

WOMEN AND FASHION

Pleasant Voice Is Low.

If you stop to realize that the most glorious music ever written loses its beauty when played upon a harsh and tuneless instrument, then you can appreciate how your best phrases, when spoken in a nasal, undisciplined voice actually hurt the ears of your hearer. No less famous person that Demosthenes appreciated that his ideas could never hold the attention of any audience if he expressed them in sharp and strident tones. Consequently that greatest of all orators gave the most earnest and patient attention to the mastery of his naturally unmusical voice before he attempted to speak to the Athenian people, and, in a small way, it is quite easy for any one to do just what Demosthenes did. The way to give smoothness and sweetness to a high, harsh voice is to use the simple device of persistently speaking one whole octave lower than that which is ordinarily and carelessly employed. This brings the voice under control, and this is what gives to the voice of nearly every southern woman that nice distinction that enables us to tell in an instant from what part of this big continent she comes, no matter when or where we may meet her.

ABOUT THE BABY



For the newly born infant, the first garment should be a yielding bandage in the form of a wristlet made of stock-ette or some elastic material, to be slipped on and off as desired. No pins are required, but two little straps to go over the shoulders and button in front. This is sufficient to support the usual dressing, and also allows the necessary expansion and contraction of the body. The outer garments should be short, and made without waists, that there may be no compression. Few articles are required to dress baby; five or six are all that are needed—the bandage, diaper, a vest, one or two skirts and the outer slip.

Regularity is the keynote to health in a baby. Whatever is done for him must always be done at the same hour. He should have his bath at the same time, always be fed in the same way, at the stated hour; the time of being put to bed, either for a nap or for the night, should not vary five minutes, and his sitting must not be interfered with. Baby is distinctly a creature of habit as well as of instinct, and unless he is allowed to do the same things day after day he will have indigestion, insomnia, bad temper, cold, etc.

The daily bath is not only cleansing, but helps him to be a well-developed child. It is for this that he should have a tub big enough to splash and kick in, and be given time for this amusement. There never was a healthy boy who did not love this if the temperature of the water is as it should be. The exercise is most beneficial.

For a Girl's Bedroom.

For a girl who takes pride in having a pretty bedroom, a bedroom set painted soft French gray, with Louis wreaths in white, with trimmings of French gilt design, is very dainty. The chiffonier, dressing table and bureau tops are of pale blue moire' under a heavy French plate glass covering. A swinging full length mirror is one of the necessary accessories. White gaiters with a border of floral designed cretonne makes very effective curtains.



When joining a bias piece of material to a straight piece always keep the bias piece underneath, as this prevents it from stretching.

Prepared dyes are used at home with complete success and they make possible a wonderful amount of doing over. Everything will dye black that will dye at all, and a black dress is always useful and unobtrusive.

Most of the walking skirts are now finished with braid bindings, so as to protect the bottom of the skirt, and the braid should be allowed to extend

one-quarter of an inch beyond the edge of the skirt.

For the decoration of the tailor-made, braid, embroidery, buttons and tassels have lost not a whit of popularity. Many of the most becoming hats worn with morning tailor-mades are trimmed with frayed ribbons of silk. Fur is very much used by the milliner for the present season. One of the smartest and most becoming hats in one of the millinery salons here is a wide-brim shape with high crown and the entire top covered plainly with broadtail. It is trimmed with a wide crushed band of the broadtail and with black feathers. A good many turban crowns are composed of mink, and such hats are brightened often with flowers of soft pastel tones. The "dead" shades are very suitable for such hats in both flowers and ribbons.

Curling Plumes.

The cheaper variety of ostrich plumes are never in a very presentable condition after once losing their original fullness. And seldom can they be made dainty in the manner which fresh plumes. The curling iron can be used to great advantage in giving cheap plumes a fresh appearance. The curler must not be too warm, and care must be taken in catching the feathers to have the sheath side of the curlers on the upper side, or the tip ends will be reversed. Take only a few feathers at a time, curl toward the stem and

long as the brass is not worn off the bedstead. Once this takes place there is nothing to be done but to send the metal and have it rebrushed, and, as a firing process is involved in the method, this cannot be attempted at home, of course. The cost of relacquering, as it is called, a full-sized bedstead is about \$6.



Adjustable cuffs can be purchased in desired lengths to wear with short sleeved lingerie waists.

Many sashes are being worn, but they are all broad, ample in width and none of the "stingy" order.

No matter what color your winter frock may be, the braiding must be black and a touch of some black, flat fur will give it all the chic of an imported gown.

Lace berthas, fichus and capelike collars are to be abundantly worn, but with the pretty addition of a half-inch velvet fold around the neck and down the front edges.

The heavy brocades intended principally for costume trimming have been

HATS OF THE SEASON.



gently pull apart with a hairpin. They will stay in curl until worn on a damp day.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Every lover of a hot bath should accustom herself to rinsing with water as cold as can be borne without shock.

Lemon is an excellent shampoo for white hair, giving it a lovely, silvery luster and keeping it soft and pliable.

Deep breathing exercises besides toning up the general health are the best possible means of speedily getting the rounded slender waist line that is so much to be desired.

To rinse the hair after a shampoo one of the rubber-tubed sprays sold in any of the drug or department stores will be found to give the best service and to save time as well.

The girl with a receding chin should be careful to have her hair knotted on a level with her chin or below it, well down on the neck. Arranged in the middle of the head it accentuates her defect.

The sufferer from neuralgia can often get relief by putting a hot-water bottle over the afflicted part. Rubbing it with equal portions of benzoin and peppermint oil has also been known to give relief.

A simple lotion that should be rubbed on the face before going out of doors during cold weather is made of one ounce of glycerin, one pint of elder-flower water and two drams of powdered borax. Mix well and use freely.

When Buying Gloves.

When buying kid gloves be sure to test the kid by stretching it. Pull the side seams between the thumbs and fingers. If the kid is soft and pliable and the pores small and the glove immediately takes on its original shape it is sure to be of a good quality and elastic. Heavy walking gloves should be tried in the same manner, but a sure test is in smelling them. If the odor is a fragrant one resembling Russian leather, they should be all right.

Care of Brass Bedstead.

There is a very good polish on the market for keeping brass in perfect condition, but this only holds good as

found so serviceable and attractive for belts and girdles that the pieces are being matched in rich cameo slides and buckles for that purpose.

The jaunty tailored girl is buying one-button yellow chamois gloves. Of course, their color would not be practical for general wear were it not for the fact that the gloves are easily washed with soap and water and can be quickly cleaned and made to look new.

Golden Brown Cloth.



Close-fitting coat, skirt cut in thirteen gores, stitched at the top, then flaring.

To Test Flour.

If flour is white with a yellowish straw color it is good, while if it has a bluish cast, or black specks in it, is the opposite.

Flour can only be tested by its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between the fingers. If it works soft and sticky it is poor.

If a little flour is thrown against a dry, smooth surface and it falls like powder, you may know that it is not of the best quality.

If flour squeezed in the hand retains the shape given it when the hand is relaxed, it is a good sign.

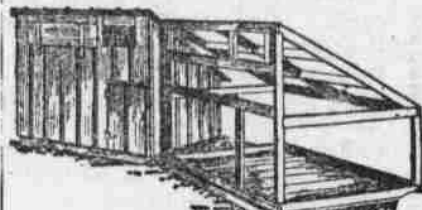
FARMERS' CORNER

Portable Cot for Hogs.

Following is the description given by the Wisconsin Agricultural Station of a valuable portable hog cot which will be found of use on the farm. The cot is six feet wide, eight feet long, six feet two inches high in front and three feet high in the rear.

The floor is built first, with 2x4s as stringers, and the frame is held on the floor by blocks at each corner. The large sized house is provided with two doors in front and a temporary movable partition in the middle so that the cot can easily be adjusted to accommodate two lots of swine at the same time. On a level with the glass windows, there is also a drop window, preferably hung on hinges, fastened at the top for ventilation and sunlight.

The lumber required for the house is as follows: Twelve pieces, two inches by four inches, sixteen feet long, for frame. Four pieces, one inch by twelve inches, sixteen feet long (rough), for floor. Thirteen pieces, one inch by twelve inches, sixteen feet long, for roof and ends. Ten O. G.



SMALL SIZE HOG COT.

battens, sixteen feet long, for sealing cracks between boards.

The total cost of material to build the cot with floor, door, and window complete amounts to about \$12.50. For neatness, economy, durability, and comfort to animals, this type of cot is excellent. Where it is desirable to keep a number of hogs in one lot the large size is preferable. The cot will accommodate from three to five mature animals and the large cot from seven to nine. Although the Wisconsin station has a large hogg house with feed room, scales, etc., the cots have been found a convenient means of enlarging the facilities of the piggery.

To Feed the Horse.

A common way of feeding gray horses and other street teams in the city is illustrated here. A sack is made out of good strong ducking of a circumference that will allow of its being pulled over horse's nose and leaving sufficient room for him to work his jaws easily. This sack is anywhere from a foot to fourteen inches in length. The bottom is made of a good stiff piece of harness leather cut out and sewed firmly into the hem of the ducking. A leather strap is riveted into one side of the mouth of the sack, and a buckle is riveted on the other, so that the whole may be strapped on to the horse's head, as shown. In order to feed a horse must be unchoked, and he soon learns to place the sack on the ground, where he can push his nose to the bottom of it to clean out the last of the food.

For the farmer who takes a day to go to town these sacks will be found very handy, as a horse can be fed with them without any waste of grain providing he is unchoked. A little caution should be used in placing the sack on a horse not accustomed to it, as it may cause him to jerk back. However, after he has once eaten a meal from it he can be considered well broken in.—Iowa Homestead.

Cowpea Hay. H. M. Cottrell, after years of experience and observation, says that cowpea hay is nearly equal to alfalfa in feeding value, and contains nearly one-half more flesh and milk making material than clover hay. It is rich in the mineral matter that is needed in forming bone, blood, flesh and milk. These qualities make it especially valuable for feeding growing cattle and pigs, dairy cows and fattening steers and hogs. The cowpea enriches the land on which it grows, the same as alfalfa, clover and soy beans. It makes hard soils mellow and aids in holding loose soils together, and stands dry weather well.

Breeding Tip for Eggs.

The Maine experiment station has discovered a hen that laid 250 eggs in one year. In fact, she laid 251 eggs in a year, counting from Thanksgiving day to Thanksgiving day. This hen came from a selected family of 200-egg layers as the original foundation. In the same family there were a number of hens that laid over 240 eggs in a year.

Condiments for Hogs.

The most valuable "condiments" for hogs are ashes, salt and copperas. A big breeder says he once a week rakes up the cobs in the feeding yard and burns them, thus giving the swine some charcoal; occasionally he hauls in a load of coal ashes, and salt and copperas are mixed with wood ashes and kept in a trough where the hogs can eat them at any time.

For Lewy Stock. Dip or wash the animals with a 1 or 2 per cent water solution of a tar disinfectant, such as kresol. A convenient way to apply the remedy in the larger animals is with a spray pump, and in sheep or hogs by dipping. Whatever method is used, the coat and skin must be thoroughly wet with the solution. After treating the head, the stables, sheds or sleeping quarters should be sprayed with about a 1 per cent water solution of the disinfectant, or white-wash may be used instead. This is necessary in order to prevent reinfesting the herd from the surroundings. If there is much litter around the yards it is advisable to move the herd to other corals. Tar disinfectants in 1 or 2 per cent solutions do not destroy the eggs or mites, hence it is necessary to treat the animal again in ten days or two weeks. Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulphur to lousy animals will not drive away or destroy the lice. The feeding of small doses of sulphur will do no harm, nor will it help in getting rid of the lice, and it cannot be considered a remedy for this class of disorders when used in this way. Sulphur is effective, however, when used externally, and the addition of four ounces to every gallon of tar disinfectant solution used greatly increases the effectiveness of the remedy.—Field and Farm.

Footfall and Pigweed.

Both these weeds are annuals; that is, they grow from seeds each year or season and the plants die after ripening seeds. The way to keep them down is to prevent the plants from ripening seed and making sure that are no seeds in the grain sown upon the farm. Footfall is troublesome, because it springs up in cultivated fields after the crops are laid by, and then it comes up in stubble and in meadows and pastures. Late cultivation of corn fields, and mowing the stubble, meadows and pastures to keep seeds from forming, is the way to attack this weed. Judging from the way these weeds spring up, whenever conditions are favorable, there must be great stores of them in cultivated fields—showing the seeds are long-lived. Pigweed quickly springs up in corn or potato fields, after cultivation has ceased. These seeds ripen from August 13 to November 1, so it will take vigorous measures to get rid of them. In fact, the only way to get rid of these weeds is to cut them down before seeds mature. If a crop of them is left to mature in corn fields, and then the seeds plowed under the coming season, you have stored away enough seeds to bother you for the next ten years.

Farm Management.

Economy is wealth. Extra and unnecessary expense is a millstone around the neck of many who otherwise would succeed. Discharge the unprofitable employee. Stop every leak of unnecessary expense. Money saved is money made. Money invested in improved machinery is economy. Money invested in the best seeds and appliances is economy. Time wasted, labor wasted, is extravagance.

A successful farmer says he does not have to inspect a farm to see whether it pays or not. "Just give me a chance to look into the barn. The condition things are kept in is all the go-by I want." The barn is a telltale on the careless or wasteful farmer. In fact, economy in farming begins at the barn in the proper handling of food, caring for the manure, care of tools and harness and the care given to the live stock stabled there. There is always a best way to do things, and the best way is generally the paying one.

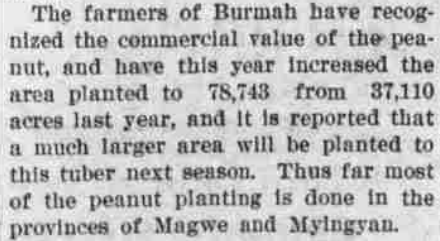
Money in Peanut Raising.

Texas farmers are getting 90 cents a bushel for peanuts, and with a yield of from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre are calling it "big money."

The acreage in peanuts for another year will be large, as this price will bring more than cotton at 10 cents per pound. The farmers of Burmah have recognized the commercial value of the peanut, and have this year increased the area planted to 78,743 from 37,110 acres last year, and it is reported that a much larger area will be planted to this tuber next season. Thus far most of the peanut planting is done in the provinces of Magwe and Myingyan.

Barn Door Prop.

I have a few large barn doors that are hung on hinges, and when I open them I have always had to get a stick



or something to keep them open; so I thought of this little thing. I took a 2x4 scantling and put a hinge on the end as shown in the cut. Then it is always with the door.—Exchange.

Sawdust and Soil.

Prof. W. S. Masey says sawdust from resinous pine decays slowly in the soil, and will sour the land when decayed. Even when used for bedding in stables the manure is not worth half as much as that with ordinary bedding. Look about the remains of sawdust accumulated about abandoned mill sites that are common in the piney woods, and you will see that it takes a long time for a vegetation to start where sawdust has been scattered.

BITS FOR BOOKWORMS

The Longfellow house at Portland, Me., has been closed for the winter with a registration of nearly 10,000 visitors this year.

Major General O. O. Howard will contribute a series of true stories on "Famous Indian Chiefs" to St. Nicholas during 1908.

The title of Jack London's book dealing with his experiences as a tramp will be "The Road" instead of "My Life in the Underworld," as previously announced.

Frederick Harrison's book entitled "The Philosophy of Common Sense" has just appeared. It seems to consist largely of critical essays dealing with the work of Spencer, Huxley, Leves, Balfour and other contemporaries of Mr. Harrison. "The Philosophy of Common Sense" supplements "The Creed of a Layman."

The press censor of the United States, working through the Postoffice Department, has barred from the mails Jugend, the German weekly renowned for its incomparable plain and colored illustrations, and the Hamburger Nachrichten, the Bismarckian weekly. In the second case the lottery laws protect the itching palm. It is not known whether the embargo is momentary or semipermanent.

In a suit for 10 per cent royalty on her work, "The New Metropolis," one Mrs. Zeisloft forced D. Appleton & Co. to admit that many copies of the book were sold as junk. The publishers very naturally decline to pay royalty on junk. But a heavy history must bring a fair sum bartered by the pound. Think of the gold mine in selling a German pedagogic polysyllabic treatise on mare's nests!

We learn that Miss May Sinclair, author of "The Helpmate," writes of Kate Douglas Wiggin's "New Chronicles of Rebecca." "The new Rebecca book is even better than the first one. Grown-up geniuses are hard to 'do,' but the child genius is only 'done' by the grace of God, and that has certainly been with Mrs. Wiggin in the writing of these stories." The grace of God is denied by many to the author of "The Helpmate." What, one wonders, does Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin think?

Mrs. Elinor Glyn's remarks that American men are dears, that they are polite, that they are not superficial and that in intelligence they are millions of miles ahead of the Englishman has been repeated back to England. Also her surmise that the source of American energy is the buckwheat cake. A London daily says in comment that the American editorial columns strike a "universal note of joy." "The American men are satisfied that Mrs. Glyn has wonderful insight." Mrs. Glyn is surely mistaken in the matter of buckwheat cakes. Far from being the source of energy, they are the great sedative and soporific. America eats buckwheat cakes on the Sabbath to stay its gnawing conscience for the rest of the week. As for the rest—American minds and manners—Mrs. Glyn has exquisite perception. Mrs. Glyn is profound. Mrs. Glyn is a genius.

The Paper Told the Tale.

A certain Greek adventurer some years ago undertook to palm off upon the public some false copies of the gospel manuscripts. Many learned men were deceived, but not Dr. Cox, librarian of the Bodleian library at Oxford. How he detected the fraud was related in his own words in the Spectator:

I never really opened the book, but I held it in my hand and took one page of it between my finger and thumb while I listened to the rascal's account of how he found this most interesting antiquity. At the end of three or four minutes I handed it back to him with the short comment, "Nineteenth century paper, my dear sir," and he took it away in a hurry and did not come again. Yes, I was pleased, but I have handled several ancient manuscripts in my time, and I know the feel of old paper.

Effect of Whistle on Rattlesnakes. "Should you ever encounter a rattlesnake and he shows fight just begin to whistle softly and the reptile will uncoil and lay with his eyes closed and body quivering," said a Tennessean. "On more than one occasion I have run across rattlesnakes and have always taken the fight out of them by whistling. The snake seems to become absolutely helpless when he hears a soft whistle and you make no attempt to spring upon him. This whistle appears to soothe his anger and robs him of fighting power. I saved my life on one occasion in this manner. Try it and you'll find that I tell the truth."—Nashville Tennessean.

A Good Point.

Prospective Purchaser—I like the looks of this automobile, but suppose I should run over some one and—
Salesman—The springs are all—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The longer we live, the more we become impressed with the fact that where you find one person able to do something fairly well, there are twenty who frivo, and believe their worthlessness is genius.

Everyone knows something he can't tell