

A NAUGHTY KNOTHOLE

BREAKS UP NATURE CURE FOR FROLICHSOME FEMININES.

Back-to-Nature Movement of Topeka Woman Spoiled When Male Patients Discover Optical Office in the Partition.

Topeka, Kan.—It was only an innocent little knothole in a board, but it has probably wrecked the future hopes of a new society which was founded here. Mrs. Kathryn Boggs of this city started a back-to-nature movement, which includes sun baths and vegetable diet. A score of people had taken kindly to the plan and had enrolled in the movement.

Mrs. Boggs lives in a fine cottage on the edge of town, and has a large yard that she is using for her patients. She has a kind of outdoor hotel, where simple vegetable diet is partaken of by the twenty members. At the south edge of the yard is an enclosed plot of grass with a board fence, about ten feet high, surrounding it. The plot enclosed is about fifty by one hundred feet. Through the center lengthwise is a partition as high as the fence and made of boards, likewise. In the center of each partitioned space is a large pile of clean sand, fresh from the Kaw. In this the patients take their sun baths in the nude state. They roll in the grass, wallow in the sand and run and play, finishing with a shower bath and a rubdown.

But the knothole! Ah, the naughty knothole, spotted it all. Eight of these patients were men. They have taken the south side of the big corral. They have always seemed to enjoy the new plan immensely, frolicking like lambs or kittens and making the sand fly. But one morning they were still so very long that it attracted the attention of the ladies who happened to be taking a sun bath at the same hour. They listened and looked and wondered. Suddenly an eagle-eyed dame spied a knothole in the partition and on the other side of the knothole was an eye. A human eye, a man's eye. First a blue eye, then a gray one, then a brown one. The eye at the knothole was a regular chameleon sort of an optic. At this the squeals broke out right, some fainted, others less embarrassed ran to the dressing-room and then safely encased in bath-robos into the cottage.

When it was all over the men counseled among themselves what to do. They decided that to remain in their corral and act like nothing had happened was the best. So, after a half hour of failing attempts to have a good time, they bathed, dressed and went home. Mrs. Boggs has notified the gentlemen that operations will be suspended for a while and that hereafter the new thought movement may be for women only.

MORE OF CLASSICS WANTED

Head of Vassar Regrets College Tendency Away From Liberal Arts—Too Much Specialty.

Philadelphia.—It is a mistake to make the college do the work of the factory, the office and the shop and to relegate the liberal arts to the background. The craze for vocational training is a result of the impatience of Americans who wish to accomplish everything at once and who will not wait for things to take their own course.

Dr. James Taylor, president of Vassar college, who spoke at the College club, where a reception was given in honor of him and his wife, thus placed himself on record as opposed to the modern attempt to shove the classics and all branches of cultural training into an educational limbo, while room is made for trades, crafts and useful manual work, which has for its final object the earning of money.

"The mistake of vocational training," he said, "is that it fits a boy or a girl for only one occupation in life, for which he or she may take a dislike afterward. There can never be any certainty about the bent of a young person, and there are a thousand chances that the trade or profession he or she takes up will not be the one followed in later life."

"I know one man who devoted his early years to studying for the ministry and who ended his life as a manufacturer of gun wadding and cartridges. There is danger that vocational training may warp faculties that should have a broader range."

Farmer Sues Aviator.

Paris.—M. Huertebise, a farmer at Guyancourt, sued M. Esnault-Pelterie, the aviator, because the pilots of his aeroplanes landed on his property and caused damage to his fields.

On March 6, notably, Mr. Marie fell in a rye field and the aeroplane could not be gotten out without doing serious damages to the crop.

M. Quenel, the justice of the peace, sentenced M. Esnault-Pelterie to pay a fine of \$2 damages, the sum claimed by M. Huertebise.

SELECT EGGS FOR HATCHING

Those From Hen Fully Grown and Matured Will Naturally Give Most Satisfactory Results.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

You cannot raise good chickens from poor eggs. If you are satisfied with the mixed breeds, good, bad and indifferent, we can give you very little advice as to their management. If you propose to raise good chickens, fowls that will make a maximum of the greatest number of eggs, or produce the greatest pounds of meat, select your breed and then buy pure bred eggs. You can only get these by buying from breeders whose integrity is unquestioned and who are ready to guarantee that their eggs will produce birds true to type.

Insist upon having eggs from hens and not from young pullets. Eggs from a hen that is fully grown and matured will naturally produce more birds and stronger birds than eggs from pullets who are still in a state of growth.

Sometimes, it is true, that pullet eggs hatch out well, but they do not produce birds with the vigor and stamina that come from mature eggs. And you will find that the chicks from pullet eggs will be more subject to disease and more will die.

If you have a good breed and raise your own eggs, separate the best hens of your flock and select the best eggs from these. Never set an egg from a hen that is puny, or that has had a touch of disease at any time or that is in any way deformed, no matter how slightly.

DISEASES IN WATER TROUGHS

Drinking Places Along Roads for Horses Should Not Be Encouraged—A Better Method.

Use buckets. Drinking troughs for horses along a much-used road should not be encouraged. They are the means by which glanders and distemper are transmitted from one horse to another. Many a valuable horse has had to be killed because of this disease.

The cost of installing a water system would not be large in proportion to the benefit derived. There would have to be a windmill and a tank. If close to a city water-works system a small pipe line could be run along the road and a hydrant used to supply the water.

The drivers could carry collapsible buckets and water the horses from these. This method would eliminate all danger from disease, and the cost would be small.

Diversity of Crops.

Every farmer who starts to diversify his crops should adopt a minor rotation. In other words, build a fence around some small pieces of ground handy to his building, to be used in time as a hog pasture, a place for growing potatoes and perhaps for a special patch of seed corn. A pig that is fed grain all his life usually fails to pay expenses. One which is given the run of such a pasture until he is up to 150 pounds weight along with some grain feed will be produced very much more cheaply and economically.

Alfalfa may prove to be a practical hog pasture for this part of the state. If it does not you will be able to grow a good pasture by sowing a mixture of two pounds dwarf Essex rape, a bushel of barley, a bushel of field peas and a little millet seed per acre.

Turkey Hens Are Timid.

The turkey hen is always anxious to lay her eggs where no one will find them, and sometimes those that lay early in the spring will steal their nests in some out-of-the-way place, where the owner will not find them until the first eggs laid are destroyed by the cold. This emphasizes the importance of watching the hens closely, and locating the nests early. The eggs should be taken away after the hen has left the nest each day. Hard-boiled duck eggs, or even large hens' eggs, hard-boiled, should be put in their places to satisfy the layer.

It is not wise to go near these nests while the hens are on them, or to remove the eggs while the hens are in the vicinity. If they discover that the nests are found they are quite likely to steal others and abandon the first.

Growing Roots.

Experiment has shown that there is no great difference in cost of growing silage and growing roots. It has also been shown that roots are fully as good, if not better, than silage for milk production. If you think you cannot afford to put up a silo, or if the herd is too small to justify the expense, by all means grow a patch of roots for cow feed next winter. Grow them in the garden if there is room nowhere else on the farm. A few mangels, turnips or carrots for the cows should be grown on every farm. They are just as necessary for the barn bill-of-fare as potatoes are for the house menu.



AMONGST the heroes of the tale of fashion today the bolero stands writ large. It would seem we are determined to go from one extreme to the other, a policy not rare in the history of dress, and after granting universal suffrage to the very long coat we are

set now upon extending it to the very short one, to the coat, indeed, which is so short that it is scarcely a coat at all, reaching to the waist at most, and on occasion above it, writes Mrs. Aria in London Madame. Quite the prettiest and most popular method of making the bolero is in soft silk, terminating about three inches below the bust, with a little gathered frill headed with a silk or tinsel cord tied into a bow at one side with pendant tassels. This is an extremely attractive fashion and is rendered more attractive when a few buttons hold the bolero at the top, where a turn-down collar of fine lawn is fixed on to a little skirt, which appears below the bust to the waist, where it is held in by the cord. The sleeves of these little coats are cut in one and with the shoulder piece extended to within three or four inches of the wrist, and on a slim figure, made in pale blue or cerise over a white lawn dress, they well deserve the popularity they are destined to received.

Another and more severe form of the bolero is made of strips, double breasted and tight fitting and worn over a plain skirt. Such a one have I seen in blue and black striped material worn over a plain black skirt. Definitely Directorate was the suggestion of this, and it was crowned by one of the steeple hats in black with an erect plume of blue standing as an aggressive sentinel alongside of it.

Stripes Are Greatly Favored.

Stripes continue to be much in evidence, indeed, fine, dark blue or black serge with a narrow white line in it has a tremendous vogue; you may find it in every kind of shop from the most exclusive to the most approachable, and its price will vary from four guineas to fourteen guineas the suit. As a rule, costumes are only trimmed with the stripes set vertically or horizontally, horn buttons completing them, such little elaborations as velvet collars or lawn collars being admitted, but no others.

Stripes have extended their influence to millinery too, and black and white, red and white, and blue and black straw in lines are formed into draped turbans, the folds being held with a device of straw embroidered in beads. A small bunch of cherries on a black and white striped straw turban is very becoming when worn above a small round face, and a plain dark blue serge coat and skirt with facings to the collar of red linen embroidered in blue. There is a desire to re-establish red, but as yet we wear it very sparingly, suffering it as pipings or a collar or for the decoration of millinery, but no more.

But to return to the bolero. An eminently simple specimen which deserves to be chronicled is in finely ribbed black cloth, that sort of cloth which is dedicated to the evening clothes of man. The coat, which has square corners bearing patterns in black braid, opens to display a tight fitting waistcoat and turndown collar of shantung embroidered in white silk. The black skirt fits tightly with a corselet top, and the little necktie of black silk ribbon with long ends embroidered in red and blue supplies the only note of color in the scheme, which is completed by a black chip turban hat, the folds held beneath a flat rosette formed of white pansies.

The bolero also appears on dresses dedicated to more festive occasions, a worthy example being made of lace draped across the bust and held at one side with a pink rose. The skirt to this is of pale pink meteor crepe, with a deep flounce of lace transparently treated without fullness to decorate the hem, while round the waist is a narrow band of gold ribbon and a gold turban with a pink rose over the left eye is destined to complete this.

A Word for the Harem Skirt.

And talking of turbans the while I am thinking of harem skirts, if any plausible advocate could be accepted in their cause it would be the sight of Miss Lily Brayton in that new and wonderful play "Kismet," when she

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appears in the white and silver glories, which, destined to bedeck her for sacrifice, are privileged to adorn her for victory. Kismet, so it was written, but she really does look so delightful under the influence of these and the pink rose pantaloons in which she first appears, that it would be small wonder if a world of vain women did not fall to realizing the possible charms of the divided petticoat, and flattering themselves they could go and look likewise, commence most seriously to consider the case of the culotte. Shall we dare—after all?

In the art of combining colors we may well be inspired by Percy Anderson's artistic creed, and fashion today allows us full scope and the most adaptable materials. A modern dress of definite elegance has a petticoat of blue ninon, velled with mauve ninon, with yellow lace falling about the shoulders and pale pink ribbon round the waist holding in the folds of the lace a rose of silk of the same color. I say, advisedly the ribbon was round the waist, but the waist has gone up in the world, it rarely appears now where the ordinary leather belt of convention could encircle it.

Revival of Lace Trimming.

There is to be a great revival of lace trimming. I announce this being assured of its truth, and though we are not yet tired of the glittering joys of silver and diamonds we shall in the very near future return to our later love, lace, for beads had our first affections, and have been notably replaced upon their pedestal during the last two years. Novel trimmings are formed of small, round beads of wood gilt or bearing iridescent color, and these of Oriental origin look very



well traced on gold net, combinations of blue, green, red and gold being especially effective and by no means as gaudy as they sound, for the surface of the beads is quite subdued in tone. A very novel evening dress of green satin has a tunic of gold net bearing a broad hem worked in these green and gold and red beads and it achieved a great success lately, a dark head of the wearer being covered with a little cap of gold net with groups of these colored beads round the frilled edge terminating in a mixed tassel over one ear. The result was surprisingly pretty and pleasantly conspicuous. Fringes of these gold and colored wooden beads are also permitting the privilege of decorating the ends of little velvet neckties, and again I have seen them bordering with success long scarves of gold tinsel net.

Pale Blue Striped Voile.

The illustration shows a simply made frock of striped voile, in a pale shade of Wedgewood blue, the revers, sleeve facings, and belt being of satin in a darker shade. A chemisette and sleeves of white spot net are worn beneath the one piece Magyar blouse. The hat designed for wear with the costume is of the Tegal, in a pale Wedgewood shade, the brim faced with a two-inch wide band of the darker satin, with masses of small flowers in mixed pink and periwinkle shades covering the crown.

Are You Poorly?

If your digestive System is weak, the bowels clogged, the liver sluggish, you cannot wonder that you feel "half sick" all the time; but listen—

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is a good remedy for such ills as well as Malaria, Fever and Ague. Try it today.

Makes You Well Again

Have to Learn to Spell.

More than half of the young women at Wellesley college have been found deficient in ability to spell well. Six hundred students are to give up their Saturday afternoons as well as other recitation periods of the week to drills in orthography.

SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

This Woman Had to Insist Strongly, but it Paid

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—he said it was no good and wanted me to try something else, but knowing all about it I insisted and finally got it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me."

"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman if that medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANET KIL, 2963 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wouldn't Be a Preacher.

J. H. Libby, the cement contractor, was discussing the future of his little grandson, Harry Hoffman. "We haven't any parson in the family," he said. "I guess we'll just make a minister of Harry." "No, sir," the boy stoutly protested. "No preaching for me. I'm going to be a ball player!"—Cleveland Leader.

A Good Hair-Food

Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula, is a genuine hair-food. It feeds, nourishes, builds up, strengthens, invigorates. The hair grows more rapidly, keeps soft and smooth, and all dandruff disappears. Aid nature a little. Give your hair a good hair-food.

Does not change the color of the hair.

Formula with each bottle. Show it to your doctor. Ask him about it, then do as he says.

You need not hesitate about using this new Hair Vigor from any fear of its changing the color of your hair. The new Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents premature grayness, but does not change the color of the hair even to the slightest degree.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.