

WOMEN AND FASHION

The Plain Woman.
She need not appear plain.
She has at least one good point.
She may assume a number of others.
She should experiment with her hair.
She must study her coiffure from all points.

Badly arranged hair may greatly exaggerate a defect.

Well-arranged hair may balance and annul a defect.

The choice of a hat has the same good or bad effect.

A woman should beware of choosing a too pretty chapeau.

It is the same with a dress of anything else.

Rose pink or dead white, for instance, will emphasize a sallow complexion.

On the other hand, a cranberry or a flame red, or a sunset shade, may make a sallow sister radiant.

Colors which bring out her own color are the thing to choose when possible rather than those which kill it.

A trim figure goes a long way, and a good carriage, a good corset and well-fitting clothes do the rest.—Philadelphia Record.

Hard Work of Society Women.

The lot of the average woman of society is not easy, and particularly has this been true of Washington in recent years. It has been said that Mrs. Roosevelt works more hours every day than her husband, and that the demands of her position are even more wearing than those of the President's.

Other Washington women are almost as hard-working. Mrs. Taft the other day put the case thus: "My servants have their afternoons and evenings off regularly every week, but there is not a day in which I have an hour I can honestly call my own." Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, so far, has refused to be hampered by the social rules, which year after year are becoming more rigorous in Washington. But it is said there are indications of displeasure with her leisurely ways, and that there will be a demand upon her for more activity next season.

Stunning Afternoon Frock.

A charming afternoon frock is made of pale gray silk voile. Waist and skirt are cut in separate parts, but both have a broad, double box-pleat down the center of front, corresponding exactly in width. These plaits are trimmed with small black velvet covered buttons in clusters of three. A deep round yoke of the voile, having a tab-like appendage in front, has a second yoke of heavy white lace. Small diamonds of the same are also inset below the lace. The sleeves are bishop (a style that has by no means fallen from grace). Near the hand are emplacements of black velvet, gathered into lace cuffs. Shoulder caps of velvet extend along the yoke to the box plait.

The chapeaux is rose pink straw trimmed with shaded roses and a spray of geraniums.

Limited to One Gown.

A woman had this solved for her by a fashionable dressmaker who good-naturedly offered her a bit of advice: "If you can get only one gown," said she, "let it be a good one and of the semi-tailored order. Do not get a severe style, but one that is between the tailor-made and the frilled lingerie dress. A soft, pretty brown veiling in a shade of burnt brown would be good. Make it up over white and trim it with some very glossy wide braid. It will stand the weather well and look nice each time it is put on."

Feminine Drug Habit.

Women fly to restoratives which are but a slow poison. They feel faint, and have recourse to all manner of deadly drugs and pick-me-ups. The delicate equipoise of their nervous system gets deranged, and they become a burden to themselves and a danger to the community, and they are, like the morphine maniac, eternally recommending every woman they know to try their own particular form of poison.—Crown.

A Puzzling Question Asked.

A number of ladies were discussing the matter of taking care of their own business affairs, and one of the ladies ventured to remark that almost any

CHIC OUTING SUITS.



Plaid silk rubber bathing cape, tennis frock of khaki tussor trimmed in red, and linen riding habit with divided skirt.

woman knew all about such things before she began to have any money to take care of it. "It makes me disgusted," she said, "to see the way in which the funny papers make sport of a woman who does not know how to sign and indorse a check."

"Well, what is a check in blank?" asked one of the other ladies, and, after much discussion of the subject, even the wise woman confessed she did not know, and they decided that husbands were good for something after all.

Climbing Stairs Good Exercise.

Few women can climb stairs properly. Some double themselves up and plunge forward, intent on nothing but on reaching the top. Others labor and gasp. Much of this latter is due to flabby muscles and a weak heart, but these ills may be remedied by scientific stair climbing.

Physical culturists say that no exercise is quite so beneficial. It not only strengthens the heart and limbers the muscles, it sets the liver working, too. The rule is to climb with the knees, not using the muscles of the back. This is difficult, but, at least, any one can avoid doubling up the shoulders.

A good many wealthy women are taking to it from choice, and have even had the elevators taken out of their country homes in some cases, that they might not be tempted to slight the artistic and grace-bestowing staircase.—New York Tribune.

Maxims for Business Girls.

Unselfish sympathy for others is never thrown away.

Energy and ambition must go hand in hand with sincerity.

Do with your whole heart whatever your hand finds to do.

If you are the first a fault to see, be the last to make it known.

Be faithful and loyal to your employer. Never betray a confidence.

Neatness, cleanliness and gentleness are the first steps toward the successful life.

Brain, heart and body must always work in harmony to achieve the greatest success.

An innocent mind centered on the object it wishes to obtain will generally result in success.

Study the human character, especially your own, and constantly strive to remedy its weakness.

DAME FASHIONS DECREEES

Moire parasols, with or without flowered borders, are very popular.

Silver in braids or fancy trimmings is much used on the pale gray fabrics now so much in vogue.

Bias bands or folds of the material are much seen on the plaited walking skirts, two and even three being used.

Trimnings of tiny points falling in pendant fashion from leaves sewed to the frock material are a high-priced French novelty.

Many ostrich feathers are seen dyed in shaded colorings from the deepest

darkest tones down to the palest and most delicate tints.

The walking skirt is usually cut in seven, nine or fifteen gores and then side plaited. The nine-gore model is the most popular and satisfactory.

Among the prettiest of summer frocks are the dressy batistes, in delicate tints of blue, pink, lavender and ecru, embroidered in eyelets of the same shade.

Many of the new evening dresses are of extreme simplicity, the skirts depending chiefly on their cut and long beautiful lines for their effect, and hanging in graceful folds without any trimming.

Sashes are more popular than for some seasons past. Dresden, moire and brocaded satin ribbons make the handsome. From five to six yards are needed for those with long ends and several loops.

Picture hats grow larger and a correspondent in Paris writes that it is a marvel how the French women ever keep them on, so overbalanced are they at the back. With the brim rolled up on front or an exaggerated width in the rear they have a decided backward tilt.



Dr. J. P. Crozier-Griffith does not have a very high opinion of the so-called intuition of mothers. Some people are inclined to believe that intuition will teach a mother how to take care of her child, notwithstanding the overwhelming amount of fact to the contrary. The baby animal is cared for by its animal mother, but the doctor thinks the human mother, without education in the matter, is not as able as the animal to care for her young. He is not very fond of the grandmother, either, who spoils children. Mothers are foolish enough to give babies bananas, and then wonder why they have dysentery. This is the one food that should not be given to children.

How to Pronounce "Rajah" Silk.

The rough-finished weave of dress silk spelled "rajah" is pronounced as follows: The first syllable "ra" is to be sounded "rah," exactly like the cheer of a Harvard rooter. The "j" is only sounded as a "y," so the second syllable should be pronounced exactly like the "ja" of a German replying in the affirmative. "Rayah," both broad "a's. It does not rhyme with major nor anything like it.

Where United States Women Excel.

The American woman, according to Lady Henry Somerset, is better read and usually far more cultured than the English woman of the same class. She is a more agreeable companion, and she has a firm belief that she owes it to herself to make the most of her mental powers; and these qualities make home life more attractive than many meals and much spring cleaning.

AMERICAN QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the Most Admired Woman in London.

An American woman, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, is the beauty of the London season, writes a correspondent. Wherever she is seen this regal woman causes a sensation. Crowds follow her about a room. Her height, her snowy hair over such a fresh young face, her amazing gowns and historic jewels have dazzled London. Twice lately I have seen her in a "creation" which for originality and beauty I never have seen surpassed. On the first occasion she wore a costume of silvery scales which fitted her figure close, giving the idea of some wondrous mermaid from the deep. The top of the bodice was filled in with filmy lace, suggestive of foam, and at her throat was the Empress Eugenie's famous pendant of blazing diamonds.

On the other occasion she was attired in some black, cloudy fabric, which seemed to swathe her figure, revealing not a single jewel. Above this, thrown into strong relief by the contrast, rose her flower-like face, with its crown of white hair dressed in big curls. In



MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

which gown she looked the more striking it would be hard to say. A man who was present the other night at an embassy party remarked: "She"—meaning Mrs. Astor—"makes every other woman appear insignificant and commonplace."

Many women are bleaching their hair to resemble hers, and others, who do not care to go to this length, are wearing white wigs. Mrs. Astor has been here frequently, but she never before has made quite such a sensation.

She looks utterly unconscious of the admiration she arouses—or is it utterly indifferent? Nor somehow does she convey the impression of being particularly happy. Her thoughts often seem far away from the gayety in which she is the bright particular star.

Occasionally there flits over her face, like a cloud, a careworn expression that makes her appear, for the few moments that it lasts, years older. I have seen her stand in the center of a crowd apparently not hearing a word that was being said by those around her. But all this only adds to the interest she arouses. It suggests a hidden sorrow, a buried romance, and things of that sort that inquisitive folk like to speculate about.

A COINCIDENCE.

Regular Combination of Events Related by Andrew Lang.

As to "the long arm of coincidence," it may be as long as is necessary. Nothing is impossible to coincidence. An instance of my own experience, said Andrew Lang, convinces me of this fact. I had been reading a foolish book, "Out of the Hurly Burly," and some of the rhymes ran in my head. They began:

Bury Bartholomew out in the woods
In a beautiful hole in the ground.

In the afternoon I drove with a party of friends, and we took the refreshment of tea at a house where there were several other guests, all unknown to me even by name. As two of those lived at a place on our homeward route they accompanied us in our vehicle. As we passed a wood on a hillside one of these anonymous strangers said to me, "This is the burial place of the Murrays of Glendhuireac." I absently and automatically replied:

Bury Bartholomew out in the woods
In a beautiful hole in the ground.

A kind of chill blight settled on the party, though one of them tactfully asked me what poet I was quoting.

When we had set down our two strangers at their own home I was asked whether I knew the name of the gentleman on whom I had expended my poetical quotation? Of course I did not know, and of course his surname was Bartholomew, while, as he seemed in bad health, my citation had an air of brutal appropriateness. "Thus do fortune banter us," for Bartholomew is a most unusual name in Scotland.

Where the Excitement Was.

"I don't suppose it's unnatural for me to be excited now that the hour for my marriage to the count approaches," said the bride. "I guess I'm the most excited person in town at this minute." "Oh, I don't know," replied Mrs. Nurlich, her mother. "Think how excited they must be over it in the newspaper offices."—Catholic Standard and Times.

An Artist.

"Your friend retains her age wonderfully."

"Yes, she studied art in Europe."—Houston Post.

If a loafer won't work when you want him, he should at least refrain from saying he is too busy.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Summer Pest.

The illustration shows one of the most destructive of the summer insect pests, which attacks both fruit and ornamental trees. It is known as the yellow-neck caterpillar, and is usually found in numbers along the branches of trees, feeding on the foliage until the limb is entirely denuded, when they migrate to another limb. The female deposits the eggs on the leaf of the tree, where they are usually hatched during July, and the young insects begin feeding on the leaves.

The full-grown moth is shown in the upper part of the illustration. The caterpillar is about two inches long, with a dull yellow band just back of the black head. This pest is familiar to most farmers, for it may be found in nearly every section of the country.



THE YELLOW CATERPILLAR.

A good way to rid the trees of them is by spraying with paris green, but if this is not desirable because of fruit on the trees, a torch made of cloth or small rags and saturated with kerosene may be applied to the infested limbs and the insects destroyed in this manner.

Dog Sausage No Joke.

The old joke about eating "hot dog" is no joke in Germany any more, for no less than 7,000 canines of various breeds were slaughtered and eaten by the subjects of Kaiser William last year, according to a report from Consul George N. Witt at Annaberg. The eating of horse meat seems to be quite general in Germany, for no less than 182,000 horses were slaughtered for human food in 1906.

"Horseflesh is very generally advertised in the German papers," says Consul Witt, "especially in those in large industrial centers, and most German cities have at least one market which makes it a specialty, claiming for it a higher percentage of nourishment than that of beef, veal, mutton or pork. Neither is it unusual to find advertisements of dog meat or for the purchase of dogs for slaughter. In the city of Cassel recently the police, in searching for a lost dog, discovered a private slaughter house and arrested the proprietors, who were apparently making a regular business of stealing and killing dogs."

In the city of Chemnitz alone, Consul Witt reports, 698 dogs were slaughtered for human food in 1906, this being an increase of eighty-eight over the previous year.

Hedge Trimmer.

The trimming of a hedge is properly the work of an expert, many years of practical experience being required before first class work can be accomplished. As a rule expert hedge trimmers employ a cutter having but a single pair of blades.

A Virginia man thought that a trimmer could be devised which would simplify the trimming and assure greater accuracy. Accordingly he designed the implement shown in the illustration. It comprises a pair of knives, containing numerous cutting teeth. The knives are attached to pivoted handles, one knife moving over the other. When the latter are grasped, one in each hand, considerable power can be applied to the cutter, whereby over a foot of the hedge can be trimmed in a single cut. It would be impossible, with this tool, to trim too much in spots, forming an uneven surface to the hedge. The extreme length of the blades insures an even cut throughout.

Cacti as Stock Food.

The New Mexico Experiment Station has issued a very creditable bulletin dealing with the composition and feeding value of the prickly pear and other cacti. The spines of the cacti are removed by singeing with a torch. The protein content in the air-dry material ranges from 2 to 10 per cent, the fruit being the richest part. The cacti compare favorably with many forage plants. Heretofore the great difficulty in the way of utilizing cacti as forage has been the spines, but since they can be removed by the torch a large amount of cheap forage is made available to the stockmen of the arid plains.

How Book Learning Pays.

"Book learning" for farmers has been a thing to laugh at in the past. It used to be thought that an almanac and one or two patent office reports were all a man needed to make him competent to "run a farm." We are getting past that day, and doing it at a pretty fast pace, in our times. Think of the report just published by the commissioners appointed a couple of years ago in the State of Louisiana to investigate crop pests, with particular reference to the boll weevil and the terrible injury it has wrought to the cotton crop. For two years these commissioners have been studying and experimenting on the State farms in the Red river region, and now they send word out to the world that they have succeeded in growing cotton that cannot be hurt by the boll weevil. Just how they have done this we must wait to learn. The great fact is that they have done it. Think what this will mean in money to the farmers of the cotton growing States! Nor will the benefit of their work stop there. Other people than the cotton growers are interested in cotton. We all have use for the plant and its products. From the poor man down in the most obscure quarter of the city to the millionaire in his beautiful home, we all need cotton in some form or other. And "book learning" cuts the cloud which has hung over the men who grow the plant and lets the sunshine out all over the world.

Potato Tests at Cambridge.

The university experiment station at Cambridge, Mass., reports that a variety of tests were conducted on light loam. The sprouting of seeds before planting did not appear very useful for ordinary purposes. Planting entire tubers gave better results than the use of cut seed pieces. Tubers weighing nine or ten to the pound, or 1½ to 1¾ inches in size, were most suitable for planting.

Seed imported from Scotland produced equally good crops the first and second years, while the third year the crop was much reduced. The second growth, induced by weather conditions in 1904, had a very injurious effect on the cooking quality of the potatoes. The best results on poor light land were secured with a fertilizer application consisting of 175 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 350 pounds of superphosphate and 150 pounds of sulphate of potash. On the light loam soil the best yield was secured where this same application of fertilizers, together with twelve tons of barnyard manure per acre, was used. The barnyard manure alone gave good results.

Fruit Gatherer.

Professional growers of small fruits have been on the lookout for some such satisfactory device in which the picked fruit can be temporarily held by the picker.

These devices have taken many forms, the majority consisting of baskets and similar receptacles, which are secured to the body of the picker. A

FRUIT GATHERER. vast improvement in this line is the fruit gatherer shown here, the invention of a New Jersey man. It consists of a leather receptacle which is attached to the arm, one end overlapping the palm of the hand, the opposite end being sealed. The open end is shaped like a scoop. As the operator picks the fruit, such as berries, cherries, etc., he drops it into the receptacle. The device does not in any way interfere with the free movement of the arm or hands, nor is there any likelihood of the fruit falling out of the receptacle.

Cabbage Rot.

The disease known to the cabbage growers as black rot, or stem rot, has come into prominence within the last few years, and is said to be a serious hindrance to cabbage growing in several States. From a recent farmers' bulletin prepared by the chief of the division of vegetable pathology, it appears that no way is known of curing the disease or of entirely ridding a locality of it when once it is well established. The whole subject of treatment may be summed up in one word—preventing. The disease is not confined to the cabbage, but attacks a number of species belonging to the mustard family. The planting of other crops for a long series of years is said to be the only satisfactory way to get rid of this disease of the cabbage when it has once become serious.

Summer Feeding of Sheep.

The summer feeding of sheep is not difficult. There is no other animal that can be shifted from field to field in summer to consume the weeds as can sheep. When handled in this way, they will keep the fence corners clean. To what better use could you put your weeds than to turn them into mutton? Inquires a grower in New England Homestead. But do not overlook the fact that they also enjoy and thrive upon good grass. In order to keep a large number on a small farm you should have small fields and change them often, for this gives them short, tender grass, which they like best, and also keeps them healthy by not allowing them to remain upon one pasture too long.