

WOMEN AND FASHION

Bedroom Ventilation.

It goes without saying that the bedroom, according to Dr. Woods Hutchinson in the American Magazine, should be well ventilated, especially in view of the heavy storing of oxygen in the tissues which goes on during sleep. All windows should be open from the top, at least one, and better two or three inches, so that a gentle current of air can be felt blowing across the face. It is just as pure and as wholesome as day air. Night fogs and rain are only injurious in so far as they frighten you into shutting your windows. No air that ever blew outdoors is so dangerous or poisonous as that inside a bedroom with closed windows. The clothing should be as light as consistent with warmth, the mattress elastic but firm, the pillows as high as the breadth of the shoulders, so that it will keep the neck and head horizontal or slightly above when lying on the side. The good, hard common sense of humanity has solved all these problems, and the modern hair mattress or its equivalent, single pillow and blankets, or cheese-cloth-covered "comforts," which can be cleaned and aerated by turning the hose on it, can hardly be much improved on. Beyond these there is no virtue whatever in hard beds, flat or no pillows and cold bedrooms. The boggy feather bed, collector of the perspiration and diseases of successive generations; the bolster, the elderdown quilt, the hard saddle-like counterpane, both airtight, and the latter heavy as a board, have gone to the attic or the ash heap, where they belong, with the four-poster and its curtains, the nightcap and the warming pan.

Wrap Easily Made.



A dainty wrap to wear over a party dress is made like this sketch of brilliant blue cloth with a collar and scarf of black satin. The collar is decorated with a band of white lace and a band of silver braid. The scarf faces through silver cord rings and ends in silver tassels. The cut of this garment is simply a long rectangular piece of cloth with a circular opening for the neck.

American Girls.

The average American girl is blase almost before the English girl is ready to leave her school, says a writer in the American Word Magazine. The English girl never leaves her governess and home before she is eighteen, while at the same age the American girl has seen much of the world. Yet the American girl retains her vivacity and her interest in everything, and it is that one quality, I think, above all others, that wins for her the admiration of the English woman. The American woman never looks to her husband as master, while the English woman is taught to do so from her birth.

Remove Soot from Stove.

In burning soft coal the soot accumulates quickly in the lower part under the oven and prevents things from baking on the bottom. When I find that my oven is not hot enough and baking as it should on the bottom, I leave the damper up, open the soot door, and put in a newspaper or two and set fire to them. The draft caused by the burning of the paper blows the soot up the stove pipe. In a few minutes I have my oven in good baking order and things are not spoiled by the operation.



Peacock blue, slate gray and a rich mahogany brown are three favorite shades of the season.

Much of the ornateness of the new evening coats is in the lining, which usually has gold flet or gay galleons as a finish to the linings of white or delicate colors.

Coats and skirts in striped velveteens are being very much worn. Some of the newest tailor coats are being car-

ried out in velvet, plain or striped and trimmed with wide strappings of cloth, to match the cloth of the skirt with which they are worn.

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.

When the feathers on a hat have lost their "curl" through dampness or wet by rain, hold the hat, feathers down, over a heated radiator or near a stove, and the "curl" will return quickly.

A dull gown may often be transferred by just a touch of a different color. Thus bright yellow or dull pink will often change the whole appearance of a brown gown, while a little light blue or purple has a charming effect.

Simplicity is the keynote of the hour, and the only trimming permissible on these tailor-mades, besides the braids and soutaches, which are always in vogue, is the quaint embroidery, some of Egyptian design and coloring, which is seen in the waistcoat or appears in the collar and cuffs.

The prettiest afternoon and evening dresses seen this season are those of mousseline, trimmed with cloth. Banded at the bottom and trimmed lightly at the corsage, the effect is lovely. If lace be used, flet is the best, and the latter heavy as a board, have gone to the attic or the ash heap, where they belong, with the four-poster and its curtains, the nightcap and the warming pan.

Health and Beauty Hints.

When a cut will not heal, saturate a piece of absorbent cotton with coal oil and bind on.

Certain kinds of toothache can be relieved by painting the gums with a solution of one-half glycerin and one of cloves.

A weak solution of salt water snuffed up the nostrils will often break a cold that seems to have taken firm grip on you.

Sprains should be treated as quickly as possible with hot water, after which the part affected should be rubbed with liniment.

Heat applied locally for neuralgic pains is very soothing and effective. It is best to have a hot-water bag always in the house.

If your feet get very cold when you are out, instead of stamping them, as is the usual way, rise on the toes as many times as you can.

Be extremely careful when the grip is rampant, not to get the feet wet. More colds are taken through the feet and ankles than in any other way.

Physicians declare that women are doing themselves serious injury in their efforts to get thin. Exercise is all right, but exercise so violent that it leaves a woman tired out is not to be advised, any more than is too little food taken in the interest of slenderness.



Twelve women in England can write M. F. H. after their names, which fifteen years ago was an unheard-of honor.

The only woman maker of violins in the world, as far as known, is a young Hungarian girl living in Denver, Colo. Her instruments are noted for their fine tone.

Among those whose private fortunes are said to exceed \$20,000,000 there are three women, Bertha Krupp of Germany, Mrs. Hetty Green and Mrs. Anna Weightman Walker of the United States.

Miss Mira L. Dock, who is one of the vice presidents of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, has the unique honor of being the only woman on the forestry commission of Pennsylvania.

The capped and kerchief grandmother is a thing of the past and in her place have come spirited young women of 89 who can ride to hounds with sweet 16. Mrs. Annette Wilber, of Maryville, Ohio, in her 80th year, has become an enthusiastic member of a recently formed riding club of that city.

The woman who needs prodding to keep up physical exercises would perhaps do better if they knew it is a fad for queens. Queen Alexandra rides an automatic horse, the zarina has an artificial rowing machine, Queen Helene of Greece climbs imaginary mountains in her gymnasium and Marie of Roumania has a stationary bicycle on which she can pedal miles indoors.

High Stakes at Bridge.

It is a fact that many women in society have found themselves in serious difficulties because of their losses at the gaming table. There is no more persistent bridge player than

the women whose ill luck becomes a joke to the members of her social circle. One of the stories is that of a certain young matron who risked a magnificent set of Russian sables, a Christmas gift from her husband, on a rubber at bridge and won. This same young woman lost in a few months the income from her father's estate for a year, and she still is playing the game with the same feverish recklessness. But this is only one instance out of many. The few women who do win, however, are able to indulge their tastes for extravagance to the full, and that is the way the money goes in the end.



Use your blouse pattern, cut the front in one piece, cutting a V in the front; into this fit a dickey, face the V, put on a sailor collar, run a drawstring through, no button to sew on nor buttonholes to make. The blouse slips on over the head and is tied; will be suitable for boy or girl, and will look neat.

In making buttonholes, if the goods is loose, as serge, broadcloth and for velvet, place goods under presser foot. Commence at the back point, run forward carefully to front point, turn, take two stitches, turn, run along the other side, turn, two stitches, turn, and so on, leaving space in the center for cutting. Then buttonhole stitch as usual.

In making underwear for the small folks out of old underclothes or other old material it requires a great amount of time to work the buttonholes, and the old material does not wear long. To avoid this take a stout piece of muslin four inches wide for bands. This makes bands wide enough when the buttonholes are worked at the top to have plenty of cloth below to rip from an old garment and place upon a new one. One pair of bands will outwear three pairs of drawers thus made.

Beautifying the Hall.

In some of the American basement houses the drawing-room stairway makes a graceful sweep up from the first floor reception and dining-room suites. Being so conspicuously visible at all functions to the guests invited, the side wall of this stairway, in one instance, has been treated with a series of Venetian mirrors of various shapes and dimensions, hung on the wall after the fashion of pictures. This had a wonderful effect in widening the first floor space and in repeating all the details of furniture placed in the lower suite of rooms, from front door to dining-room in the rear.

Biting the Nails.

This is a habit that should be immediately corrected in children, because it permanently deforms the nails. Dipping the finger ends in some bitter tincture will generally prevent children from putting them in their mouth. If this fails, each finger should be encased in a stall until the propensity is eradicated.

Morning Dress.



This morning dress of striped blue and white silk is made with shirt-waist. The jabot and skirt flounces of coarse white net are edged with silk.

As to Engagements.

When an engagement takes place the relations of the happy man should immediately express a wish to be introduced to his fiancée, if they are strangers to her, in order that they may welcome her as a future member of their family. If they live in the immediate neighborhood, they call upon her and her parents; if at a distance, they invite her to pay them a visit, when her lover accompanies her and introduces her to his family.

HAVE BOUGHT ALDEN HOUSE

Decendants of John and Priscilla Are Owners of Old Homestead. The Alden kindred of America, which comprise descendants of John and Priscilla Mullins Alden of Duxbury, who are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, have at last obtained possession of the old Alden homestead here, says a Duxbury (Mass.) dispatch in the Philadelphia Record. The house has nine rooms and a number of acres of land about it. It is near the railroad station. During the 254 years of existence of this property it has always been occupied, with one exception, by a person named Alden.

The old homestead, according to the story generally told to visitors in Duxbury, was not built by John the Pilgrim. A site east of the present house is pointed out as having been the place where John and Priscilla dwelt, and it is commonly stated that the house built by John's own hand was destroyed by fire, and the exact spot is pointed out. John W. Alden, the tenth in a direct line of Johns from the pilgrim forefather, and now occupant of the old homestead, says this story is not correct. He declares that John and Priscilla occupied a house of which the ell on the present house was a part, and that timbers from the first house are now in existence in the present house.

The ell, which is a story and a half high, is undoubtedly older than the main house, which is two and a half stories, and has all the marks which distinguished the old-time Plymouth houses. There are the small diamond-paned windows; there are the beams, running across the low ceiling and throughout the house; there are the old-fashioned latches on the doors, the step-up or step-down between connecting rooms, the large square chimney, and many other old-fashioned and quaint characteristics.

The tiny "set-in" cupboards, in all the rooms, are things to make the modern dweller full of envy! The low ceilings make even a short person reach to see if it is possible to touch them.

A tiny bedroom on the ground floor is shown to visitors as the room in which Priscilla died, and it is commonly believed that John, too, died in the present house. The Alden story is that the house was built by Jonathan, the son of John and Priscilla.

"NEFARIOUS SCOUNDRELS."

Lawbreakers are frequently denounced, and rewards are offered for the apprehension of especially troublesome or dangerous offenders, in the newspapers of to-day; but it is not the custom to mix denunciation with advertisement after the fashion of our ancestors. With them, righteous wrath would not be denied the comfort of epithets, even in purely business communication. No modern advertising column is likely to contain an advertisement as vigorous in its language as one published in an old Newburyport Herald of just a century ago, threatening with "public exposure"—no mention is made of prosecution—if he should repeat his raids, the "Nefarious Scoundrel, void of either manners or breeding," who had stolen apples from a certain orchard.

Whether or not the remainder of the crop was spared, it is impossible not to feel that the satisfaction of seeing "Nefarious Scoundrel" in good black print must have proved eminently soothing to the spirit of the peppery old gentleman who penned the advertisement.

The disproportion between the language and the offense reminds one of that trial, in another old colonial town, at which a pompous judge had discoursed so eloquently on the offended majesty of the law and the wickedness of lawbreakers in general, that the plaintiff, who was simple-minded, began to fear the special larceny in question would be lost sight of. "Don't ye hang him, judge!" he broke in. "No, don't ye hang him! Maybe he deserves it, for gosh' agin the Law and the Prophets, but I don't want he should forget he stole my three biggest pumpkins! I want he should set sorrowin' in jail, and remember what bring him there. Try and forgive him his other villainies, Judge, and jest you jail him for them pumpkins!"

The Moslem Faith.

Myths of the most bewildering kind spring up and flourish and often bear a ripe harvest in the minds of ignorant Mohammedan populations during times of crisis. A saint or two can work wonders among them at the psychological moment, and saints of the most truculent type are as common in Morocco as blackberries are in England. These people have no ideas of evidence or of probability. Though they lie freely themselves, their credulity in the word of a holy man is boundless.—London Times.

Receptive Mood.

The dark horse was inclined to be noncommittal.

"I'm not asking anything of anybody," he said, "but only a fool horse would kick a bucket of oats over."

Thereupon his followers announced him as in the light to win.—Punch.

Filler

Huge Nest of the Mound Bird. The Australian mound bird builds the biggest nest in the world. It sometimes makes mounds 150 feet in circumference, in which it buries its eggs five feet deep.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Frozen Milk.

Whenever milk is scarce in the cities somebody comes forward and suggests that it be shipped from distant points in a frozen condition.

This idea has been frequently suggested during the past years, but it does not seem to be coming into practical use. The latest suggestion is that the fresh milk should be frozen by submerging the sealed cans in brine chilled far below the melting point of ice. The milk would not only be frozen, but would be cooled still further to a hard, dry ice, which, it is claimed, would remain in the solid form after removal for a day or two before the entire mass would rise to a melting point, the keeping qualities being much superior to that of milk which is merely frozen at common temperature.

The operating plan would be to establish a freezing plant at the creameries and milk stations, the frozen product to be shipped in ordinary cans, thus doing away with the present high cost of refrigerating cars.

It is claimed that frozen milk kept over a month in a refrigerator room showed no change in taste on thawing, and that the cream remained evenly mixed throughout the solid mass, not rising, as it would when milk is merely kept liquid at low temperature. Milk for freezing would need to be in fresh, clean condition when frozen, else its keeping period would be very short after melting. If this plan ever comes into favor, it would greatly increase the competition in the business of supplying milk in the great cities.

Shipping Coops.

For shipping live poultry to market the following sizes of coops are most generally used in the West: Coops should be 48 inches long, 30 inches wide, 12 inches high for chickens and ducks, and 15 inches high for turkeys and geese. Use lumber as follows: Two by two for corner posts, or 1x2 will answer. If you cannot get them, get 1x4 and rip them in two. Cut six pieces 30 inches long and nine pieces 12 or 15 inches long for each coop. Nail the short pieces one at each end and one in the center of the long ones, using ten-penny wrought nails. Make three of these frames, one for each end and center. For the bottom use half-inch boards or lath, make the bottom tight, using six-penny nails. Use 1/2x2-inch strips of lath for sides, ends and top, put them 1 1/2 inches apart; the width of lath is about right. Leave two laths loose on top in center, or make a door of them to open, in order to put poultry in and take it out. Now nail a lath around the coops, each end and the center, outside, the three frames made first. This will keep the lath from coming off and make the coops stronger. For broilers the coops can be made 10 inches high and 24 inches wide. This will make a good, strong, light coop.—P. H. Sprague.

Winter Forage.

The question of winter forage and pasturage is one of the greatest importance in the Southern States, and Carleton R. Ball, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, was sent by the Department of Agriculture early in the year to make an investigation in several of the Gulf States. In his report Mr. Ball says, amongst other things: "The production of Southern hay has been a question long under discussion. The amount produced and the yield per acre have both increased steadily and encouragingly during the last few years. On every hand it is admitted that it is both possible and necessary to raise all that is needed for home consumption. Alfalfa, Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, crabgrass and cowpeas furnish an abundance of hay of the very best quality. This hay can be produced much more cheaply than an equal quality can be shipped in from Northern and Western States. With better transportation facilities and an increasing demand, the production will become more and more profitable. At the same time, with hay raised on the home plantations, and hence cheaply and readily available, larger quantities are being used in feeding the plantation stock.

Regular Feeding and Variety.

Two things are essential to the thrift of animals—a variety in their food and regularity in its receipt. One article of food cannot supply all the necessary sustenance, because it may lack some of the essential elements, and is almost sure to have some insufficient quantities. Animals do not thrive as well when fed irregularly as when they get their food at certain seasons. The more regular the food is supplied the better the results.

Repairing Leaky Roofs.

Take coal tar and sift coal ashes in, until the thickness of stiff mortar. Plaster it around leaks. If used on slate roofs the snow and rain cannot blow in. This cement will harden like a stone and is apparently as indestructible. It answers admirably for paper rooms and if properly put on it seems to be there forever.

Farm Notes.

The crusade against tuberculosis in cattle may ultimately lead to colder stables and blankets on the cattle. Feed floors for hogs save feed, keep the animals healthier and make it possible to keep the quarters cleaner.



A SHELTERED HOME.

gardens, driveways, lawns and shrubbery should be completed in all their details. Indeed for best results it is well that most of this work be done gradually though having all the time a fixed plan in view. Land is not so valuable that an acre or two cannot be devoted to artificial adornment.

It is the rule of life to provide first for necessities, then for comforts and finally for pleasures. Most of our country is too new to permit of much attention being given to landscape gardening. The efforts of the people have been directed to the acquiring of lands and buildings. The illustrations given herewith are intended to offer suggestions for improving the appearance of the farm home without any considerable expense. The first shows a farm home well sheltered by surrounding trees. The space immediately around the house is clear to allow of circulation of the air. The view from the front of the house is unobstructed. The second is an example of what may be done in planning the home grounds—



WELL PLANNED GROUNDS.

not a model to be followed in detail, but embodying some general principles that may be adopted.

Straight lines and square plots so desirable in the laying out of fields are not the most desirable for the home grounds. Curved lines especially for the driveways take away the stiffness and add naturalness to the scene. In the illustration the double driveway in front makes too complicated a plan for the ordinary farm. A variety of trees and shrubs should be used around the house without having them too close to allow free circulation of the air and a view of the roadway in front.—Monreal Star.

Hibernation of Boll Weevils.

It has been often noticed that in a wooded country boll weevils appear first in spring along the borders of fields next to the woods and gradually work inward from the edges, so that it seems probable that in a wooded country most of them hibernate in woodland. Around outbuildings and barns also are found favorable places, as there are always more or less rubbish and protection in such situations. In 1903 more than five times as many weevils were found in a piece of cotton near the Texas State College barn, where cotton had been grown the previous year, than were found in any other locality in that neighborhood. It is also noticeable that weevils are always more numerous near gins than at a distance from them. Unfortunately, where much rubbish and grass are present and where the soil remains loose and is not packed by rains, large numbers of the weevils winter in the cotton fields.

Farmer's Bath.

All farmers do not feel able to afford a bathroom and furnishings. But what class of people need an evening bath more than a farmer after a busy day in the dusty fields? A good bath at night should be a necessity that ought not to be neglected, and hands and hands should have a bath every night during hot months. But how? Well, get some empty oil barrels, knock out one end and let oil evaporate, and your bath barrel is ready. Fill barrels at noon (half or more) with water, let set in sun; at night put a gallon of hot water in each barrel and when darkness has fallen then take a bath, and with thin gauze undershirt and drawers they are ready for bed. Their sleep will be sweeter and the work lighter on the poor washerwoman.