## PILLOW CASES

### Edging of Crocheted Lace Is Just Now the Feature

Pillow cases edged with old-fashioned crocheted lace are taking the place, to some extent, of the hemstitched finish. When the lace is made of fairly strong thread and the pattern a substantial one the edging will outwear the linen or muslin cover. An effective two-inch edging is made in the following way, beginning with a row of wheels which form the center pattern of the trimming: Take medium size cotton thread, which comes especially for this purpose, and make rings by winding the cotton 15 times around a large wooden knitting needle or pencil, then crochet 28 double stitches in the ring; join and make three chains and crochet a treble chain into each of the ring double crochets; then crochet six chains and catch the sixth with a double crochet stitch into the second treble stitch; continue this around the ring.

This makes 14 chain loops around each ring. After a sufficient number of wheels are made in this manner they should be joined together by fastening the middle stitch of each of two chain loops to two adjacent loops of another wheel, and so on. This will leave four chain loops of each wheel attached to other wheels and ten chain loops loose.

Now when a yard and a half or more of the wheels are joined together, enough to trim the edge of a pillow case, fasten the thread into the fourth loop from the end and make three chains and a double chain into the next chain loop, five chains and one treble chain into the next chain loop, one long treble chain (putting the thread twice over the needle) into the next, one triple chain (three times over the needle) into the two chains joining the two wheels; then one long chain into the first chain loop on the next wheel and one treble into the next loop. Three chains and a double crochet into the next loop and three chains and a double crochet into the next bring the thread to the top again.

This makes the top of the edging almost straight. Then comes a row of double crochets, with two chains between, a row above this of two treble crochets into the space between the divisions of the previous row, then two treble crochets and miss one for the next row and the top row is two treble crochets into each space of that row.

For the edge make two double chains, four chains and two double chains into the first space, then two double chains, four chains and two double chains into the next space, and so on around the scallops joining the wheels.

In many costumes the tunic is suggested by insertion or by braiding in soutache.

## THE FASHIONS

### Chatty Letter Tells of Modes of the Moment in Paris

In the first place, and speaking broadly, rough tweeds are quite demode, says a Paris letter. They are all very well for "the mountain or the moor," but they won't do at all for the town. All the fashionable tweeds are smooth-faced surface, and are very fine in texture, with rich, dark effects of color and stripe. Stripes are as popular as ever, some diagonal, some chevron, but most of them two-toned and ombre. Very few tartans are to be seen, though I hear they are still very fashionable. The color and cloth of a dress is, however, not of so much importance as that it should be supple and soft. That is the most important thing; because of the soft drapings of the directoire style of gown. All dresses are clinging and supple, whether they are made of tweed or cashmere. Striped winceys are very popular, too, and so serviceable; they stand all sorts of rough wear, and come up smiling after being out in the heaviest rains. I was going to say being soaked with rain, but most of them are waterproof and can't get soaked; And there is a lovely fabric for "party frocks," which is a new pale mirror velveteen, a perfectly inimitable imitation of mirror velvet; but, of course, not nearly so costly, and you don't need to be told how splendidly it will make up into any of the modern styles. Equal in beauty and usefulness with this is the "Charmeuse satin," which is so very limp and clinging, and has been invented on purpose to suit the present day dress-satin. Directoire is another of the same texture. Those who wish to be very smart, have skin-tight underskirts, made of one or other of these satins, over which is a veiling of some transparent gauze or chiffon fabric. The "nett result" of which being, that very little of the figure is left to the imagination!

Some of the new bordered ninons are a perfect dream! especially those with crepe de chine borders; they drape so beautifully and wear really very well, considering their delicate texture. The newest soft satins have velvet borders, of oriental patterns, and some of the face cloths are ornamented with silk borderings, which give a very dressy effect; but I found, on closely examining them, that these borders were sometimes insertion of colored silk or chenelle embroidery on a net ground, laid on to the edge of the delaine or cashmere with which they were worn.

#### The Little Girl Comes Into Her Own.

The reign of the tall girl is not over, but the little woman is coming into her own again. There is a growing request for her, because the fashion of the moment in hats tends to give her a diminutive appearance which is positively fascinating.—Lady's Pictorial.

# THE SMALL GREENHOUSE GOOD THING ON FARM

**What Can Be Done With a Small Outlay of Money—By S. T. Maynard, Massachusetts.**

The farmer who would make his crops of vegetables most profitable, or the small gardener who would have an early supply of early vegetables for home use or market must employ some kind of glass structures to hasten these crops. The hotbed or cold frame have been much in use in the past, but the cost of sash, shutters and mats is nearly as much as the materials needed for a permanent structure, while the labor of caring for cold frames or hotbeds is often much more than that of the small greenhouse. In the latter one may work with comfort no matter what the weather may be outside. It requires much more skill to run hotbeds successfully.

Small greenhouses may be built against the south side of the house or stable, Figs. 1 and 2, or they may be built entirely away from other buildings, but the shelter of larger buildings on the north or west will be found of great advantage. If one has a basement to the house or stable, a lean-to house may be built, and heat from the open cellar in a large measure will heat the greenhouse in the mild weather of fall and spring.

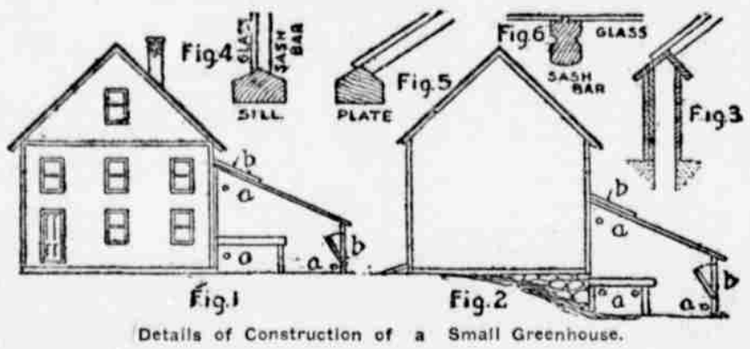
A cheap and efficient house may be made by setting chestnut or cedar posts in the ground, covering the sides with lining boards, then two thicknesses of tarred building paper and sheathing outside, Fig. 3. Cement, stone or brick will be cheaper in the end. The durability of glass structures will depend much upon the form of the materials. Clear cypress is now more used than any other material. Sills should be of the form shown in Fig. 4. Plates may be made of plank as in Fig. 3, or as in Fig. 5. Sash bars should have grooves along the sides to catch the drip from the glass, as in Fig. 6.

The glass for ordinary work may be No. 2 double thick, large sizes, 16x20 inches or 20x24 inches, being much used. Smaller sizes will be cheaper in price, but more sash bars will be needed, and they cut off much of the sunlight. The glass should be put in with putty, made with about one-third white lead in it, and firmly tacked with triangular zinc tacks of large size, or the double-pointed tacks, which are so bent as to prevent glass from slipping down.

Glazing should be done during the summer or early fall, as putty will soon become loose if frozen before well hardened.

In building there should be no mortises, but all joints be made by toeing in with long, slender nails. All woodwork should be thoroughly painted before fitting, and all joints filled with white lead paint. After all is done the frame should be painted before the glass is put in.

The most important and expensive feature of the small greenhouse is the heating. If one has a hot water or steam heater in the house, to which the glass house is attached, it will be a very simple matter to carry pipes through, as at a, a, Figs. 1 and 2. Hot air may also be let into such houses, or a small kerosene heater in very cold weather may be used, if the house is built opening into the cellar.



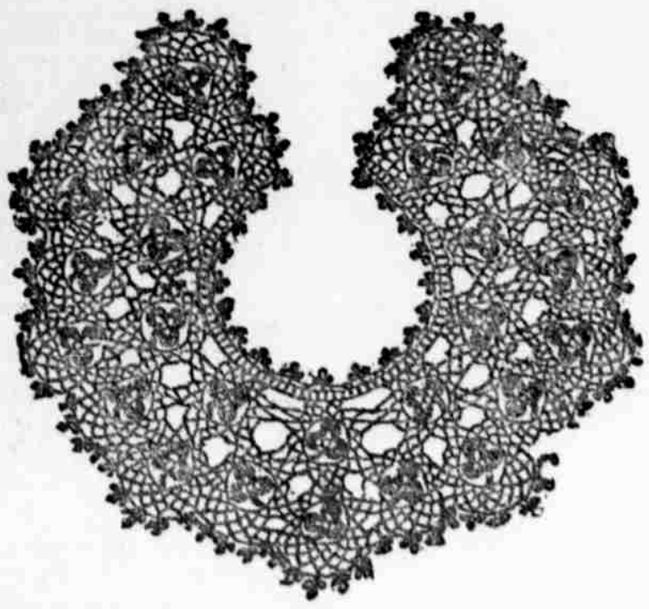
Details of Construction of a Small Greenhouse.

Ventilators must be located as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 at b b. Very small structures may be run without much heat if opening into cellars or other heated rooms by having shutters or curtains to draw down at night and in very cold, cloudy weather.

Houses of small size may be made by building a frame upon which hotbed sashes may be screwed. If one has the sash this is a cheap way of building, and such a house has the advantage that the sash may be entirely removed during the summer, but it is very difficult to make a close house with such sash.

The woodwork of greenhouses and hotbed sash should have a coat of thin linseed oil paint every second year. Much of the success to be obtained from any glass structure will depend upon the skill of the operator, and the thermometer, both outside and in, must be watched very closely. The temperature should be maintained as nearly as possible like that in the open air under which the plants grown thrive the best.—Farm and Home.

# Crochet Collar



This collar is worked with No. 100 linen thread and a very fine hook. Begin with the solid trefoil forms. Make 13 ch, turn, catch into 7th ch; 7 ch, 1 d c in 2d st of the ring thus formed, 7 ch, miss 2 ch, 1 d c, 7 ch, miss 2 ch, 1 d c. Now into each of the three spaces work 1 d c, 7 tre, 1 d c, then 1 d c into each of the ch left over; this forms a stem; 7 ch, 1 d c in center of first scallop, 12 ch, 1 d c in center of next scallop, twice, 12 ch, catch into the end of the stem. Into the circle thus formed around the trefoil work 5 ch, 1 d c into every third st, then 5 ch, 1 d c into center of every 5 ch in previous row; fasten off. Work each succeeding wheel in the same way, catching them together, so as to leave four loops between each at the top, taking care that the stems point downward. When enough wheels are made to fit the size of the neck make some more, fastening each one between the wheels already connected, as shown in the drawing. A third row of wheels is then caught to the top row, and to those on either side, leaving one clear loop between each two loops that are connected.

Next begin at the upper right hand corner with 4 ch, 1 s st into the center of each loop along the top, making 7 ch instead of 4, between each wheel. Continue with 5 ch, 1 s st in course of each loop, around the sides and lower edge of the collar, making 3 ch only between the wheels. This completed continue along the top only with 2 ch, 1 tre in each third stitch. For the last row continue with * 3 ch, 1 tre in center of next loop, 5 ch, 1 d c into first st of ch, 7 ch, 1 d c, 5 ch, 1 d c, all into same stitch, 3 ch, 1 d c into center of next loop; repeat from * all around the collar. A ribbon run along the top makes a pretty finish and insures a close fit.

#### Dumplings That Always Are Light.

When making chicken and dumplings instead of boiling the dumplings take a part of the gravy, put in a bake pan, then put in the dumplings, cover and bake in the oven until done. To make the dumplings for a small family take two teacups of flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful soda, and three-fourths cup of buttermilk; dissolve soda in buttermilk. Or sweet milk and one teaspoonful of baking powder can be used instead. These dumplings are also nice with any kind of roast.

#### Italian Macaroni.

Boil enough macaroni for the family, for about an hour, and when cooked, drain it off into another saucepan and pour over it half a cup of melted butter. In another saucepan stew a can of tomatoes until done, strain through a fine sieve, and thicken with a tablespoon of browned butter and flour. Season with salt and red pepper to taste. Put the macaroni in a deep dish and pour the thickened tomatoes over it, then cover the top of the dish with grated cheese. Serve at once.

# ACETYLENE GAS AS ILLUMINANT

A reprint and revision of bulletin No. 57 of the state department of agriculture of Pennsylvania has been issued by the department of chemistry of the Pennsylvania state college, under the authorship of George Gilbert Pond, Ph.D. The whole subject of calcium carbide and acetylene is covered most thoroughly without the use of technical language, and the book contains complete and authoritative information, so simply told that the public generally will find the book not only instructive but extremely interesting.

The use of acetylene commercially is an evolution covering ten or twelve years. The rapid strides which the new illuminant has made, especially in country homes, is making it a formidable competitor for favor wherever illumination is required.

The spectral analysis of the light shows it to be a practical duplication of sunlight, so that colors have their true value when illuminated by this brilliant gas. Recently the use of acetylene for the headlights of automobiles, its adoption by the government for beacon lights, lighthouses, forts and Indian schools, has given acetylene new impetus.

Prof. Pond has shown that the dweller in the country home can secure this excellent illuminant at a cost which compares, to the advantage of acetylene, with city gas when burned in the open flame burner costing a dollar per 1,000 cubic feet.

The board of engineers of the national board of fire underwriters have, after a year's examination of the subject, declared that acetylene, when installed with approved apparatus, is safer than the illuminants which it replaces, and the national board of fire underwriters has revised its rules in such a manner as to encourage its more rapid introduction. Calcium carbide, which has in some quarters been regarded as a dangerous substance, has been investigated and declared to be without hazard by the fire underwriters. These facts will come in the nature of a great surprise to many who have regarded acetylene as dangerous. In dealing with this phase of the subject, Prof. Pond has given thorough information as to the safe use of acetylene and the precautions which must be taken with this substance, the same as with any other illuminant.

An interesting phase of the subject is the remarkable use of what is known as the oxy-acetylene blow-pipe. By burning acetylene in an atmosphere of pure oxygen, the highest temperature in chemistry is evolved, practically equaling the electric arc. A pencil of flame two or three inches long, and no larger than the barrel of a fountain pen, can be drawn across a piece of sheet metal, and literally melts the metal in two. The process can be reversed and sheet metal, iron, brass, copper, aluminum, and, in fact, any of the ordinary metals can be literally melted together and, curiously, the joint is so perfectly formed that a file will not disclose the point of fracture. Bridge girders have been cut with great rapidity, and it is stated that this simple pencil of flame promises a revolution in the methods of metal working establishments.

Another curious phase of the subject is the fact that calcium carbide at certain temperatures has the power of fixing the nitrogen of the air and in this way will produce a fertilizer called cyanamide, which is found equal to the Chilian nitrates. Few people realize that $15,000,000 worth of Chilian nitrates have been imported into this country and used by the farmers here during the past year.

Calcium carbide is a rock like substance produced by melting together lime and coke in the electric furnace. It is not affected by any substance except water, and when brought in contact with water it gives off rapidly the gas known as acetylene.

The bulletin on calcium carbide and acetylene can be had free by application, accompanied by six cents postage, to the Department of Chemistry, the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

**Care of Seed Corn.**—Seed corn at picking time has a high content of moisture. Sometimes it is dried by artificial heat, but this is dangerous. The chances are that the germ will start to grow. The important things are ventilation, a dry atmosphere and an even temperature. Corn suspended on a wire in a well-ventilated granary or shed in such a way that there is free circulation of air about each ear is a very favorable way. Corn that is thoroughly dry cannot be injured by a freeze.

**Do Your Best.**—A resolution that invariably leads to at least partial success on the farm is to perform every task with painstaking care.

**Watch Him.**—Keep your eyes on the man who raises the most grain per acre, rather than on the man who raises the most acres.

# Dress Up-to-Date.

## FROCK FOR EVENING

**DAINTY MODEL IN FROSTY-GREEN MESSALINE.**

**Includes All the Latest Caprices of the Season's Fashion—Novelty Is Difference Between the Two Sleeves.**

The girl who cannot boast of a new frock for the dance or house party or afternoon tea feels that there is a shortage in holiday cheer.

Indeed new things are essential for the holiday weeks, for then hostesses vie with each other for "days," dinners and dances.

Some lovely new fabrics have come in with the late season, not the least important of which is the satin finished cashmere which at a distance cannot be told from directoire satin and which is much more supple and warm. It costs, generally speaking, two dollars to $2.50 a yard, is about 43 or 45 inches wide, has a wondrous sheen and is no heavier than the old-fashioned light weight cashmere.


Empire Dancing Frock in Pale Green Messaline.

But how it does drape and cling. And for house dresses it is infinitely superior to even the lightest weights of the new directoire broadcloths.

It comes in all the new colors, catawba, London smoke, wistaria and the latest shades of blue. For trimming, either the new passementeries with the color of the cashmere predominating and touches of more delicate coloring and gold or copper tints, or laces overlaid with colored embroidery are preferred.

These cashmeres can be used to great advantage for evening coats, in grayish-blues, coral-pink, flame color, catawba and delicate gray or mode. They should be trimmed with lace, or embroidered bandings or braid.

Incidentally, beaded nets are the fad of the moment. Tucked net of the plainest sort, lightly spangled with tiny gold, silver or steel beads costs $4.50 a yard, but any nimble fingered woman can do this spangling herself on net that will cost no more than 90 cents a yard.

The evening frock shown is a dainty model. It is frosty-green messaline trimmed round the skirt with bias folds and tiny tucks. The shirred bodice is outlined by a lace insertion embroidered with seed pearls which appears also as a finish for the very soft sleeves.

The shirred and draped upper-sleeve is finished with small pearl ornaments and the tucker of the bodice is of chiffon cloth, which should also be used for the sash.

A novelty in very smart and dressy evening gowns is the difference between the two sleeves. One may be of the fabric used in the dress and another of chiffon cloth or lace or net One stunning model showed the right sleeve of the chiffon cloth in mousquetaire style to the elbow, where it ended in a tight band from which depended a narrow directoire scarf of the chiffon cloth.

The other sleeve was of the satin messaline draped and finished with a cap of pearls, woven in squares or diamonds like a Juliet cap.

#### Gold Bowknots for Hair.

Among the novelties in hair ornaments is a crinkled bowknot of gold ribbon attached to a hairpin. This is worn at the side of the Psyche or above the ear in the new coiffure that is flat in front and wide at the side.

These are also made of silver ribbon, and again of gold lace studded with rhinestones or with silver sequins.

They are rather expensive in the shops, but can be made at home at small cost. One of them would make an excellent Christmas gift for a young girl who goes out in the evening.

Hair ornaments this winter are as important as pocket books, evening bags, directoire scarfs and necklaces.

#### A New Muff.

A large flat muff of ermine has a band of embroidered silver running around each side of it, about two inches from the edge. The band is about two inches wide. Over the silver background are embroidered beautiful flowers in the delicate pastel shades.

## WHEN BLOUSE MATCHES SKIRT.

**Addition That Marks Best Style and Makes Suit Harmonious.**

Those who have net or chiffon cloth blouses in the same color as a cloth skirt should put pieces of the cloth on it. This makes the suit harmonious and brings it into the best style.

It is always possible to get a little more of the skirt fabric. Even if it is of rough serge or cheviot, it will not look amiss on net. Fine silk net is not used for these waists, but coarse filet net that stands up under any addition of cloth.

The latter is added into two-inch bretelles and straps under the arms. If braid is used on the suit these may be braided in the same design.

Another method of adding the cloth, and a pretty one, is to put a five-inch band of it around the center, under arms, on a straight line. This should only be done when braiding is used. Another piece of the cloth goes over each shoulder and shapes into this band.

#### Tales of Tailored Girl.

The tailored girl will tell you of many new things this winter. She wears a flannel blouse with detachable collar and cuffs, and she has a wonderful front panel which turns the front of her waist. It matches the collar. She also has pockets which finish her rather mannish blouse. Her winter blouse materials are flannel, silk, satin, glass linen and the heaviest of white crash. These materials are made up in tailored fashion and are worn all winter under the handsome tailored coat and skirt suits.

#### Rosebud Hatpins.

The latest novelty in hatpins is the natural rosebud or half-blown flower, which, by some wonderful process, is transformed in all its perfect beauty of form and color into an imperishable substance. Nestling in the fur or foliage of a smart hat, they add the newest touch of elegance.—From a Paris Letter to Vogue.

#### Spats in Fashion.

All those who are not wearing cloth top shoes in brown and gray are wearing spats. They are already seen on the streets, even during these mild days.

## HAT OF MOLE-COLORED TAFFETA.


With taffeta chou and silver galon and tassels.

#### Embroidered Stoles.

Fashion is borrowing from the clergy as well as the classic. What with the cassock gown, the girdles of heavy floss, the monk cape, there is quite an addition to the styles from priestly vestments.

Now the stole has come into highest favor. It was in fashion some time ago, then somber and subdued. Now it is resplendent with embroidery and metal threads.

These stoles are worn over the shoulders, around the waist, down the front of skirts, from the armholes down the sides of evening gowns and from back of an empire bodice to hem of the skirt.

#### Flower Sachets.

Flower sachets are extremely dainty. To make a rose sachet a little ball of perfumed cotton must be covered with crinkly pink or white silk. Petals are formed around this center with satin ribbon, and green ribbon wound around wire suggests a stem. A tiny bit of rose foliage (bought at the hat-trimming counter) is added, and the result is a pretty rose spray.

A lovely velvet pansy will entirely conceal a little flat perfumed cushion and a yellow and white ribbon daisy does the same service.

#### Turban with Tails.

The newest fur turban is made very broad across the head, is without trimming, and has a bunch of graded tails hanging down to the shoulder, on the right side.

It is a question whether this is a becoming fashion to anyone, but the fact remains that it is the fashion.