with black, trims the skirt. The gown is made in two pieces, but with no belt, the joining being covered by a fold of silk. On the bodice is a lace scarf, drawn under the arms like a bolero, and ending in a knot on the bust.

A Dainty visiting gown for early autumn is of gray wool, embroidered in small, bright blue figures.

The skirt is trimmed with several rows of gray velvet, edged on each side with a blue silk cord. The bolero is a slight blouse, made with no seams, and trimmed to give the effect of a flou or



TURQUOISE BLUE AND BLACK CHEMISE SILK GOWN.

shoulder cape. The sides of the choker are of gupure, and run down to form a little vest, leaving a strap of gray velvet, edged with blue, for the front of the choker. The little cape to which the lace forms a vest is draped about the shoulders, fitted fashion, and fastened in front with a steel buckle. It is edged with a gupure flounce that is headed with velvet.

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Made from Grape Cream of Tartar. Most healthful and efficient of all leavening agents.

Many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powders, are upon the market. They are sold cheap, but are dear at any price, because they contain alum, a corrosive poison.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S PRINCESS DRESS, NO. 7,157, FOR COUPON AND 19 CENTS.

With the slender effects now in vogue, the princess gown is again to the front, its graceful lines never being entirely lost sight of amid the changes that take place in fashion's realm season after season. Broadcloth and velvet in rich shades of royal purple are here stylishly trimmed with applique embroidery in soft harmonizing shades. Crystal buttons, in imitation of the amethyst, handsomely adorn the ends of the pointed straps of velvet that decorate each side front seam. Four bias folds of velvet form the foot trimming.

GRAY AND PURPLE.

Gray and purple will be, evidently, a modish combination the coming season. This idea is pretty expressed in a fine cloth of gray, with faint, indistinct purple tones running through it. The suit consists of a long, flowing gown, with a high collar and jacket stitched with purple, and with purple cloth forming a waistcoat.

A gown that goes to Trouville next Monday is composed of a tunic of fine lace over purple mousseline de soie. The tunic is long, and the foundation shows only as a ruffled underskirt. The gown is cut in a small, square, fitted bodice, with a high collar and long, unlined sleeves are of the same. Purple velvet makes a bow at one corner of the décolletage, the edge of the trimming is cut in a second row near the waist and then to a third bow on the skirt, and from there fall in trimmings that terminate in a manner described at the beginning of this letter.

Another costume for the gay resort is of green silk, made of a soft, shantung-like material, with an embroidery of pink roses on bands of white gauze. The gown is cut on the princess model, and has a high collar, with a deep pocket on the skirt and the second on the bodice, with the point falling below the waist line. The edge of the trimming is cut in a second row near the waist and then to a third bow on the skirt, and from there fall in trimmings that terminate in a manner described at the beginning of this letter.

THE SASH BOLERO.

The sash bolero is a novelty, and certainly it is time to expect some new change in this garment if it is to keep its popularity. This, as its name implies, is a soft, shantung-like bolero, that draws up and ties across the bust. It is generally sleeveless, but it often appears both above and below the arm seam. In other cases it belongs alone to the lower part of the armhole, and is held in the underarm sleeve. A chic August gown has a fitted bodice of gupure over blue silk. A scarf above a blue silk bolero, with a high collar and long, unlined sleeves are of the same. Purple velvet makes a bow at one corner of the décolletage, the edge of the trimming is cut in a second row near the waist and then to a third bow on the skirt, and from there fall in trimmings that terminate in a manner described at the beginning of this letter.

There are some pretty examples of the gamp style of gown in the present fashions. Could anything be lovelier than this frock of delicate white linen, with purple flowers painted on it? Purple mousseline de soie is fitted to the bodice, the sleeves, blouse and narrow, pointed panel to the front of the skirt. Over this, on the bodice, is a scarf above a blue silk bolero, with a high collar and long, unlined sleeves are of the same. Purple velvet makes a bow at one corner of the décolletage, the edge of the trimming is cut in a second row near the waist and then to a third bow on the skirt, and from there fall in trimmings that terminate in a manner described at the beginning of this letter.

The same idea of gamp occurs on a white muslin dotted with black, that is being worn in princess fashion, over a transparent of rose silk. An elaborate trimming is made of white lace, edged with the finest of black velvet, which covers the lower part of the skirt and train. The bodice is cut in décolletage, with short sleeves, and this cut is emphasized by folds of black velvet and, about the sleeves, by a tiny ruffle of lace. The skirt and sleeves are of pink mousseline de soie arranged in pleats.

A heavy blue tulle, trimmed like that from which workmen's blouses are made, is in great favor now with French designers. A model of this is made in the tulle fashion the embroidery will be very heavy at the bottom, and perhaps again at the top, and scattered lightly over the rest of the gown. A pretty top for this gown is of white muslin, tucked and trimmed with rows of narrow lace.

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