

Evening Gowns of Transparent Fabrics



Accordion Pleats Combined With Lace.



Pale Rose Mousseline de Soie.

CAN YOU LIVE ON 25 CENTS A DAY?

In a lecture at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences the statement was made recently that sufficient raw food material for the production of heat and energy could be purchased anywhere in the United States within reach of a railroad for 25 cents per day per person. This has given rise to much comment.

In order to understand the main point, it is necessary to consider the definition of foods as that which when taken into the system builds up or repairs tissues or provides energy in the form of heat or muscular power. It is important that food should please both eye and palate, especially the latter, but pleasure of eating is not the purpose of food. We eat to live in a terse way of saying that primarily the object of food is that of fuel for the steam engine.

The cheapest fuel will be that which supplies the most heat for the least money, as the cheapest fuel for the least money. So the most economical food is the one that will give the most energy for the least money. There is, however, a distinction to be made between the cheap and the economical in most commodities. It is possible to conceive of a thing cheap in price, yet not economical. The most economical fuel for the engine is that which supplies the most energy with the least waste and for the least money. So the most economical food is that which at the least price is best adapted to the needs of the eater. What ever view is taken of the pleasure of eating, the primary need of the eater is nourishment. The dangers of overfeeding are no less in result or frequency than those of malnutrition. This must be comprehended in order to make the arguments for the 25-cent dietary quite plain.

The scarcity of a desired article raises its price; therefore, those food materials will be cheapest which are most easily and abundantly produced, as wheat, corn, beans, peas, etc. Cost of transportation naturally affects market price, and closely allied with this is the higher price of perishable food. That oranges should cost less in the midst of orange groves than 500 miles away from them, and that the grocer or fruit seller must guard against loss by freezing or decay in his margin of profit are self-evident.

In buying the raw material there is a waste in certain foodstuffs—thus a quart of whole, good milk represents the entire amount of nourishment a quart of milk can furnish, but a pound of meat, including both meat and bone, will furnish only the nourishment of the available part. Thus, in buying the waste of material has to be considered as a factor of cost. Household or out-of-season foods cost more than those in season, while fads or fashions often dictate price.

ENOUGH FOOD CAN BE BOUGHT FOR 25 CENTS.

It probably would be granted wherever the wages of workmen were known that there are many persons living in different parts of the country who live on a dietary costing from eight, nine or ten to fifteen cents per day per person. There are many more living on twenty-five and thirty cents per day per person. In the first case the number of available food materials is limited, and palatability, flavor and the desirable variations of diet lie in the hands of the probable wage earner who is far too apt to be deficient in both skill and industry in cooking. The German woman, most hit to a minimum, was an article of domesticity with which she varied her stews, thereby reducing the cost of living. There are no and there should be remembered, though, in making up these two materials that the raw material of China must be plain, undyed and unadorned. There may be braiding or embroidery of gold or silver thread as trimming, but the material itself must be plain.

Embroidered lace gowns are elaborate designs and extremely beautiful in many instances, but unfortunately for the majority of womanhood there are also many designs that are quite simple and undecorated. The material of such gowns are very charming and are made of plain or muslin with lace or embroidered trimmings. There are no and there should be remembered, though, in making up these two materials that the raw material of China must be plain, undyed and unadorned. There may be braiding or embroidery of gold or silver thread as trimming, but the material itself must be plain.

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THE STORAGE OF FURS AND WOOLENS.

In this climate it is never safe to pack away winter clothing much before May. April's sun is warm and beheading, but sleet and piercing winds are likely to follow the fuzziest day. It is at this season, however, that the housekeeper must be on the lookout for moths.

Before the last of April the time is to locate them scientifically, are all house-hunting for May is the month in which they deposit their eggs.

The most expensive tailor-made gown, the richest of furs, the baby's soft flannel blankets and embroidered petticoats, the dress coat, the velvet hat with its sweeping plumes, are none too good for their housing, which must also provide abundant and toothsome material for the larvae to whet their mandibles on.

With the depositing of the tiny eggs Mme. Mott's mission in life is accomplished, but the larvae, who make their appearance in June, enter at once upon the programme mapped out for them from the beginning—transforming the materials of their dwelling into sort jackets for themselves. With such vigor do these dull white caterpillars carry on their appointed tasks that within a week the most expensive garment may be ruined.

CLEAN GARMENTS BEFORE STORING THEM.

Cedar closets, malodorous moth balls, tar paper, camphor, tobacco, what not, are all powerless to stay the course of nature if the garments are put away with the eggs already deposited. On this account the greatest care must be taken to see that all garments to be stored are absolutely clean and free from moths or eggs when put away. Furs must be well aired, not sunned for the ardent beams of the hot spring sun are more disastrous to a fine seal garment than a whole winter's wear—then thoroughly beaten with a slender switch or cane that will reach the innermost folds.

A regular fur comb can also be used to advantage. If soiled about the neck, cleanse with the white sand that can be obtained at the bird stores. Heat this in the oven until it is as hot as the hand can be borne in its center. It through the fur, beat lightly with a switch and finish by brushing both up and down with a little white broom. This will give rise to the fur.

If there are pockets turn them inside out, brush, then turn smoothly back again. The cleaning thoroughly accomplished, the garment is ready to pack or hang away. If room is abundant a special dark closet may be given up to the keeping of furs. In this case paper it all over, top and bottom, with tar paper, and the closet thoroughly accomplished, the garment is ready to pack or hang away. If room is abundant a special dark closet may be given up to the keeping of furs. In this case paper it all over, top and bottom, with tar paper, and the closet thoroughly accomplished, the garment is ready to pack or hang away.

When the garment is ready to pack or hang away, it should be placed in a special dark closet. The closet should be lined with tar paper, and the garment should be packed or hung away in a special dark closet. The closet should be lined with tar paper, and the garment should be packed or hung away in a special dark closet.

An American Sonnet

David Christie Murray, the English novelist, says he discovered in this country the most ideal but of practicality imaginable. He was visiting an old college chum in Cambridge, Mass., whose wife was Russian. They were entertaining a few friends among whom was George Kennan, the traveler and writer on Russian and Siberian social conditions. A thoughtful-looking young man was introduced to the company as one of the Hub's rising young poets. His first book of poems had just been published, and he was in the unsettled, expectant state of mind, awaiting his reception at the hands of the reviewers and critics. With him was a demure, modest little wife, from whose expression it was easily seen she was wonderfully in love with her poet husband.

The little woman to all appearances no doubt the most distinguished member of the party, kept her eyes riveted on her husband's face. When he looked interested she beamed; did he laugh at some anecdote she smiled at him; was he serious a moment she looked concerned. Murray says while putting his coat and hat on in the hall as the party were about to make their adieux, never dreaming of being an eavesdropper, he overheard the publisher's circular to your "The Sonnet's Odes" into Mr. Murray's pocket. Perhaps he'll order a copy and speak to others about it, and also say a good word about it over his signature and help sell an edition."

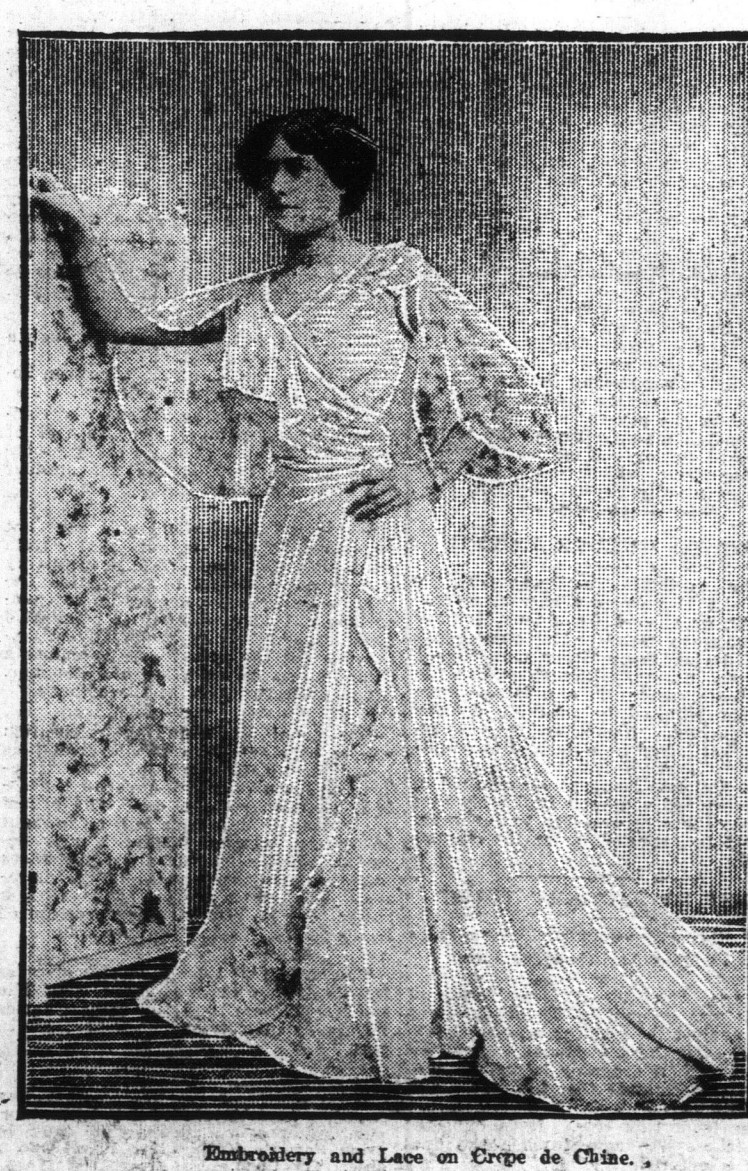
Murray says he afterwards secured a copy of the book. He read it and found not only that it was much wastering in every element that makes for success, but that the poet's feeling was no doubt inspired it had not found poetic expression, and that it was doomed to failure. He thought the book was a masterpiece of this little book and treasures it as a bibliophile's find. The wife's eager anxiety that her husband's book should be read and appreciated and making an innocently the practical suggestion is an American sonnet in itself."

Johna Moore, an aged negro who had a small farm in the town of Vanderbit estate, owned by George W. Vanderbit Vanderbit, after refusing to convey any kind of an offer for several years, had got \$200 for five acres of land actually worth about \$5 an acre.

Senator Frye once refused to write his condolences for a magazine (declaring himself opposed to the killing of public men of "old" out of school."

In these days when dress plays such an important part of life, the choosing of the style, color or fabric that is becoming is a serious matter. No longer is it possible to say to one's self or one's dressmaker, "I will have a white or a black gown," and thus end the question for evening wear. The ones with silk finish are not sold with any guarantee as to hard wear, and yet there are rarely beautiful in finish and will surely wear as long as the fashion continues. Elaborate applique work and entree effects are seen on all these gowns, and almost without exception there is an underskirt of pleated chiffon or net which shows through the trimming, the material being cut over.

Muslins of all kinds and descriptions are very smart this year and are made up for both day and evening wear. The flowered silk muslins are to be found in bewildering variety and at a wide range of prices. They are in some respects the cheapest of all the thin materials, for they do not require much trimming, and one of the most popular fades is to line them with some color in strong contrast. A dark blue flowered silk muslin made up over either bright red or yellow gives the effect of a much handsomer material than when lined with the same color, all the patterns being thrown into such bold relief by the contrast in color. A black and white or gray and white over yellow or orange is an exceedingly smart combination and makes the gown look as though it were made of black and white lace rather than of plain muslin. The silk muslins should, of course, be used for this purpose, although there are a great many exceedingly fine ones in the cottons and linens; but for some unknown reason the plain effects, with quantities of lace and embroidery, are thought to be the most economical food is that which supplies the most energy for the least money. There is, however, a distinction to be made between the cheap and the economical in most commodities. It is possible to conceive of a thing cheap in price, yet not economical. The most economical fuel for the engine is that which supplies the most energy with the least waste and for the least money. So the most economical food is that which at the least price is best adapted to the needs of the eater. What ever view is taken of the pleasure of eating, the primary need of the eater is nourishment. The dangers of overfeeding are no less in result or frequency than those of malnutrition. This must be comprehended in order to make the arguments for the 25-cent dietary quite plain.



Embroidery and Lace on Crpe de Chine.

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