

WOMEN AND FASHION

When a Girl Marries.

So many women find matrimony a little disappointing, and though many confess the fact, they rarely see that they may themselves be to blame.

When a girl is engaged she is always careful to look her best, that her lover may admire her. She often fails to do the same for her husband. This is a mistake; men like always to admire their wives and they will do so all the more when they see that other people admire them, too. The untidy, dowdy woman may have solid virtue, but one has to remember the fact as an excuse for her appearance, and the man who is mentally apologizing for his wife's shortcomings is in danger of finding some one else more attractive than she is.

Then it is a mistake of young wives to drop their old friends and expect their husbands to do the same. The married lovers may for a short time be intensely happy in each other's society, but sooner or later outside interests will be missed, and if happiness is to continue they must both mix with their fellows and take their share in the pleasures and the work of the world. Wider interest will not make either less fond of the other, and the woman who wants to keep her husband's love will never do so by tying him to her apron strings and expecting him to spend all the time he can spare from his business within the four walls of home.

A wife should not merge her individuality in her husband. An echo may be sweet, but it is always monotonous, so she should have her own ideas and opinions. She need not argue—that's fatal, but a little tact prevents the necessity.

Health and Beauty.

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

To prevent hair from falling out, rub the scalp well with olive oil two or three times a week.

Two-thirds hot water and one-third glycerin, well mixed, makes an excellent gargle for a sore throat.

Cloths wrung out of very hot water will relieve almost any pain and will act much more quickly than a plaster.

In escaping from a fire crawl along the floor. Smoke ascends and there is always a current of air along the floor.

Dousing alternately hot and cold water on the head after a shampoo will make the hair soft and glossy and prevent a cold.

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

Green figs form an excellent food. Dried figs contain nerve and muscle food and produce heat and waste, but they are considered bad for the liver.

The best all-round softener for the skin that chaps is almond meal. A box of this should be kept on the washstand and used instead of soap. If you do not like the sensation of the raw grain of the meal it can be put into small cheesecloth bags about four inches square.

Large Mushroom Hat of Black Satin.



The hat illustrated is a most attractive model both for day and evening wear. The model was a very large mushroom of plain lustrous black satin, the crown being a tan o'shanter, extending quite far out over the brim. It was encircled by sprays of green rose leaves, and on one side of the center front was a huge pink rose, with a bud or two and foliage. The hat is especially recommended to the home milliner, as it is not difficult to make, after the mushroom frame is neatly covered, and no trimming is required after the fine rose foliage.

Cultivate Happiness.

Every girl can do one thing well if she will only take the trouble to find what that thing is. There are great talents in reach, if one will only look, and these talents may be a comfort in dark hours that will make life better and happier, both for ourselves and those about us. It is the girl who does things that is attractive. This does not mean painting great pictures, or playing in grand opera, or writing the popular book, but it does mean cultivating the faculty of saying bright things, playing light, catchy airs, ac-

quiring the art of being sympathetic. The girl who puts her own griefs as much as possible aside—who takes a wholesome interest in life, who cultivates looking for the best in the people with whom she comes in contact—is happier herself and makes those about her happy.



Black silk hats are brightened with lace insertion, though always of the very finest variety.

Black hats for evening, trimmed with a mass of scarlet feathers, are the newest Paris wrinkle.

Among the prettiest motifs in neck dressing are tiny lace bows as long as the finger, pinned by a brooch to the base of the collar.

Don't worry of your fur hat, muff, coat and scarf don't match. The chic thing is to wear at least three different furs at one time.

There is a strong tendency to boned waists which follow the natural lines of the feminine figure, curving over the bust and tapering into belt set at normal position.

Toreador ties of green satin or silk are fashionable. They are very ample, quite filling up the front of the jacket, and it is a fad to have a belt of exactly the same shade of kid to match.

French beauties have adopted the jaunty three-cornered hat of felt, velvet or beaver, edged with galon and trimmed on the sides with a dashing airrette rising from a ribbon rosette. Posed smartly on the broadly waved

HINTS FOR PRETTY COIFFURES.



On the left the coronal plait is shown, a fashion always selected by the dignified girl. The maid in the center has her hair adorned with a white egret, which protrudes from a bow of gold ribbon. The girl at the right has the simple, but picturesque, ribbon band, which is always charming for young faces, if becoming.

hair, it has a most attractive appearance.

For full evening dress there is a tendency to eliminate the sleeves entirely, a mere fold of tulle or lace being made to serve, or a transparent drapery, more or less of the wing order. The elbow sleeve is still in evidence, but upon the newest model it does not take the puff form so often as it did. Instead, one finds the closely fitting sleeve or some form of the loose sleeve falling away from the arm.

To Keep Domestic.

Pay good wages and always be punctual in paying.

Be liberal in the matter of food, remembering that good work cannot be done on an empty stomach.

Never nag. When reproof is needed give it with firmness and without fear, but kindly.

Give praise whenever it is due. It is well to acknowledge good work and thus encourage good service.

Never allow yourself to get familiar nor in any way become involved in the family affairs of the domestics.

When things go wrong take time to investigate before reproving, and never scold or rebuke when angry.

Change of Collars.

Changing the collar of a blouse will give the whole thing character. Tightening the collar and boning it well is always necessary; adding lace bows, twists of narrow velvet ribbons and tiny buckles are all methods of resource which only depend upon whether they are becoming or not. Black velvet ribbon run through the lace of a blouse is often a smart touch for collar or sleeves. If extremely coarse lace is used in a blouse this may be frequently made unusual by having the center motifs of the lace worked in silk floss, in black, white or color.

To Clean Walls.

Burlaped or papered walls may be brushed with a new broom covered with a hood of cheesecloth, which must be removed and shaken when dusty. Bread crumbs and a pencil eraser will remove many ugly marks from wall paper. Magnesia often removes grease marks. A weak solution of borax and water will remove the greasy black

stains that mar delicate wood or paints. Use kerosene in the water when wiping varnished wood work. No difference how good a furniture polish you use, always rub off every particle of grease with dry cloths, or it will accumulate dust and the dust is more difficult to remove than the grease.

In the Home.

An open fire is certainly a happy feature in it.

Readable books and magazines lying around loose are one of the important things.

Chairs that can be sat upon are a more necessary essential than some housewives think.

In the living room there must be a softly shaded light placed low for reading and sewing.

Stilted "suits" of furniture are a good thing to avoid; also loud papers and highly colored pictures.

A carpet that can be walked on by the family is much better than one reserved for the sacred feet of strangers.

As to tobacco smoke and dust—well, there have been homes with them and places without them that utterly failed to be homes.

Cheerfulness and love and mutual accommodations as to tastes go farther to make a real home than overzealous spotlessness and everlasting oversight.

Hair Curling Lotion.

No preparation will make hair grow in curly. One may be able to make it wave by forming the new hairs into curls and dampening them so that they will dry into shape. This lotion may be of help to you: One ounce of gum arabic, one-half ounce of good moist sugar, three-quarters of a pint of pure hot water, two fluid ounces of alcohol, six grains of bichloride of mercury, six grains of salomoniac. The last two should be dissolved in the alcohol be-

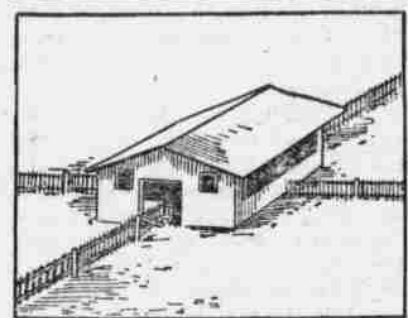
FARMERS CORNER

Good Sheep Barn a Poor One.

A good sheep barn is a poor one. This may seem to be absurd, but the facts support such a statement. There is no question but that many flocks are rendered unhealthy and therefore less productive by reason of too close housing. In few sections do sheep need more than a windbreak and rain shed. Some of our best shepherds have kept their flocks for decades with only such sheds as would prevent the flock being exposed to direct winds, rain and snow-storms.

The cut shows the type of sheep barn found on the farm of a successful shepherd, which might be copied with success. In this instance the sheep are kept upon forage crops grown in four adjacent lots. The flock may be turned into any lot at pleasure.

It is well to have this building equipped with a large ventilating window in the end near the gable or two small windows such as shown in the sketch. These, however, should be



SOILING SHEEP FOLD.

equipped with a sash that may be closed in severe weather.

Many farms where sheep are kept are equipped with a barn cellar in which the flock has been kept with varying success. The barn cellar is an excellent place for sheep if rightly arranged. There should be plenty of openings to the south, allowing sun to reach all parts of the stable so as to keep it thoroughly dry. Thorough drainage is essential.

There must be ventilation at the rear of the stable. A bad practice is to keep the sheep in stables on stable manure, says Farm and Home. The fermenting manure destroys the color and texture of wool. A hint which has been worth many dollars to me is to use only long straw, hay or weeds for bedding sheep. If short straw or sawdust is used it gets into the fleece and is an everlasting nuisance.

Profitable Cattle Feeding.

The Missouri Experiment Station at Columbia has issued a very elaborate and handsomely illustrated bulletin on the most successful methods of fattening cattle, by Dean H. J. Waters.

This bulletin summarizes the experience and conclusions of about 1,000 of the most experienced and successful cattle feeders of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, and contains also a summary of the results of a large number of tests with different kinds of feed, different ages of cattle, etc., conducted by the Experiment Station of Columbia.

It considers such practical questions as the most profitable age to fatten cattle, the proper weight, the best season of the year, the best method of preparing feed, the best of shelter, the market demands, the best sort of roughness, etc. It is illustrated with cuts of the different types of beef cattle, including excellent illustrations of the fat steer herd exhibited by the college this season at the Interstate Fair, Kansas City, the Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, the American Royal, Kansas City, and the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. These steers won nine championship prizes, seventeen first prizes, sixteen second prizes, seven third prizes and two fourth prizes. Every steer won at every show excepting one steer in one show.

Roots for Farm Animals.

If roots are stored in a pit in the field a high, dry place should be chosen. If the ground is clayey the roots should be placed on top of the ground. If it is gravelly and drainage is good a shallow pit about 5 feet wide and of necessary length may be shoveled out. The roots should be carefully placed in a gable shaped pile about 5 feet wide and as long as convenient. A thin layer of straw should then be laid over the pile and this covered with six or eight inches of earth. Another and thicker layer of straw and a final layer of earth will complete the work. Ventilators should be placed at intervals of ten or fifteen feet, which should be closed when sweating has ceased. The pit should not be opened on warm days in winter. A ditch for drainage should be cut around the pit. Roots stored in this way do not keep as well as when stored in a good cellar; therefore, they should be fed out as early as possible.—New York Cornell Experiment Station.

Apple Tree Canker.

Treatment recommended for canker of apple trees by one of the experiment stations is to paint the affected trunk with a combination of one part whale oil soap, three parts slacked lime and four gallons of water; thicken to right consistency with wood ashes or with Bordeaux mixture, thickening with lime until like whitewash.

Flax in the Northwest.

The second factor making for the new prosperity may be termed "the discovery of flax." For years there had been a few scattering flax fields, but it was only in the middle '90's that the Northwestern pioneer awoke to the discovery that linseed oil was of more truly golden hue, not only than the wheat field, but than any gold-bearing quartz California ever saw. And so the endless golden yellow of the fields in August and the tinkling bells in September or the flax field.

Those who have never heard the ringing of the flax bells have missed a truly wonderful sensation. The round seed pods, smaller than peas, which contain the seed, give a faint metallic sound which as one drives or walks through a field, setting thousands in motion, seems like myriads of infinitesimal bells tinkling so faintly as to be all but inaudible. Nor is the mere sight of a flax field in the mellow August soon to be forgotten. Imagine a 100-acre field, filled with flowers of a blue more delicate than violets. And of its profitable character one illustration will suffice. In June, 1900, Ole Jannsen bought 100 acres in the heart of the great flax belt for \$10 an acre on the crop payment plan. Ole "broke up" that fall and the next spring 135 acres and planted it in flax. In round numbers, he thrashed in the fall eighteen and one-half bushels to the acre; sold it for \$1.39½ a bushel, total, \$3,500; a little more than twice enough to pay for his land out of his first crop. Not only was the flax immensely profitable itself, but it removed from the country the stigma, "one-crop country."—World Today.

Buried Seed.

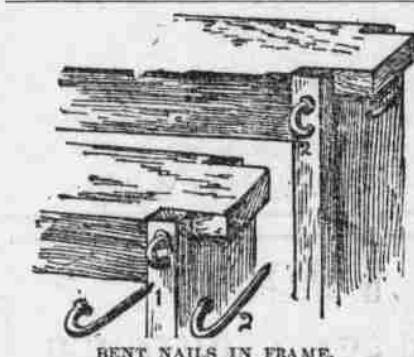
The Department of Agriculture has undertaken a series of experiments intended to answer, if possible, the old question, "How long can seeds remain buried in the soil and still retain their power of germination?"

Many extraordinary stories have been told of the prolongation of the vitality of seeds during many years, and even centuries, but very few actual experiments have hitherto been made.

Dr. Beal has reported that he has found seeds that responded to germination tests after having been buried twenty years. The seeds buried by the experts of the Agricultural Department at the Arlington farm last year were packed with dry clay in porous clay pots, covered with saucers and placed at various depths from 6 inches to 3¼ feet. There are 32 complete sets, in 3,584 pots, representing 100 species, 84 genera and 34 families. Tests are to be made at the end of one, two, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty years.

Five Frame Spacers.

The arrangement here shown, if properly adjusted, is excellent; but, says the Gleanings in Bee Culture, in the first place it is difficult to bend the nails, and, in the second place, it



BENT NAILS IN FRAME.

would be more difficult still to bend them all with exactly the same curve, for it would be important to have the bee spaces alike. In the third place, one would have to bore a hole in order to drive them into the frame for the reason that the hammer head would strike one side of the line of penetration of the wood, bending the nail over. Taking it all in all, the ordinary staple is much easier to insert and far cheaper.

Location of Beehives.

Beehives should never be faced toward the north. In a northern latitude a northern exposure in winter is almost sure to cause the loss of the colony, by the rigorous north winds blowing in at the entrance, and the confinement of the bees, caused by the entrances being shaded on mild, sunny days when the bees in the hives facing southward fly freely.

Size and Capacity in Cisterns.

In digging a round cistern, 8 feet in diameter and 17 feet deep, will hold 202 barrels of 31½ gallons. If 10 feet in diameter and 11 feet deep, it will hold 20 barrels.

Farm Notes.

Do not have the sheep pens too warm. The natural coat of the sheep makes it able to endure severe weather.

If the members of the poultry flock which seldom or never lay could be weeded out, the feed bills would be less and the egg profits more.

Change the hog pasture often. Have a small house built on skids so it can be dragged around to a new pasture as desired. If hogs are fed long in one place the grass is killed out.

One poultry raiser says he feeds poupy chickens whole corn that has been well soaked in kerosene, and bathes the swollen heads and eyes with a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and lard.

In the highly fertilized garden the aim is to keep crops coming on in as rapid succession as possible. Plan so as to have one variety ready to take the place of the crop which has been matured and harvested.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1437—Murder of James I. of Scotland.

1525—Imperialists defeated the French at battle of Pavia.

1544—Diet of Spire opened.

1547—Coronation of Edward VI., when only 10 years of age.

1587—Thomas Cavendish passed the Straits of Magellan.

1621—Miles Standish chosen captain of Plymouth colonies.

1749—Brussels taken by Marshal Saxe.

1770—William Scarborough, one of the builders of the Savannah, the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic, born in Belfast, S. C.

1777—Col. Neillson, with a party of American militia, defeated British troops under Major Stockton.... American Congress commissioned five major generals.

1778—Lord North's conciliatory bill presented in Parliament.

1780—New York ceded her rights in western lands to the United States.

1781—Congress appointed Robert Morris superintendent of finance.

1793—British flag raised over Corsica.

1797—Trinidad captured by the British under Sir Ralph Abercromby.... French and Austrians resumed hostilities in Italy.

1803—Ohio admitted to the Union.

1809—Drury Lane theater, London, destroyed by fire.

1810—Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolean patriot, shot by the French.

1813—British and Canadian soldiers captured Ogdensburg, N. Y.

1814—Henry Kirke Brown, who produced the first bronze statue ever executed in the United States, born at Leyden, Mass.

1834—United States concluded an indemnity treaty with Spain.

1838—City of Corinth, Greece, badly damaged by earthquake.

1862—"Thad" Lincoln, favorite son of the President, died at the White House.... Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States at Richmond.

1863—Arizona territory formed from New Mexico.

1864—Second Confederate Congress met at Richmond.

1866—President Johnson publicly denounced the reconstruction committee and declared Congress to be in rebellion against the government of the United States.

1867—Maximilian entered Queretaro.

1868—House of Representatives resolved to impeach President Johnson.

1874—Business section of Panama destroyed by fire.

1880—Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia.

1881—Orange Free State declared to be neutral territory.

1882—Charles Bradlaugh expelled from the British House of Commons.

1884—Gen. Gordon entered Khartoum.

1887—Congress passed a bill to retire the trade dollar.

1894—Capital of Honduras captured by the insurgents under Ortez.

1896—The Confederate States' museum dedicated at Richmond, Va.

1898—Court of inquiry began its investigation into the blowing up of the battleship Maine.



President O'Brien of the American Association has signed Gerald Hayes as umpire.

The Northern Baseball League has abandoned all idea of entering St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Jack Palmer of Newcastle, former champion of England, lasted four rounds before Tom Burns of America in a London fight.

E. C. Cowdin has leased the racing qualities of The Pippin and Counterpane to the Newcastle stable. Both are 2-year-old fillies.

The Lake Michigan Yachting Association has decided to start the annual Mackinac cruise of the Chicago Yacht Club on July 25.

The youngest and smallest ski rider who participated in the national tournament at Duluth was Carl Taleen, 11 years of age, of Ishpeming.

At the meeting of the biennial congress of the National Trotting Association the doors were opened to amateur racing under the association's rules.

The racing discussion in Kentucky has been ended for this season by granting licenses to four tracks—Churchill Downs and Douglass Park, Latonia and Louisville.

C. C. Wheeler of New York is building a motor boat for the purpose of defending the British international cup, which was won last year by the Dixie and has been challenged for by the British Motor Boat Club.