



FEMININE FANCIES

THINGS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Give the Girl a Square Deal.

The very best post-graduate course that any girl could be given, says a writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin, would be a year in her father's office, and if every girl could have that education we should not have to shed so many tears over the misfortune of middle-aged women who have been robbed of their all by men who beguile them into investing in schemes that should not have taken in a baby.

The son of a family is safeguarded against want by being taught some sort of a trade by which he can support himself. The majority of girls are not. We take a long shot at their marrying. Sometimes they do and sometimes they don't, but even if they do marry it is no guaranty against want. Not every man who marries is capable of supporting a wife, and even if he is, men fall sick, or die, and often a woman is suddenly confronted with the necessity of not only earning bread and butter for herself, but for the invalid husband and a household of children, when she has been taught no way on earth of making a penny.

Even if a girl does marry, her mother seldom takes the trouble to prepare her for it. Yet every woman knows that happiness and success in matrimony depend mainly upon the wife knowing her business, being a good manager, a good housekeeper, a good

salt, a dash of ammonia or a piece of charcoal. One inveterate lover of flowers, however, says that if you are going to put anything into the water in which they are kept the most effective thing is a lump of sugar.

Two Fall Hats.



Lifts Love Censorship.

Stepmothers—indeed, any mother at all—must not interfere with the love-making of their sons and daughters, according to Mayor Cooper, of Reading, a suburb of Cincinnati, who fined a mother because she had visited the home of her son's sweetheart at 10 o'clock one night and had brought the boy home by the ear. Incidentally, the Mayor read a lecture to all mothers, in which he held that they had no right to pry into the love affairs

with emery paper and a polishing with chamolis.

When running brass rods through window curtains put an old glove finger over the end that is being pushed through the hem. Unless this is done the material is apt to tear.

Gas burners, like other things, are likely to get dirty. Often there is quite a little collection of rubbish on them and if this is cleared away the improvement in the light is noticeable.

If your furniture has grown dull and streaked try rubbing up with a flannel dipped in equal parts of turpentine and coal oil. It polishes quickly and much more cheaply than expensive polishes.

If furniture looks smeary after polishing you may be pretty certain that too much polish was used. Very little, indeed, is really needed; only just enough to smear quite thinly over the surface.

Teach Dying Children.

On the basis of recent investigations the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declare, in a statement just issued, that the United States is paying annually \$7,500,000 for the education of more than 1,000,000 children who will die from tuberculosis before they reach the age of 18. To offset this waste

TWO NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES.



A Variation of the Apron Tunic.

Many of the new overskirts are exactly like little aprons with bib at the top and the sides drawn around, pinafore fashion, to the back. An apron frock is illustrated here, the material being a permo fabric in champagne color. The mohair and worsted weave with a silky permo finish is light, soft and entirely suitable for graceful, draped effects of this kind, and the apron tunic with its bib and shoulder straps, is delightfully girlish and graceful in type. The hat is a nut brown velvet model with creamy yellow ostrich tips.

The New Surplice Front Coat.

A winter garment with but one fastening, and that well below the waist, seems a rather preposterous notion, but many of the smartest tailored models for fall are made in this way. The right front of the coat crosses the left in a surplice effect, the fastening being arranged at the hip. These loose coats, held together only at the hip, require a master hand in the cutting in order to hold their position correctly on the figure seated or standing. This princess model with the surplice front and single fastening shows the new style in a very pleasing manner.

cook. No father sets his son out to practice law or medicine without having studied the science of it, yet a mother will let her daughter marry without having taught her the first thing about how to run a home.

It isn't fair, it isn't just, it isn't kind to send a poor, little, helpless girl out into the world to ruin her chances of happiness and success through ignorance. She needs all the help she can get, and it's up to her parents to give it to her. Give the daughter a square deal.

How Women Are Swindled.
A Chicago paper gives the list of women in different cities of the country who are known to be fond of editions de luxe and are often calked out of large sums of money. One woman is said to have made \$150,000 out of her 40 per cent commissions on such books. A Chicago woman paid \$22,000 for a set of books that cost \$500, certain additions having been made to the books in the way of illustrations and different fly leaves.

To Keep Flowers Fresh.
The pleasure of receiving a gift of flowers is often eclipsed by the pain of seeing them wither, and those who remain in town during the warm weather are sometimes greatly exercised as to the best way of preserving the flowers sent them by their more fortunate friends in the country. There are some who content themselves with faithfully clipping the stalks every day, while others add to the sustenance of their treasures a pinch of

of their sons and daughters. He declared he would punish severely any one brought before him on such a charge.



The Work That's NEVER DONE
A crust of bread helps to clean out a sticky bread pan.
Salt added to starch is responsible for the gloss on linen when it is ironed.
Apply the white of an egg with a camel's-hair brush to fly specks on gilt frames and they will disappear.
To clean pewter, wash it well with hot water, rub it with fine sand and, when dry, polish it with leather.
It's a good idea to save all soap wrappers. Smooth hot flatirons by rubbing them over the soapy paper.
Unbleached calico shrinks in the wash. Allow an extra inch to each yard in making it up, to allow for this.
After washing the lamp chimney polish it with dry salt. It makes the glass bright and will prevent its breaking.
If you accidentally spill ice cream on a silk waist try using alcohol to remove the grease bluish. It also removes a candy or gum blemish.
Ivory knife handles that have become yellowed by constant washing may usually be whitened by a rubbing

the children are being educated about the dangers of tuberculosis. During the school year just closed more than 3,500,000 of the 17,000,000 school children had received such training.

Teaches Women Farming.
Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, the American widow of an English banker, has a large English estate, which she has divided into plots and is trying to induce the village women to enter into agriculture. A clubhouse for the women and Gredon Norton College, where they may study the subject, are also established by her to improve the condition of the village women.

The Correct Proportions.
The following are the correct measurements of a woman weighing 130 pounds, uncorseted, according to the standard of the Greeks: Waist, 27 inches; bust, 34 inches; upper arm, 13 inches; thigh, 25 inches; calf, 14 1/2 inches; ankle, 8 inches; hips, 38 inches.

Mending.
Mend clothes, especially starched ones, before sending them to the laundry, so that when they are returned clean and nicely folded there will be no need to disarrange and crumple them for mending purposes.

Enamel Ware.
Egg shells, roughly crushed in the hands, are the best things for cleaning enameled pans in conjunction with soap and water.

"WHO GIVETH HIMSELF."

A Heart-Rending Sacrifice for the Book-Loving Woman.

Celia Framley had dropped in to have a chat—a "next to the last word," she always called it—with her friend, Marcia Leslie. At last, having talked with all her usual eager vivacity, she sat leisurely back, stringing her cup of tea.

"I'll have another lump, Marcia," she said, with mock reproach. "You're always forgetting that I haven't just one sweet tooth, but a whole set of them. Now tell me, what have you been doing?"

"A very useful thing, my dear," answered her friend, slowly. "I've been interesting myself in Myrtle's reading."

Miss Framley gave a little shriek of amusement. "What, 'The Duchess' and 'Laura Jean Libbey'?" "Oh, what a falling off is there!" she quoted, with genial sarcasm, for immediately her mind made a vivid picture of Myrtle, who plodded patiently through her cleaning cares, apparently unfitted for any others.

But Marcia had already broken out in ardent defense of her protegee.

"No, not trash at all, and you'll never believe me, but it's poetry," she said. "I threw away an old Browning text book in college, and Myrtle found it and asked me if she might have it. I gave it to her—and I laughed; and I hate myself whenever I think of it. Do you know, she's read it all, with such intelligent appreciation."

"Why, the other night she looked at the west, and said, 'Miss Marcia, I suppose that's what Browning means when he says, 'Where the quiet colored end of evening smiles.''" And for her birthday, last week, I gave her Paigraue's 'Golden Treasury'—before this I've always given her silly books and collars—and she's read it all about to her mother, and they loved it. Poor little thing! She has so few books!"

All through Marcia's speech Celia had put in little fluttering "Ahs!" and "Ohs!" of excitement and interest, and when her friend stopped speaking, she was sitting quite on the edge of her chair.

"I'm a beast, and a stupid one, too, to misjudge Myrtle so!" she declared, warmly, for she loved and admired with eager intelligence all good literature. "And as a penance I'm going to give her some of my treasures."

But in the common light of the next day her generous impulse was harder to carry out. She stood before her bookcase, fingering the volumes, and wondering how she could ever bear parting with them. A country doctor's daughter, books were her luxury. The Thackeray she had earned by endless copying of manuscripts for her father; the beautiful edition of Tennyson meant that she had worn shabby gloves for a winter; the set of Jane Austen a willingly renounced party frock.

Her beloved books! Now, half-heartedly, she built her sacrificial pile. Then a sudden thought made her throat tighten and ache a little. Books had always seemed very real to her, their authors living friends. Would her idols feel that she loved them less well, cherished them less tenderly, if she gave them away? She picked up her copy of Lowell, and it fell open easily to "The Vision of Sir Launfal," almost her dearest poem. And out of the whole page these two lines seemed to spring:

"Who giveth himself with his arms feeds three, Himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me!"

"That settles it!" she said, aloud. "Celia, you're a selfish pig! The best way to love the masters is to share their glory with some one else." She caught up a generous armful and ran, hatless, impetuous, to Marcia's door. "Give these books to Myrtle—and I want her to keep them—with my love!" she panted, and she thrust out the pile. Then she turned and walked quickly away. She had given herself with her arms.—Youth's Companion.

MUSICIAN A MASTER OF WIT.

Biography of Edward MacDowell

Reveals Master's Caustic Humor. In a biography of Edward MacDowell by Lawrence Gilman, the writer quotes some of the famous musician's witticisms. On one occasion he had been told of a performance of his composition, "To a Wild Rose," played by a high-school girl on a high-school piano at a high-school graduation festivity. "Well," MacDowell remarked, "I suppose she pulled it up by the roots!"

Some one sent him, about this time, relates Mr. Humiston, a program of an organ recital at which this same "Wild Rose" was to be played.

"He was not pleased with the idea, thinking doubtless of a style of performance which plays Schumann's 'Traumerl' on the great organ dissonances. He remarked simply that it reminded him of a hippopotamus wearing a clover leaf in his mouth."

A member of one of his classes at Columbia, finding more unoccupied space on the page of his book, after finishing the exercise, filled up the vacancy with rests. When his book was returned the page was covered with corrections—all except these bars of rests, which were inclosed in a red line and marked:

"This is the only correct passage in the exercise."—Youth's Companion.

Wait Until "Out of the Wood."
When thou hast not crossed the river, take care not to insult the crocodile.—Hawaiian Proverb.

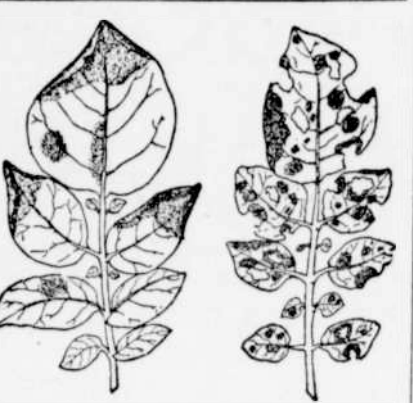


AGRICULTURAL

Blight of Potatoes.

Early blight is a potato disease which causes more or less damage to the crop every year. The trouble is most marked in unusually dry seasons and is caused by a fungus which grows and spreads rapidly. The spores of this fungus when seen through a microscope have the appearance of clubs. They enter the vines and the first thing one notices is that the leaves are turning yellow. The disease is likely to come during the first or second week in July. It may be easily prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture before the disease gets a hold on the crop. After it has a start it is of no use to spray, because the spores are already inside the vines.

In order to kill the potato beetle at the same time, one-fourth of a pound of Paris green may be added to



the barrel of Bordeaux mixture. The spraying can be done quite cheaply. The cost of four sprayings is estimated at \$1.85 per acre. This includes the cost of labor also. In Vermont a trial was conducted by one hundred farmers to test the value of this spray. The period covered five years, and the result was the increase of 70 per cent in yield. The high value of Bordeaux mixture as a preventive of early blight has been proved many times, and should not be overlooked by anyone who expects to raise a good crop of potatoes.

Oats as a Poultry Food.

Oats make an excellent food for the poultry, providing they are of the right kind. The long, slim oat, with plenty of husk or hull is poor feed for anything, but the plump, meaty oat is a good feed for all stock, including poultry.

Hulled oats for young chickens after they are three or four weeks old will help them to make bone and muscle faster than any other one feed, and this is the most desirable element at this period of growth.

For grown or feeding fowls we have at most seasons of the year fed one feed of oats daily with most satisfactory results. We have fed some oats after boiling them for fall and winter feeding, but they were of poor quality, and the boiling was to soften the hulls rather than because the boiling added any other value to the oats feed itself. Boiling is not necessary with good oats except by way of variety in feeding. The best way is to feed them in the litter, scattered well and deeply so the fowls will have to do considerable scratching.—Agricultural Epitomist, in the country.

Weeding One Unprofitable Cow.

Dairy farms are continually advancing in value, which should be regarded as the part of the profits. Grain farming is hard on the land. Many hard run grain farms have been brought back to a good state of fertility by changing to cows.

With the case in test it will be possible to weed out the poor cheese cows on the same principle that we have used the Babcock butter test to weed out the poor butter cows. Instead of keeping cows for cheese which average 70 pounds of fat, we may breed cows that will produce milk containing close to 10 pounds of casein for 100 pounds of fat. We need to specialize in cheese just as intelligently and carefully as in butter production.

To Tan a Hide.

Take the hide green and salt well. Let it stand for thirty-six hours; then take hair off with lime in the usual way. After taking off hair let hide soak for seven or eight days in clear running water; then scrape and clean off. For a hide of ordinary size dissolve three pounds of alum and five of salt in enough warm (not hot) water to cover it. Put in hide and leave five days, stirring every day. At the end of that time take out and put in vessel with enough clear water to cover; then add five pounds of clean bruised red oak bark. Let this stand till desired color is got; then take out, wash in clear water and hang up. When half dry begin working and work till dry. Small hides in proportion.—Southern Cultivator.

Horses Increasing in Value.

A table has been compiled from the statistics of the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture, which shows that the rise in the market value of horses has been out of all proportion in the last fifteen years to the increase in their number in the United States. From 1893 to 1908 the horse population so to speak, increased 3,785,000, or 23 per cent. In the same period the gain in the number of human inhabitants was 21,979,000, or 32 per cent. But the increase in the value of the horses in this country was no less than \$875,300,000, or 88 per cent.

These facts will astonish many persons who have supposed that the growth of the automobile interest has been very adverse to the horse breeders and to the market demand for horses. On the contrary, the prices obtained for good horses, especially for heavy draft animals of blood and stamina, have risen far beyond the hopes of horse dealers a few years ago. Horses are worth about 50 per cent more in proportion to their number than they were in 1893.

To Cure Kicking Cows.

To cure a kicking cow is often a difficult and tedious task, and unless some method of restraining them from kicking is adopted more loss than profit may result through split milk. The person milking also runs considerable risk of injury in some form or other.

When the cause of kicking can be assigned to vice or an acquired bad habit, the following little arrangement will be found useful, and, at the same time, simple, harmless, effective, inexpensive and easily applied. A strap about one inch wide should be buckled around each hind leg a little above the hock sufficiently tight to compress the hamstring.

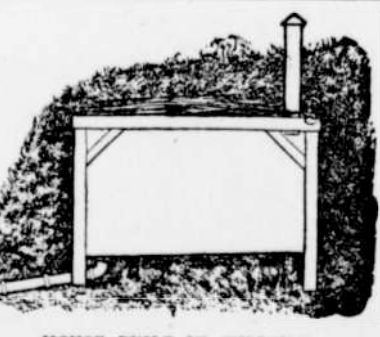
The animal cannot kick, and if flies are troublesome and cause her to switch her tail, the best plan is to either strap it to her leg or secure it to one of the straps with a piece of cord. Use the straps every time the animal is milked, and after three weeks or so omit, to ascertain whether a cure has been effected or not.—Irish Farming World.

Moles Destroy Crop Enemies.

A distinguished naturalist carefully examined the stomachs of fifteen moles caught in different localities, but failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or roots. On the contrary, they were filled with the remains of earth worms. Not satisfied by this fact, he shut off several moles in a box containing sods of earth, on which fresh grass was growing, and a small cage of grubs and earth worms. In nine days two moles devoured 349 white worms, 193 earth worms, 25 caterpillars and a mouse (skin and bones) which had been alive in the box. He next gave them nothing but vegetables. In twenty-four hours two moles died from starvation. Another naturalist calculates that two moles destroyed 20,000 white worms or grubs in a single year. If this is correct, it is a strong argument in favor of multiplying rather than destroying the moles.

Apple Storage House.

This apple storage house is built in a hillside. The roof is covered with brush and earth. A ventilator is ar-



HOUSE BUILT IN HILLSIDE.

ranged in the top and a tile drain at the lower side to carry off water and admit cool air.

Foul Brood in Bees.

The worst enemies of the bee are the foul brood and black brood. One or the other of these diseases are in some parts of the State, and black brood have been very bad in New York State. These diseases of bees have been carefully studied by the department in Washington, and we have some pretty definite information on the matter. The treatment for both is that of removing all the combs and starting the bees fresh without any contaminated honey in a new hive, and the use of the old combs for wax.

Feeding Whole Grain.

Bulletin No. 242 of the Michigan Experiment Station, offers some exact data upon the subject of feeding whole grain to cows, heifers and calves. When whole grain was fed to cows, 22 per cent was unmasticated; when fed to heifers, 10 per cent; when fed to calves, 8 per cent. Chemical analysis showed no change in composition of the unmasticated parts, so it is a safe assumption that the animal derives no benefit from grain that passes through the digestive tract unaltered.

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