

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

The Term "Old Maid."

I wish the coming generation of women would try amid their more spectacular reform to abolish the term "old maid." Impossible, you say. Not at all. How do it? Simply by ceasing to say "old maid" when you mean "unmarried woman," and by teaching children to do the same.

I don't believe there is a phrase in the language that has caused as much heartache and shame as those two words, says a writer in the Albany Times-Union. Show me an unmarried woman between 30 and 40 who wouldn't rather be called a scold, or an egotist, or almost anything rather than an old maid. You can't. One hears a good deal about women marrying for a home. I don't believe half so many women marry for a home as marry to keep from being called old maids. And I don't wonder, for the idea "old maid" no longer simply means an unmarried woman. In its travels down the centuries it has picked up such unpleasant suggestions of angularity and unloveliness that the most independent woman might shrink from such a designation.

There are plenty of women who by their disagreeable characteristics do deserve such a term of reproach as old maid has grown to be, but they are not all on one side of the altar by any means. I know several married old maids, and I know several unmarried women who radiate that love and womanliness which are apt to associate with the married state. It is the insinuation that one has never been loved that makes the term old maid most cruel.

The Best Life.

The surprise of life always comes in finding how we have missed the things which have lain nearest us—how we have gone far away to seek that which was close by our side all the time. Men who live best and longest are apt to come, as the result of their living, to the conviction that life is not only richer, but simpler, than it seemed to them at first. Men go to vast labor, seeking after peace and happiness. It seems to them as though it were far away from them—as though they must go through vast and strange regions to get it. They must pile up wealth, they must see every possible danger or mishap guarded against before they can have peace. Upon how many old men has it come with a strange surprise that peace could come to rich or poor only with contentment, and that they might as well have been content at the very beginning as at the very end of life. They have made a long journey for their treasure; and when at last they stop to pick it up, lo! it is shining close beside the foot-print which they left when they set out to travel in a circle.—Phillips Brooks.

New Sleeves.



While sleeves continue to be close fitting at the armhole they are steadily increasing in width toward the lower edge. The long sleeve is also yielding to the three-quarter or "bridge" sleeve for dressy wear. Three of these new sleeves show the oversleeve of cloth above an undersleeve of lighter fabric—a smart notion just now. The sleeve in the center shows an attractive arrangement of wrist trimming in the plaits, small buttons and moire silk cuff. The two remaining models show a Marie Antoinette sleeve with elbow ruffles for a house gown, and a chiffon

sleeve banded by cloth strappings, for a chiffon bodice built to match a cloth skirt.



Mrs. Lucy O. Perkins, now an expert guide at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, has been on the regular staff of the museum for several years.

There is one woman student at the Missouri School of Mines, Miss Eva Hirdler, of St. Louis. Miss Hirdler, who is in the junior class, is working for the degree of mining engineer.

England has a mounted ambulance corps of women. The first six months of the course are devoted to first aid and nursing. After that attention is paid to shooting and riding. The corps is increasing in numbers.

Miss Lizale L. Johnson, of Casey, Ill., during the twenty-seven years that she was confined to her room by illness, is said to have raised \$17,000 by making and selling bookmarks. Besides giving a large amount to foreign missions, Miss Johnson assists several

FIXINGS FOR THE HAIR.



BANDEAU ORNAMENT.

THE CORONET BRAID.

The clever girl can make pretty coiffure ornaments like this. The bandeau itself is of gold gauze sewn with small pink beads and edged with narrow gold braid. A slender wire is run along both edges to keep the bandeau in shape. At the ends are attached big pink roses and a bit of maidenhair, the roses being pinned fast to the hair just back of the ears and the bandeau crossing the head just back of the brow.

Invisible combs and hairpins have been the rule in Paris for several seasons, but now the tide has turned and hairpins are monstrous affairs, which are the most conspicuous part of the hairdressing. The coronet braid, attached with half a dozen huge shell pins and caught underneath at the back with a shell barrette to match, is the modish coiffure arrangement now.

native Christian workers in the Orient. She is said to have carried on the large correspondence connected with her work without assistance.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, says that during her recent visit to the Isthmus she found eighteen clubs in the canal zone doing work which compares most favorably with that of clubs in the States.

The Bureau of Education in Manila has established a training school for nurses. Miss Malvina M. McKeever, of Roxbury, Mass., who served as a nurse in the Spanish war and later a matron in the civil hospital at Manila, is to have charge of the new undertaking. The students will be Filipino girls.

Saw Through Him.

Said a sorrowful spook to his wid: "You don't love me as much as you did!" "You forget," said his frau, "I can see through you now. From the tips of your shoes to your lid."—Life.

Making Pies for Sale.

At one of the largest pie-baking establishments in this country it is said that on an average thirty-one pies per minute are turned out, and the nightly capacity of the plant is 20,000 pies. Under the methods in vogue a short time ago this would require the

services of from 80 to 100 bakers; but the work is now done by a much smaller number, owing to the introduction of machinery. The trimming of the pies was formerly an operation which required the services of many persons, but a machine has been recently devised by which the task is done almost automatically. Indeed it is only necessary to have attendance to feed the pies to the machine and to take them away again. The actual baking is done in rotary ovens, which are operated by a single man, and a few of these machines will look after the product of a large place. In the particular plant under discussion two men are kept busy in the delivery room, where the pies are sorted and gotten ready for the delivery men.

"Dear Hubbie" Will Good.

"To my dear hubbie I give all my estate, real and personal, for he is entitled to it," was the will that figured in a \$3,500 real estate lawsuit tried in court at Lancaster, Pa., recently.

William V. Eisenberger sold a property for \$3,500 to Mrs. Sallie E. Eckman, but the latter refused to accept the deed tendered because Eisenberger's title came to him through the will of Mrs. Eisenberger, above quoted.

The court ruled that the testatrix, the wife of Eisenberger, intended that he should inherit her estate, even if she did not mention him by name, the inference being that she meant her husband when she called him "Dear Hubbie."

Eat Your Cake, Don't Save It.

"People are always quoting the saying about eating your cake to the unfortunate whom they wish to force to save money," says a philosophical woman writer. "I know a lot of people who have never had pretty homes, pretty clothes nor what I may call a good time, because they are saving

FARM AND GARDEN

Advantages of a Silo.

Silos have become one of the fixed appointments of successful dairy and stock farms where economy in feed is necessary to achieve profitable results. The expense of a silo often prevents its use by farmers who feel that they cannot spare the money for such an equipment. The intelligent feeder who has carefully investigated the advantages of a silo is the man loudest in its praise. It has become recognized that high class results in feeding live stock cannot be consummated without feeding silage.

Deleterious results seldom follow feeding ensilage. If such results do follow it comes from either overfeeding or from spoiled silage. Silage is recognized as of great economic value in feeding dairy cows. Where dairy farming is made a specialty but few dairies are operated without the use of silage. It is equally valuable as a ration for young cattle and has decided merits when fed to steers being fattened for market. Sheep and swine thrive on silage. As a part of the ration of roughage it could be generally utilized for all classes of live stock. The dairy cow could be fed forty pounds of silage daily, while thirty pounds would be a ration for a beef animal.

A silo enables the farmer to economize in space in the storage of feed. It requires double the space to store the same feed nutrients in dry roughage as in silage. The silo can be constructed of re-enforced cement and become a permanent improvement that will cost nothing for maintenance. A silo enables the farmer to save his feed with the minimum loss of nutrients. Feed cured in the open air suffers a loss of about 25 per cent of nutrients, while ensilage loses about 10 per cent of nutrient.

Silage has been comprehensively tested at nearly all the agricultural experiment stations with uniform favorable results. It insures to the dairyman succulent feed at all times—an important condition in milk production, as succulent feed is best for dairy cows.—Goodall's Farmer.

Farming as a Business.

Science has shown that where there is a farm that does not pay, the fault lies not in the land, but in the man who is in charge. Good or bad farming results from definite reasons. Success results from painstaking, reasonable operations; the application of practical knowledge which has been gained by studying the requirements which are known will bring success.

Lack of ambition results in indifferent work on the farm. Taking full advantage of the resources of any farm, and following intelligent, up-to-date methods of farming will in due time mean steady and often very rapid improvement in yield of crops. In a sense, the resources of a farm vary with locality; but in the main there are many identical conditions on very many farms. The farmer who works to establish a well-set meadow, aims to get the hilly, washable, waste lands set in grass; utilizes the rocky rough lands by setting out fruit trees; ditches the low lands and reclaims the swamps; improves the stony fields by picking off the surface stones so that crops will take the places the stones occupied, uses some of the ways of taking advantage of the resources of a farm.

The farmer who owns a big farm in very many instances does not secure crops that average as well as the farmer whose farm rarely exceeds sixty or seventy acres. The reason is the large farmer cannot, with the force he usually keeps, properly look after everything, seeing that reasonable work is done and that each farming operation is well attended to. Each of these is a great success factor in farming. Hasty work means, invariably, some neglect or work indifferently done.

Corn Breeding.

The Illinois experiment station has just published the results of its efforts to breed corn for high and low protein content and for high and low oil content. Ten generations of corn have been bred for these different purposes by selection of seed having the desired qualities. In the effort to increase the protein content the average has been changed from 10.92 per cent to 14.26 per cent in the effort to decrease it from 10.92 per cent to 8.64 per cent. Individual ears have been found which contain as high as 17.79 per cent of protein and as low as 6.13 per cent, as high as 8.59 per cent of oil and as low as 1.60 per cent. But the high protein corn has been in every case less productive than any of the other three and in some cases

decidedly so. It has also been less productive as a rule than corn grown for no particular purpose—just corn. The conclusion is reached from some plots that, while this continued selection for a single purpose to the neglect of all other considerations has resulted in lower yields, yet this is not a necessary result. In some cases high protein corn has yielded well as compared with standard varieties bred for no particular purpose.

The Profitable Dairy Cow.

Some people seem to keep and milk cows simply because others keep them, without any regard to whether the cows are paying a profit. For a cow to be worth keeping she must pay a profit on the feed and care given her. For her to be really worth while, she should produce 100 per cent more milk than her feed costs, including pastures, of course.

It does not matter so much what breed a cow belong to. Simply because she is of Jersey or Holstein blood, is not positive proof that she is more than paying her way. A common cow may be doing better than she. The only way to find out what she is doing is to weigh and test her milk at regular and frequent intervals. Let her stand on her merits and not on her ancestry.

One reason why some cows do not pay greater profit is that they are not fed all the nutritious feed they will eat. This is especially the case with many farmers in winter, when pastures are dead. Many of them keep their producing cows on half feed when they are not on pasture, and still expect the cows to make up the loss. If a cow is worth keeping at all she is worth feeding all she can be induced to eat. If it is not found profitable to purchase extra feeds so that the cows may have all that they will consume, then it is best to keep only as many cows as feed can be provided for on the farm.

Make the cow produce all the milk she can by good care and feed, and do not let her go dry until the time she is ready to turn dry. Keep the best helpers from the best cows.—Journal of Agriculture.

Breed and Feed.

To cheapen the cost of production is to increase the price of dairy products; and the only way to lower the cost is to feed and breed intelligently. The scrub bull is the bane and curse of the dairy industry in Missouri and the Southwest, as it is everywhere else. And it should also be remembered that the best cow in the world may be ruined as a milk producer by improper feeding. If you do not own a thoroughbred bull with good milk stock in his pedigree, buy one at once. Get out of the old rut, and start right. Go to work now and build up your herd. The chances are that 50 per cent of those who read this paragraph have a lot of cows that are hardly paying for their keep. But, by breeding to the right sort of a sire, and keeping the helper calves from only the best milkers, and feeding intelligently, any man who reads this can have a herd of 300-pound producing cows in five years.—Missouri Dairyman.

Waste of Feed.

Wherever cattle or hogs are fed there is a great waste in valuable feed resulting from the feeding of too much corn, or feeding corn out of balance and proportion to protein or nitrogenous food. The time has come in the high price of corn to call a halt to this wasteful method of feeding. To fully utilize feed proper digestion must go on, and when corn is fed out of balance with nitrogenous foods it is not all digested and assimilated. These are very important facts, now that corn is high in price and is likely to stay so. What, then, is the food that must take the place of part of the corn fed in making pork? That is the question that should be carefully studied and heeded by farmers. Cheaper production through more economical use of our feeds is an important matter and must be so recognized sooner or later by our farmers.—Kansas Farmer.

Poultry Notes.

Some farmers neglect the 25 to 50 cents that the battening of cracks in the coop would cost, and each month feed a dollar's worth of extra corn in order to supply the animal heat needed.

Fowls love to thrash out a bundle of wheat or oats, and it does one good to step around to the door of the poultry house and listen to the merry chatter while the fowls are digging in the straw.

The answer to the question, Does winter poultry pay? depends in a large measure upon where your hens are roosting. If on the bare branches of a tree, on the northeast corner of the barn, there can be no doubt about it.

Scatter a little grain among litter at noon, and give a full feed at night. What is meant by a full feed of grain is about a good handful for each fowl in the pen. A mixture of corn, wheat, oats and barley, equal parts by measurement, makes an excellent mixture for winter.

Camomile.
It is said not only that decoctions of the leaves dried and powdered of the common camomile will destroy insects, but that nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomile plants dispersed through it. No greenhouse or hothouse should be without camomile in a green or in a dried state; either the stalks or the flowers will answer.

One Successful Case.

"Doctor, you're not so foolish as to think you can make people good by performing operations on them, are you?"

"That depends upon what you call making people good. You can check their disposition to commit crime."

"As, for example?"

"Well, I once knew a man who was cured, by a simple operation, of a tendency to rob banks and hold up railway trains."

"Did you perform it, doctor?"

"No; I was merely called on to verify the result after the operation was over."

"Well, who did perform it?"

"A frontier sheriff."—Chicago Tribune.

So Like a Man.

"George, did you go and order that parlor lamp I told you I wanted?"

"No, Laura; I clean forgot it."

"Why, I asked you to tie a string around your finger to remind you of it and you said you would."

"I know I did, but in the abstraction of the moment I tied it around my pocketbook."

What's in a Name?

An amusing story has been told concerning Mr. Phillips' classic drama, "Ulysses." When it was being played in America, two young girls were sitting together in the stalls at a matinee performance, and before the curtains rose the following conversation was heard: "Say, Maude, I know this play is going to be funny." "What makes you think so?" asked Maude. "Why, anybody could tell that from the name!" was the reply.—M. A. P.

The carrot grows spontaneously throughout Europe, Asia Minor, Siberia, Northern China, Abyssinia, Northern Africa, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

INJURY DONE BY MOSQUITOES.
Before the draining and diking of England and Holland, mosquitoes, malaria, chills and fever were as bad as in our Southern States to-day. Undiked and undrained, neither of these countries had risen to its place in history, but had been balked by malarial degeneration.

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