

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

## The Shiny Nose.

The greasy skin that causes such heartburns among women who can not prevent their noses from shining, is a result of a disordered condition of the fat-producing glands of the skin.

The secretion from these glands is both abnormal in amount and is altered in character, being more oily than usual. The skin of the forehead, cheeks and nose is affected, the mouths of the tiny glands being dilated, and often there is a noticeable enlargement of the superficial blood vessels. The cause is unknown.

It occurs chiefly in young adults, in women more frequently than in men, and in brunettes more than in blondes. The patient may be in perfect health otherwise, but the condition is often met with in consumptives, and in anemic, generally run-down subjects. Treatment must be constitutional, as there are no specific remedies. Tonics containing iron, arsenic or strychnine are often of benefit. Locally, evaporating lotions containing alcohol or ether may be tried. These, together with some pure powder, used with discretion, are the only means by which this unfortunate skin condition can be improved. The powder should only be lightly dusted on, and should never be rubbed into the skin so as to clog the pores.

The face should first be washed and carefully dried, then bathed in some cooling toilet water, and dried again, after which a very small amount of the powder should be lightly dusted on.

## Conversation Hints.

Do not interrupt another while speaking.

Do not find fault, though you may gently criticize.

Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others.

Do not talk of your private, personal and family matters.

Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather.

Do not, when narrating an incident, continually say "you see," "you know."

Do not intrude professional or other topics that the company cannot take an interest in.

Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when any one present may have the same defects.

Do not talk very loudly. A firm, clear, distinct, yet mild, gentle and musical voice has great power.

Do not be absent-minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what has been said, that you may understand.

Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others. If they give their confidence, never betray it.

Do not interpose your conversation with foreign words and high-sounding terms. It shows affectation and will draw ridicule upon you.

## Always Keep Faith.

Many a woman who would not think of lightly breaking a promise made to a grown-up person is utterly careless about keeping her word with her children. She promises whatever is convenient at the moment, and apparently thinks that the breaking or keeping of those promises is a matter in which she can please herself, and that her children have no right to consider themselves aggrieved if she does not do so. A mother who acts thus does her child grievous harm, says the *Pictorial Review*. She forgets that the sense of justice is strong in quite a little child, and that it is natural and reasonable that he should expect his parents to be as good as their word and to fulfill their promises even at the cost of convenience. Promises should not be lightly broken, and the parent who is guilty of this soon loses his children's confidence, which is one of the sweetest things which our little ones can give us.

knuckles is a fashion that is being revived.

The touch of green is chic just now, and includes the kid slippers of rich laurel green.

A new freak is to wear rings on the index finger and the thumb, leaving the other fingers unadorned.

A glorified rajah silk just out, seeking spring favor, has a satin finish and is in a two-tone weave.

Chip straw hats, it is said, again will blossom out. Just now leghorns lead. Coarse straws are more prominent than formerly.

A new nuance is knitted of angora wool. It is shaped like a pillow, is fluffy as a kitten, and should be accompanied by a scarf to match.

Roman stripes are here and are to be had in taffeta, with the stripes in dull shades. These stripes also are worked out in Scotch gingham.

Close fitting frocks make it necessary that the petticoat should cling. A new kind with elastic gores set in over the hips clings like a tailor-made.

Cloth and net is a favorite combination for waists that are to be worn with the tailor suit. The blouse is usually of the net with bands of chiffon broadcloth.

Long insertions of lace extending from the bust into the bottom of the gown, narrowing slightly at the waist, are a favorite trimming and give long, graceful lines to the figure.

Care of Furs.

Many a fine set of furs is ruined and many an ordinary set worn out in half its due time by carelessness or ignorance. It is not the wearing of them, even in rain and snow, that hurts, but the lack of care after they are taken off. They should never be placed in a closet damp and crumpled up or with other clothing on top. If they have been snowed upon shake them as dry as possible, and spread out in a warm place until they are bone dry. Then they should be brushed the wrong way and hung up or laid away in a roomy box. Ermine and chinchilla should be placed in layers of tissue paper and cleaned occasionally with a lump of

are not becoming to the average woman. This style of hat was originated about the time of Henry II., and the huge feathers which decorated that monarch are still seen on the kettle-shaped hats of today.

Many of the spring hats have ruffles of lace sewn inside just where the crown and the brim are fastened. This ruffle is allowed to fall over the hair and it makes a very attractive and becoming addition.



Girdles are empire at the back.

The small velvet toque is seen on every side.

The spring tailmade is prettier than for years.

Coats are short and fit the form closely in the newest suits.

Sleeves, despite variations, generally are upon Japanese lines.

Skirts almost without exception are plaited in one way or another.

Lace sleeve ruffling dangling over the knuckles is a fashion that is being revived.

The plain coat sleeve is the only one used for the new short, tight skirts.

Lace sleeve ruffling dangling over the

## WHAT THE MILLINERS ARE OFFERING.



The hats shown for this spring all have totally different characteristics from those of last year. This is only natural, of course, but we were not prepared for the violent and radical changes.

Last summer hats were all on the most decided mushroom shape; some were turned decidedly up in the middle of the front, but all crowns were low. Now crowns are four inches or more in height, hats turn up perpendicularly on the side and the trimming is mostly composed of straw, although flowers, feathers, autumn leaves and aigrettes of all sorts will be used on dressy hats.

ing the face a vigorous rubbing with a towel at least twice a day. Dash the face with cold water and rub briskly over the face and under the chin. This brings the blood to the surface, clears the pores and takes off all dry particles of skin.

Often it is found that a chronic sufferer from headache also complains of cold feet. This shows bad circulation and it should be strengthened. A simple and helpful remedy is to bathe the feet in cold water night and morning and rub briskly with a flesh brush or Turkish towel.

magnesia. Most furs which have become slightly soiled may be freshened with a piece of cotton dampened with gasoline.

## Health and Beauty Hints.

Always rub off all superfluous grease from the face with a soft rag. A piece of old linen is good for this purpose or squares of white silk.

A scented bag into which a small bag is put containing red clover and lavender flowers will be found soothing to the tired woman.

In this day of high collars it is well to remember that the one too tight gives a mottled, purple look to the complexion and makes the nose red.

Remember that a make-up badly applied increases the look of age. If you must indulge in artificial complexion makers see that it is skillfully and artistically done.

If you have regard for the strength of your eyes never sit looking at an object with the head turned. The strain of looking out of the side of the eye eventually affects the nerve.

Spraying the face with hot water is necessary for the woman who wants smooth, pink flesh. The hot water opens the pores and the cleansing is completed by a good skin food well rubbed in.

If a small fishbone is lodged in the throat, it can be instantly removed if one will swallow a bite of dry bread without chewing it. This is an old and tried method. If the bone is quite large and cannot be removed with the fingers, a physician should be called.

It is well to get into the habit of giv-

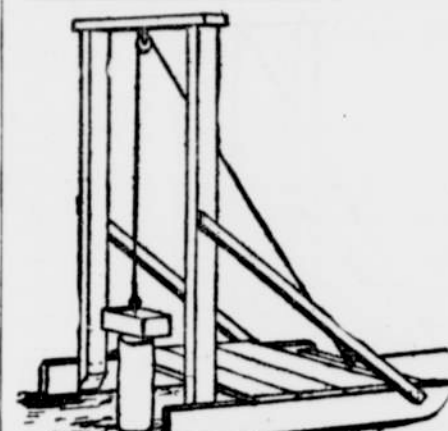
# FARMS AND FARMERS



## How to Maintain the Fertility.

It is a noted fact that where legumes are grown on land, say two-fifths of the time, which certainly should be the case, the nitrogen supply is held. It is also well known that the feeding of the crops grown on the same farm, the proper care of the barnyard manure, and its application to the lands, will return all the fertilizing ingredients with the exception of such as compose the animal body, and such other products as wool, cheese and butter as are sold from the farm. They are actually lost to the soil forever. This loss is represented on phosphorus and potassium compounds, and can be supplied in three distinct ways only. They can be purchased in the form of feeding stuffs for farm animals, finding their way to the soil through the manure; or, they may be secured directly by commercial fertilizers; and again by the subsoil running down to a depth of 3 or 4 feet from the surface.

Roots of all crops go down into the soil from 2 to 6 feet, and take directly the ingredients from the subsoil, and upon their decay tend to increase its porosity. This assists the capillary movements of water, which reacts as an agent to carry fertilizing ingredients as they become soluble in the lower soils up to near the surface, where they are readily available to the feeding roots of succeeding crops.



POST OR WELL DRIVER.

will enable one to drive posts in soil that seems too hard. The rig is useful also in putting down driven wells.

To drive a well 1 1/4-inch pipe is preferred. The lengths should not be over 6 feet. The first pipe to be driven must have a point of iron or steel. Any blacksmith who is an expert at welding can readily make a point solid in the end of the pipe, and then bore numerous 1/4-inch holes in it for the first 18 inches of its length above the point. Before driving a coupling must be screwed down tight and fast on the thread that is to connect it to its mate, so the thread may not be injured. Also on top of this coupling must always rest a block of lead or seasoned hickory, to receive and distribute the concussion, to preserve the pipe from destruction.

The pipe is driven the same as a post, another length being attached as fast as one is sunk in the ground. One rule must never be forgotten: Each length of pipe must be threaded so long that it screws into the coupling and rests (but, they call it), on the end of the pipe beneath it. This prevents splitting the coupling and leaky joints. —Julius Brown, in *Farm and Home*.

## Experimenting with Lambs.

The Iowa Experiment Station recently marketed some lambs that had been fed to determine the value of different rations. Lot one was fed mangels, lot two sugar beets, lot three corn silage and lot four grain and alfalfa. There was no material difference in the condition of the lambs in lots one and four at the finish. While the lot given corn silage was in better shape than the one given sugar beets, it was not as good as lots one and four. It is the claim of English shepherds that succulent feeds are necessary in securing a good finish on lambs, but the above experiment indicated that while the lambs fed such feeds made better gains than others, there was not enough difference to warrant the buying of such feeds.

## Seed Per Acre.

It will require 3 bushels of oats to seed an acre; barley, 2 bushels; timothy, 6 quarts; tobacco, 2 ounces; blue grass, 2 bushels; clover, white and blue, 6 to 8 pounds; clover, red, 8 to 10 quarts; clover, Lucerne or alfalfa, 15 to 25 pounds; red top, 1 to 2 bushels; millet, 1/2 to 1 bushel; orchard grass, 2 bushels; buckwheat, 1/2 bushel; broom corn, 1-3 bushel; corn, broadcast, 4 bushels; corn, in hills, 4 to 8 quarts; corn, in drills, 2 to 3 bushels; popcorn, 2 quarts; sweet corn, 6 quarts; peas, garden, 2 to 3 bushels; potatoes, 10 to 12 bushels; rutabagas and turnips, 1 to 2 pounds; mixed lawn grass, 3 to 4 bushels; rye, 1 1/2 to 2 bushels; vetches, 2 bushels; wheat, 1 1/2 to 2 bushels.

## Should Be More Hedgerows.

There ought to be more hedgerows than there are on central western farms, for when grown they not only serve as a fence which will turn live stock, but provide birds which nest in shrubs the best possible protection during the summer season. Of all his friends in the animal kingdom outside of the farm animals none render the farmer more valuable service than the many birds which range over his land, and he is not only doing them a kindness, but helping himself in a very definite fashion, if he so manages things that they can have as many nesting places as possible.

## Exhausting the Soil.

When a country has been farmed for forty years or more strictly on a grain-farming basis, things begin to look pretty desolate, unless legume crops have been raised extensively; and, as a rule, where such short-sighted methods of farming are in practice the value of legumes is given little heed.

## LONDON FOG PREVENTION.

### An Italian Inventor Proposes to Dispel It by Explosions.

Consul-General Robert J. Wynne reports that the London county council has decided, on the report of the meteorological office expert, not to vote money for experiments to dispel fogs in London by explosive disturbances of the atmosphere, as proposed by an Italian inventor, concerning which the consul-general writes:

In replying to the report which made light of the theory that fogs could be driven away by the discharge of cannon, a civil and electric engineer informs the expert that the inventor of the fog dispeller has never claimed to be able to displace the atmosphere in order to prevent the fog from forming or to drive it away when once formed. His theory is quite different and the work to do very simple. He stated that in order to prevent the phenomenon from taking place it suffices to destroy the atmospheric equilibrium which exists at the moment when the fog forms and which lasts as long as the fog lasts. The inventor states that the tranquillity of the atmosphere is the sole cause of fog; his purpose is to produce a movement in the air molecules. This movement is easily obtained by means of vibrations of the atmosphere. In order to produce molecular movement in 100 tons of metal it is not in the least necessary to displace the mass of metal—it is sufficient to strike it with a hammer to put the molecules of the entire mass in vibration.

The inventor draws attention to the official statement of the District Viticulture Society of Lyons, France, published on Feb. 2, 1907. From the report it appears that in the ten years preceding the use of protection against hail the losses amounted to about 13,000,000 francs (francs—19.3 cents). In the six following years they amounted only to 1,000,000 francs, and it is here stated that "all the slight failures sustained were invariably due to the relaxation of discipline on the part of the farmers, who allowed themselves to be taken unawares."

According to the engineer referred to, notwithstanding the action of the council, experiments with the Italian's apparatus are to be made in London.

## For Picking Cherries.

With the aid of an improved fruit gatherer designed by an Indiana man, the most delicate of small fruits, such as cherries, can be severed from their stems without mutilation, infecting or soiling of the fruit in the least, and without the necessity of the hands of the person coming in contact with the fruit. As shown in the illustration, the gatherer is of a size to be easily manipulated by the hand. In one end is an opening, to freely admit the fruit, a stationary blade and a movable blade being placed in advance of the opening. By this novel arrangement of the fixed blade and the disposition of the movable blade and its arm, the movement of the one blade past the other, besides effectively severing the stems, tends to impel the severed fruit into the opening. In practice the device is held in either hand, and as the stems of the fruit are cut it slides down the incline and into the receptacle. When the latter is filled the contents are easily discharged through the hinged lid at the end.

## Legal Information.

### The Supreme Court of Nevada In State vs. Hennessy, 90 Pacific Reporter, 221, Defines the Expression, "I am all in," as used by a person mortally wounded by bystanders, and holds that under such circumstances the expression may be taken to mean that the speaker considers his life is practically at its end.

The Iowa Supreme Court decides an interesting point of insurance law in *New York Life Insurance Co. vs. Chittenden & Eastman*, 112 Northwestern Reporter, 96. An insured had been absent and unheard of for more than seven years, and an administrator had been appointed for his estate. A demand was made on the insurance company for the insurance, and it was paid. Afterwards it was discovered that insured was not dead. Thereupon the insurance company brought this action to recover the payments made, but, as these payments had been made voluntarily by the company, the court held that it was not entitled to recover.

### A case illustrating the disadvantage of substituting statutory enactments for the common law in declaring substantive rights is in *Re De Cigarani's Estate*, 89 Pacific Reporter, 833, recently decided by the Supreme Court of California. In California there is a law which declares that where an illegitimate child, not acknowledged by his father, dies intestate, without issue, his estate goes to his mother, or, on her decease, to her heirs. In the case at bar this law seems to work a substantial injustice, for it is held that the property of an illegitimate daughter, not acknowledged by her father, passes, on her death intestate and without issue leaving surviving a husband, to another illegitimate child of her deceased mother by another father, who had not acknowledged her as his child, and not to the surviving husband.

### A case of more than ordinary interest is the case of *Kansas vs. Colorado*, 27 Supreme Court Reporter, 655, 206 U. S. 46, 51 L. Ed. 956, recently decided by the United States Supreme Court. In this case the State of Kansas sought to enjoin such use of the waters of the Arkansas river in the State of Colorado as would diminish the flow of waters of the river in the State of Kansas to the injury of the people thereof, and the United States sought to intervene on the ground that the flow of the river was subject to the superior authority and supervisory control of the national government. The right of intervention of the national government was denied on the ground that the reclamation of arid lands is not one of the powers granted to the national government, and the injunctive relief sought by Kansas was denied without prejudice, as no substantial injury to the interests of the people of Kansas had been shown.

### Just because a woman declares she has the best husband on earth, it's no sign that she expects to meet him in heaven.

It's better to work for nothing than to play a losing game.

Some men are like gas meters; they just can't help lying.



A straw toque in the natural color is trimmed with two large pompons of shamrock green, and the effect, while new, is neither becoming nor particularly pretty.

Soft blue straw is seen in the formation of a small hat that shows mesal-line trimming in the same color. A blue plume decorates the hat at the left side.

Many of the newest models in head-gear are furnished with draped velvet or fur crowns, while the rims are only three inches wide. Hats of this sort are very chic, but, needless to say, they

## Costume of Gray Chiffon Cloth.



The design shows a very attractive costume of gunmetal gray chiffon, which was made over an inner slip of deep Alice blue mousseline over a foundation of white tulle. The skirt was made with a train and was plain in style, but the bodice was laid in folds in surplice effect and was trimmed with a border of crepe de chine, in lovely shades of peacock, gray, green and Alice blue. This band trimming was edged with gunmetal gray soutache, the button and loop ornaments on the shoulders also being of the soutache. The yoke and under sleeves were of cream Chantilly lace.

Oil cloth kitchen aprons are labor-savers.