HOW THE AMATEUR GARDENER MAY GROW ORCHIDS

what were as easy as to know what were good to do" may be cited in justification of failures in orchid growing quite as aptly as in regard to any of the fiascos to which Shakspere applied the excuse. Nowadays every rich woman who can afford a gardener and a conservatory sets herself up as a patronconservatory sets herself up as a patron conservatory sets herself up as a patron-ess of flower-growing, quite in the Eng-tish manner, you know. In order to foil impecunious imitators the rich woman caually grows orchids, flowers which to the ordinary person are as rare and ugly as their technical polysyllabic designa-

The taste for these plants, like that for olives, must be cultivated. They are ntensely interesting to the botanist who loves them because they are rare and because of striking peculiarities of growth. Some tropical orchids are worth a small fortune, half a dozen fine orchids of certain species being as definite indications of wealth as a diamond tiara or a collection of old point lace. Women of moderate means cannot ex-

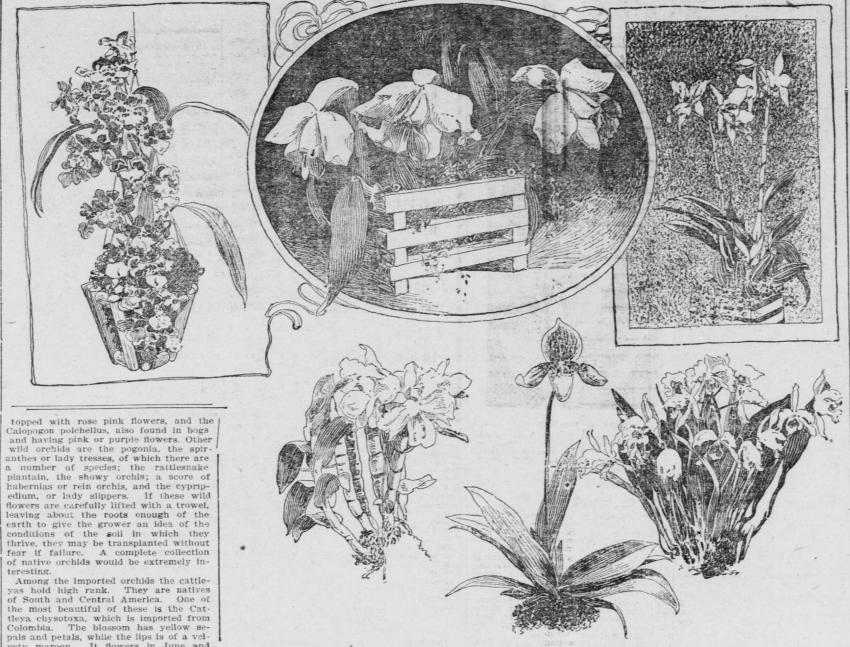
pect to have a collection of flowers to rival those in the conservatories of Miss Helen Gould or Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan or Mrs. Rockefeller. Dealers in plants who cater to the fashionable taste have found the genuine orchid lovers to be no the very rich, but the people of moderate means who care for a flower because of its beauty. A handsome orchid of some popular variety may be purchased at prices ranging from \$1 to \$25.

Orchids are perennial, some of the plants springing from the ground and some clinging by their roots to the branches or trunks of trees. There is in the United States only one species of the air plant orchid, or epiphyte. This is the Epidendrum conopseum of South Carolina, which with its matter roots clings to the bark of the magnolia tree. Its flowers are greenish and purplish. Other kinds of epiphytes are to be found in South America and other parts of the

The majority of native orchids are terrestrials. They spring from the earth. The United States has a large collection of these. The common lady slipper, and the moccasin flower are familiar ex-

If you cannot afford to indulge in the thrive, they may be transplanted without wares of the professional dealer, go out in the springtime and search marsh and of native orchids would be extremely inbog for those radiant and delicate blooms which are despised and neglected by the collectors only because they are so plenti-

wild orchid family may be mentioned the puttyroot, sometimes known as Adam colombia. The blossom has yellow seand Eve. Then there are several species of coral root, the Arethusa bulbosa, vety maroon. It flowers in June and



moisture and ventilation. Popular cattleyas for collections are the gigas, the Harrisoniae, the labiata, the percivialiana, and the trianae. These are sold

for from \$1.50 to \$5 each.

The cypripedium (from two Latin words signifying the foot of Venus) is probably the most popular species of all the orchids. The flower resembles a foot or slipper. Cypripediums flourish at a temperature of from 55 to 65, and must be shaded from the direct rays of the sun, although they require good light and ventilation. The bulbs should be planted in pots filled with fibrous peat and with moss of a peculiar kind known

The odontoglossom, another popular orchid, is peculiar to Central America and Mexico. The plants have thick, fleshy leaves, and the sepals are spreading, and of about the same size as the petals. Odontoglossoms are air plants, like nearly all imported orchids. Laelia, dendrobium, epidendrum, lycaste, mil-tonia, oncidium. vanda and zygopeta,

many widely differing varieties.

The culture of orchids is an occupation particularly suitable for women. The plants require the discriminating atten

is followed in caring for them. Grown from bulbs, all varieties need plenty of fresh air. In a greenhoule the ventilators must be kept constantly open in warm weather. While they require a great deal of light the plants must not be exposed to direct sun rays, a shaded glass or a paper canopy being always adjusted over them. The bulbs must be kept a foot and a half to four feet away from the glass of the window or hothouse. When watered, plants should be thoroughly moisa half to four feet away from the glass of the window or hothouse. When wa-tered, plants should be thoroughly moistened, but they should be allowed to dry before watering again. After the plant has reached its full growth less water should be administered, but a good deal must be supplied when the buds begin to

appear.

Once the flowering season is over, the plant is reported if necessary. If the vessel in which it is growing is large enough, only a layer of moss need be added. The roots must never be disturbed. It is better to break the recentrale Once the flowering season is over, the plant is repotted if necessary. If the vessel in which it is growing is large enough, only a layer of moss need be added. The roots must never be disturbed. It is better to break the receptacle than run-the risk of spoiling the plant. A mixture of fibrous peat, sphagnum moss, charcoal and potsherd makes the best potting material. —Eleanor Hewitt.

COOKING

s a boon. Beef, if properly served, is one of the most desirable meats. Here are some recipes for preparing it in different

Baked Bullock's Heart-Wash and wipe the heart, cut it into four pieces. Season these with pepper and salt, chopped thyme and bay leaves, eight onions cut in slices, two ounces of dripping and four parsnips, also cut in slices. Place these in an earthen jar with a pint of water, but on the lid and bake in the oven from put on the lid and bake in the oven from put on the lid and bake in the oven from

two to three hours.

Ragout of Beef. Melt and brown thoroughly half an ounce of butter. Add to it one ounce of flour, stir till brown and perfectly smooth. Pour in slowly half a pint of stock the same quantity of boiled and drained Spanish onions. Stir till the sauce thickens; men add about a pound tion and patience which a woman is more drained Spanish onions. Stir till the likely to bestow than a man The demand for the flowers is increasing, both of cold roast beer cut into nice neat slices. mand for the flowers is increasing, both among fanciers and the public to whom their novelty particularly appeals. Orchids are fashionable as ball or dinner decorations and as bridal flowers.

A famous grower says that orchids are not difficult to raise if common sense is followed in caring for them. Grown from bulbs all varieties need plenty of the same of the dish with horseradish and serve very hot.

baked tomato and the fried beef fat. Also have a piece of maitre d'hotel butter on each fillet. Fill the center with nicely cooked vegetables and pour round a lit-tle good beef gravy.

PARIS FASHIONS OF THE COMING SUMMER

POPULAR ORCHIDS AND USEFUL STANDS.

mer campaign as is the fan of the winter one. Relatively, their uses are about the same - mere auxiliarles to the conquette's battery of charms. No one is so foolish as to believe that the shell-like affairs of lace and chiffon are of much use in protecting the face from tan, and, for that matter, the accomplished beauty never ventures where the sun is capable of exercising any influence

ARIS, March 22.—The prudent summer girl has already given thought to her parasol. The parasol is as important a feature of the summer campaign as is the fan of the winter one. Relatively, their uses the elbows were composed of cloth. A cuff of lace flared back over the bend in the arm, the lower part of the sleeve being composed of accordion plaited muslin in the cut of the steeper in the cut of

tically the correct costume for summer.

White dresses are made up in serges trimmed with deep cream tinted lace, and The richest parasols are marvels of priceless lace and fairylike embroideries. Hand-painted ones are no longer consid-

ing composed of according plated masses, the worker to make the second and the second according plated masses, the worker to make the second according plated masses, the worker to make the second according plated masses, and the second masses are second according plated masses, and the second masses are second masses, and the second masses are second masses, and the second masses are second masses, and

Lie flat on the back, with the right leg resting on the left knee. Extend alternately the right and the left fcot, pointing the toe downward as far as possible. Be careful to do each the same number of times, that the muscles of both feet may be strengthened equally. Circle the toe from right to left and from left to right. If inclined to toe in, then circle only outward. These movements may be energized, that is, all the force that can be commanded must be put into them. If the best results are desired. The instep is also strengthened by the exercise.

A word to the wise woman who has a

SOME VEGETABLE SOUPS.

Cream of Celery Soup—Boil one smake cupful of rice in three pints of milk until soft enough to pass through a sieve. Grate the white part of two large heads of celery, and add to the rice-milk after straining; season with salt, pepper and plenty of butter, and boil until the celery is tender.

pienty of butter, and boil until the celery is tender.

Cream of Corn Soup—To each quart of corn, cut from the cob or canned, add three pints of water. Boil until soft, then add two tablespoonfuls of butter that have been well mixed with one tablespoonful of oflur. Boil fifteen minutes, and just before serving stir in one cupful of whipped cream.

Green Pea Soup—Boil three pints of shelled peas in three quarts of water until very soft; pass through a sieve, adding a little water during this process to free the pullp from the skins; return the pulp to the water in which it was boiled, add a head of tender lettuce chopped

pulp to the water in which it was boiled, add a head of tender lettuce chopped fine and one-half pint of young peas; boil half an hour, season with salt and pepper and thicken with butter and flour. Serve with squares of toasted bread.

Vegetable Soup—Cut up a carrot, a turnip, a parsnip, an onion and a root of celery. Fry in one ounce of butter until of a delicate brown, then turn into a soup kettle; nour over the mixture two quarts wettle. a delicate brown, then turn into a soup kettle; pour over the mixture two quarts of cold water, one-half cupful of rice, a sprig of parsley and one teaspoonful of salt. Boil gently for one hour, when add a potato cut into very thin slices; bod fifteen minutes longer, season with salt and pepper, stir in a generous lump of butter and serve.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

A dark blue linen frock is made with wide side plaits running lengthwise in the waist. This is opened in the back, the plaits turning out from the center of the front of the waist, forming a broad box plait. White lace is set on the upper part of the waist with dots of black velvet here and there, and to match this there is a belt and stock of black and waite silk. These are both tucked, and the upper half of each, both stock and belt, is of white silk, and the lower half of black. There is a plain skirt with a

Grass linen flowers, with edges of lace to match the linen, have for centers big straw buttons.

Straw buttons can be found separate, and are smart and inexpensive for simple hats.

All sorts of cabochon buttons are to be found in dull jet.

Pretty Stocks for Summer.

A woman shows her personality in her neck dressing—that is, if she has time and money to carry out her taste in this respect.

It is surprising how many hours and the lot of cash that may be invested in lixings for the neck.

The latest stocks for shirtwalsts are stunning in their simplicity. This is made possible by their elegance of material and swager adjustment.

One of the very latest modes in stocks

and swager adjustment.

One of the very latest modes in stocks has a pointed front giving much the of the bodice at the walst. This type is made without a tie, finished at the lower edge and may be worn with a scarf that knots below the point and is secured in place by a brooch or stickpin.

secured in place by a brooch or stickpin.

Butterfly bows may be tacked on the
pointed stock, in front, or on the left
or right, side.

Smart little jabots may be attached
done in a fanciful tight knot just belew the point.

Indeed, you can show your skill in an
applique of lace or embroidery, on this
kind of collar—the more original and
pronounced you bedeck it, the more you
will add to your personal style.

Polishing Furniture.

To make a good furniture polish mix together two ounces of boiled linseed oil, three ounces of turpentine, one ounce of vinegar and a quarter of a pint of meth ated spirits. Rub the mixture well into the wood and polish with soft dusters, finishing off with a piece of soft flannel or an old silk handkerchief.

FOR THE PROMENADE



The graceful gown illustrated is composed of soft dove gray cashmere, with vest and skirt panel of tucked muslin and lace, to which the lattice threading of soft gray silk, finished with silver tags and studs, gives a very effective finish. The wide collar is of gupure with embroidered muslin medallions,

Disinfecting Drain Pipes.

Hot water in which soda has been dissolved should be poured down the kitchen sink every day and some disin-fectant every few days. By attention to little things of this kind the danger



ered the cuintessence of beauty, although | or all lace galloons outline patterns upon | hand-painted designs are frequently com-bined with lace, frames of the rich and costly galloons inclosing some delicate water color sketch of flowers or leaves. shirrings and puffs of mousseline and chiffon are among the airiest of the parasolmakers' creations. Appliques or bands of ruching laid in the semblance of flowers ornament some of the smartest parasols. White covers decorated with black laces or black ones almost covered with point d'arabe or white silk braided patterns are considered especially chic. One does not often see a border encircling the top of the cover; the tendency seems to

toward a trimming radiating from the Some printed silks are shown in the windows, but on these, too, the lace decorations are the most prominent features. The use of deep lace flounces to fall over the parasol is not popular. With so great a demand for lace for costumes, women are, unless very fortunate, not inclined to squander an effective flounce upon the tinishings of an umbrella. Every one knows how frail are these affairs and how, with the best of care, they accumulate

second season's exploitation.

ed for the moire. In size parasols are sufficiently large to afford a desirable shade. The filmier ones are lined with tinted silk to match the

achieved a very great success in one of the side by short ornamental chain.

the shops of the Rue de la Paix. It was Pearls are growing in popularity. Pearls shown there as an early season model. it, so a detailed description may be of service to some amateur dressmaker on the other side of the Atlantic. The skirt, forty-two inches long, was adorned with three triple stitched plaits nine inches deep laid on each side of the front breadth. The shaped flounce was twelve inches deep in front, but gradually widened to at least twenty inches in the back. Four loose plaits alternated with any type of costume. Pearl pins, pearl rings and pearl cabochons are displayed by the fashionable woman. The reason of this sudden vogue is explained by the demand for them for the English coronation, Queen Alexandra's well known partiality for pearls being the primary incentive to their purchase.

The edelweiss is the fashionable flower in the park. Four loose plaits alternated with

the bodices and skirts. White voile is one of the favored stuffs for afternoon frocks, while tibet cloth, melton, broadcloth and cheviot, to the exclusion of other fabrics, are used for the new tailored dresses. Etamine because of its uncrushable qualities, is increasing in popularity and is made up into dresses for the smartest occasions.

making one costume in a manner that is both novel and fetching. The fabrics are similar either in quality or in color, and the combination is effected under an application of trimming so that the connecting line cannot be detected For instance, an old rose frock will be trimmed with a flounce of white and rose colored brocade, the band of lace trimming the head of the flounce hiding the meeting place.

A costume of smooth faced white cloth was one of the most charming types of the combination gown. In its case the contrasting material was moss green bro cade, forming a short coat, which was handsomely trimmed with guipure. The latter made the very deep collar, the cein-ture and the stiff, flaring cuffs above the rents and spots, so that material used the covers is seldem worthy of a shaded the arms. A very full draping shaded the arms. A very full draping of plaited chiffon fashioned the blouse Some very handsome canopies are those and the soft, high collar. Choux and consisting of bands of moire alternated scarf ends of chiffon adorned the front with groups of narrow silk plaits. Bands of the coat at the termination of the col of the new pompadour silk, of lace or of lar. The skirt was underlaid by a line the new pompadeur silk, of lace or of lar. The skirt was underlaid by a limbroidered net are sometimes substituting of moss green taffeta that shimmered through the cut out designs adorning the loper part of the skirt and deco rating the portion just beneath the coat. Bands of mess green baby ribbon bor-dered the skirt, and the sleeve flounces.

are lined with tinted silk to match the costume. Rose silk or rose chiffon is a favored lining because the flush it casts over the countenance serves to tone down the ravages of time.

Simplicity should characterize the sumsimplicity should be supplied to the mer garments ordered by the woman of good taste. Frills and furbelows should be avoided, and dainty, pretty fabrics set to be had. The wearer's initial should lected, such as a few bands of lace and a be chased upon the silver top. Inside the skillfully adjusted line of plaits will embed a pocketbook and handkerchief are bellish. A soft summer beige cloth stowed, and it is then suspended from

chains, pearl dog collars and pearl em Half a dezen copies have been made from it, so a detailed description may be of with any type of costume. Pearl pins,

widened to at least twenty inches in the back. Four loose plaits alternated with vandykes of lace to form the upper part the beautiful czarina's visit, for the

heavy and ungainly, but since they are stylish, what matters it. An entire lace hat trimmed with a collection of wheat straw resembled the headdress of a harvest maid. In spite of the most careful adjustment of the bits of straw, a strand would every now and then trail ticklishly near the wearer's ear, where it was a source of considerable annoyance.

The typical suburban hat—the one to be

worn for demidress or afternoon funcunder the hair in the back are jaunty adjuncts, though scarcely judicious except in the cases of very young ladies. -Catherine Talbot.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

For the hunting gentleman or the dog show lady there is a most attractive silver handled knife, the handle in the form of a dog stretched at full length.

Gunmetal lorgnette chains are set at intervals with brilliants, and are most attractive. . . .

Side chains for the purse, the small mirror and many other things that women delight to have dangling at their waists have for a clasp one of those Egyptian winged beetles, and for the chains there are lines of scarabs, and altogether they are most effective. In some of the chains the beetles are in a dull Egyptian red and in others in a dull shade of blue.

Steamer trunks are replacing the dress-suit cases for jewel boxes. They come in soleleather and in black, with brass trimmings.

For men's scarfpins, cuff links and rings there are also traveling cases, with trays, some of these very smart looking, flat on the top and tapering in at the bottom, and with top and side nandles.

Handsome steins have covers of copper with a beautiful dull finish and inset with . . . Monograms in brass or nickel similar to

those which have been used on purses are smart for leather writing cases. AVOID THE "BOBBIE" WALK.

One of the most common faults in woman's walk is undue tension of stifwoman's wark is undue tension of stiffening of the ankle muscles, producing a straight up-and-down motion of the feet, and the consequent "bobby," cramped walk—the stiff-ankle gait.

An exercise for strengthening the an-kle joints is somewhat similar to the last described movement, except that it is taken in a reclining position, which

ward reducing avoirdupois and make symmetrical, tapering limbs.

Having learend how to toe the mark, to stand properly, to strengthen weak ankles and tone up flabby calves, Diana advances a step higher, and learns to walk. The first position—one foot behind the other and all the weight on the front and right foot; then the other foot is raised so that the toe alone reaches the ground. This is not done with the muscles of the foot, but with those of the thigh.

With the second movement the foot is brought forward hanging perfectly limp. In the third movement, the knee is straightened and the foot falls into place. The foot must not be set down,

With the second movement the foot is brought forward hanging perfectly limp. In the third movement, the knee is straightened and the foot falls into place. The foot must not be set down, it must fall by the action of the knees in straightening. Thus, by slow degrees, is the novice initiated in the mysteries of walking.

down it is tucked solidly with fine tucks.

down it is tucked solidly with line tucks.

A pale blue gown, which has a knot of pale blue silk on the bust at the left side, one end carried down to the waist and around for a belt, has a little black-dotted ribbon knotted in with it, a line of it carried down to and also around the waist. This is the only bit of black on the gown, and gives a pretty deepening effect which is excellent.

even for walking, but for the future efforts will be made to introduce quite a short skirt, for the street only.

Heavy Embroideries.

Embroidery to be chic should be rather heavy and in dull shades of wool or silk. In some cases the leaves of the flowers are padded to give them the necessary raised effect. Sometimes, also, gold and sliver threads are introduced in the pattern to give the embroidery greater weight. The materials thus embroidered are either the dress itself or canvas of the same color. color.

Modes in Shoes.

in evening dresses, mantles, especially the latter, and even in the tailor-made walking costume, if one may still call it a tailormade. All the models are long, even for walking, but for the future ef-

Loose Garments.

Let the average woman be careful that in the search for fashion she does not acquire a ludicrous appearance at the back. With what wonderful adaptability does the tailor of today manage to construct his hard cloths and unyielding tweeds into loose and graceful garmenus! He treats the bolero with great success. Do not imagine that because a thing is loose it is easy to make, for more depends upon the cut than on the actual pends upon the cut than on the actual fitting.

Complicated Millinery.

Lady Laundresses.

Lady Laundresses.

The very latest society sensation is that two of the best known women in the London swell set are going to open a laundry. On one hand it is announced that Mrs. Hifwa Williams, one of the brightest and most popular women in society, was going to start it. Then another day it was Lady Essex. It is like. If the word is the two will go into partnership, It