

## NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMINE TOPICS.

**A Bright Woman—Gen. Merritt's Fiancee—Changes in the Basque—The Women Owned the Hearses—Etc., Etc.**

#### A BRIGHT WOMAN.

Colorado College has called to its department of German Mrs. Abbie Fiske Eaton, and she has accepted the position. Mrs. Eaton was the wife of the late Professor Eaton, of Beloit College, and is a niece of President Fiske, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. She is the author of a number of German text books, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and has spent three years in study in Germany. She taught for three years in Oberlin College, and has been connected with the University of Chicago this year. The rapid growth of Colorado College has made a decided increase in its teaching force a necessity for next year.

#### CHILD'S GUMPE DRESS.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This dainty dress may be developed to be worn with a gumpe or as illustrated for a warm day or evening dress for a little girl. It is developed in gauzy white organdy with a yellow figure and is made over bright pink



silk trimmed with white lace with a double frill of embroidered brok muslin at the arm's eye. There is a fitted waist foundation to which the skirt is attached at the height of an ordinary yoke. The dress closes in the center back. The sleeve which is a pretty little puff is made over a lining and is trimmed to match the neck.

Four yards of 30-inch goods are required to make this dress for a child 6 years. No. 371 is cut in sizes from 4 to 10 years.

#### GEN. MERRITT'S FIANCEE.

Miss Laura Williams, whose engagement to General Wesley Merritt was recently so widely chronicled, summered at Little Bear's Neck, near Rye Beach, Mass., where her father owns a pretty cottage. Miss Williams is one of the prettiest, the most popular and the most widely known young women in Chicago. She is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton. She has received much attention here and abroad, especially in London, where she was the guest of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln when he was the representative of this country at the Court of St. James. She was presented at the Queen's drawing room with Miss Lincoln.

#### THE WOMEN OWNED THE HEARSE.

When the Woman's Improvement Society of Las Cruces, N. M., was organized four years ago, that town of three thousand inhabitants did not possess a hearse. The women bought one and let it for funerals at a moderate price. They have bought ground for a public park, fenced it and planted it with trees and shrubbery, and are now accumulating money to erect a town hall and library building. "Thus we expect to aid our husbands to improve our town, or probably, I should say, to do it for them," the president, Mrs. Mary S. McFie, is reported as saying. "The women raise funds for town government by giving entertainments, suppers and balls, and by furnishing refreshments for other entertainments." Mrs. McFie is one of the best-known and most public-spirited women in New Mexico. She was born in St. Louis, but moved to Las Cruces in 1884 with her husband, John R. McFie, who is now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory.—Woman's Journal.

#### CHANGES IN THE BASQUE.

A proof that the tight-fitting basque, so long cherished, is not always the best model, is shown by the successful adaptation of the bloused front to the figures of stout women. Properly managed, the bloused front has been most effective. One model gown which made its wearer seem to lose several inches in circumference was a hair striped black and white organdy over white silk. The stripes on the waist were slightly bias, running from left to right. The gown opened on the left side and bows of black ribbon, beginning at the shoulder concealed the opening. Similar bows ornamented the shoulders on the right side, and gave the fullness to the chest which has already been mentioned as a most desirable feature. The distinguishing mark of the gown, however, was the tucks. This bias, slightly bloused front was tucked from the neck nearly to the waist line. The tucks were nar-

row and terminated before the beginning of the blouse effect. The skirt was plain and snugly fitted over the hips. Around the bottom was a little ruffle, put on quite full. The sleeves were tucked from shoulder to wrist and fitted snugly, finishing with a little ruffle at the wrist and relieved by a cap of the organdy trimmed with lace.

#### "CELESTIAL" SHOES.

The Chinese woman's shoe is provided with a flat heel, which alone serves as a point of support for her entire body. The point of the foot does not touch the ground, and the women walk sometimes like club-footed persons. They are not very steady upon their feet, and when they become aged have to use a cane. They walk with their arms slightly extended and performing the office of a balance pole; and with the pelvis thrown back and the breast slightly forward, they seem to be trying to preserve the centre of gravity. When their heels are close together the slightest push may upset them.

A foot is so much the more appreciated in proportion as it is smaller. The Chinese woman is very modest when it is a question of her feet. A traveler says he has several times attended mandarins' wives who were afflicted with foot troubles, and who consented only with great hesitation and blushing to allow themselves to be examined, and even then they so arranged themselves as to expose only the ailing part.

It may not be generally known that all Chinese women do not have deformed feet. This mutilation is more frequent in the South than in the North, and in cities than in rural districts.—New York Herald.

#### THE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

A northern woman, writing to the Springfield, Mass., Republican, from Georgia, says that a young girl of the south is almost universally pretty. She has a clear skin, the round cheek and springing step of health. Her eyes express a girlish pleasure in life and soft consciousness of her own charms. Her mother, very likely, belongs to a number of clubs, and is knocking at the door of the legislature in behalf of the higher education of women, but she herself is often content to finish school as soon as possible, to marry young, and then in her turn to write club papers. The intellectual woman, it is stated, is nowhere more of a force than in the south. The war stimulated a spirit of large helpfulness that is finding expression in practical ways all over the south to-day. The genius for saying pleasant things is born in the southern woman. The ways and means by which they have been compelled to earn a living would make an interesting chapter. One clever woman makes a good income by shopping for her friends at a distance. Another supports herself and several children by making biscuits; another dresses dolls, and finds an absorbing interest in her work. The wife of the present governor of Georgia developed extraordinary executive ability in managing the campaign of her husband, and it is claimed that he owes his election to her.

#### LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This shirt waist is developed in cream colored silk with a heavy cord of bright pink running horizontally. The waist is simple in construction, consisting of a yoke extending toward the front according to the latest fashion and being straight in the back. The back of the body portion is gathered and stitched to the yoke, the fullness being drawn snugly down at the bottom of the waist and stitched to a stay underneath. The fronts and



backs are joined to each other at the shoulder and by under arm pieces. The fullness of the fronts is gathered at the neck and stitched into the neck band. A detachable standing collar is provided for. The sleeves are the regular one-seamed sort gathered at the arm's eye and wrist which is finished with a neat cuff and sleeve lap. Three and one-fourth yards 36 inches wide are required to make this waist for a lady of medium size. No. 367 is cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

#### A WONDERFUL PIECE OF EMBROIDERY.

A wonderful lace scarf made in Bruges for the Empress of Russia is said to be one of the most exquisite pieces of embroidery ever executed. The painter, Felix Aubert, to whom was entrusted the delicate task of drawing in water colors the pattern which runs along the fine lace stitches, said they could not find among the young working girls of Bayeux any one able to do the fairy-like embroidery. They had to go from cottage to cottage in the country round about and into the homes of the aged poor

to gather the ten pairs of hands necessary to accomplish the task. Ten old women were finally found, and they worked from early morning till dusk for weeks. One old embroiderer fell ill before the work was quite finished, but insisted upon being carried to the workroom, where she finished the delicately shaded narcissus upon which she had been working. She was taken home and died the same evening that the scarf was sent off to Russia.

The fairy lace work of art is so light that it could be carried by two butterflies. It is three yards long and one yard wide. The edge is encircled by a pattern of narcissus in delicate tints. From two corners start the stems of a rose tree bearing the pink roses of France and the yellow roses of Russia. A shower of tiny fleur-de-lis covers the centre, the flowerets placed far apart so as to leave very light the part of the scarf to be worn round the neck. On the two remaining corners are woven in golden threads the Imperial crown, surmounting the initials of the young and beautiful Alexandrovna Fedrovna.

#### THE TRANSFORMATION OF ANNA GOULD.

American tourists who caught passing glimpses of the Comtesse de Castellane in Paris have come back with wonderful stories. The little dark-haired, plain-featured Anna Gould is now a dashing, chic, French matron, with burnished tresses of beautiful Tinted red and a complexion that is like the velvet bloom of the white honeysuckle. How did it all come about? What brought the change?

But those who know are whispering, Count Boni, they say, is responsible. While Anna's millions were pleasing, Anna's plain little face was not. He set to work. A dash of a certain wonderful "regenerator," and lo! the brown hair was no longer brown, but red. A French cosmetic or two, and a bluish-rose skin made Anna a beauty. The sinister heavy eyebrows were remodeled, and that, too, helped along the transformation. The angles and hollows of the undeveloped figure were next done away with, and then—then Anna put herself to acquiring the little turns and gracioux bends that bespeak the "grande dame." To-day the Anna Gould of ungainly figure and unstately carriage has the tournure of a princess. What nature has not given her the cosmetic art has acquired. And the tourists marvel and shake their heads, and wonder what her poor departed father would say could he but look upon her.—Chicago Times-Herald.

#### FASHION NOTES.

Chamois or wash leather gloves in a delicate biscuit tint are sold now.

Mixed Scotch woolen goods for this season's wear are in the market. Combined with pretty plaids they are very attractive.

A serviceable looking sash pin takes the form of a stout gold wire safety pin, on which is mounted a golden horse shoe.

Narrow jeweled bands will find a new field of usefulness in belting in the close fitting coat bodices of satin that appear for Autumn.

Waists trimmed with ribbon velvet are pretty with steel buttons at regular intervals on the velvet. Expensive waists have a yoke of contrasting color.

Card cases, belts, chateleine bags, and pocketbooks of carved Mexican leather are the things to wear with gowns of thick wash materials. They are stylish and durable.

Fashions for dressing the hair have undergone but little change within the past few years, merely modifications to adapt them to individual use being tolerated. Just now the fancy is for high Spanish coiffures with combs set in jewels.

Wool crepe-de-chine is a new material and will be much used for autumn gowns. It has a charming air of coolness, but at the same time is warm enough to replace thin goods during the first crisp days. One of the most striking features of this new goods is that it does not wrinkle and drapes gracefully.

Among the new silks are attractive materials and brocades of remarkable and most varied weaving. Some of them have a soft finish, others are crisp and stately. A new weave has branching flowers and designs brocaded in exquisite hand-painted effects on grounds of pea de suede, a closely twilled silk without the bright luster of satin.

#### Hunting the Woodchuck.

In southern Pennsylvania, where the woodchuck is unpleasantly abundant, farmers have adopted a novel method of killing the wily animal, and come about as near abating the nuisance as anything can. Bottles are filled with powder, long fuses being inserted in the corks. The bottles are pushed as far as possible into the woodchuck burrows and then the mouth of the burrow is closed and tightly tamped with dirt. The fuse is ignited and the explosion that follows is severe enough to kill every woodchuck in the burrow. Unscrupulous farmers often think they can see an easy way of getting rid of woodchucks by closing up the burrows by filling dirt and stones in the opening. This is labor entirely lost, for the woodchuck finds himself thus made a prisoner in his home at once starts in and digs a way out to liberty, either through the obstructed opening or in another direction.—New York Sun.

The population of Palestine is increasing rapidly. Ten years ago there were only 15,000 residents in Jaffa; to-day there are nearly 60,000.

## FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

**Barley Rakings—Concentrated Feed Stuffs—Overfeeding—Utilizing Waste Products—Etc., Etc.**

#### BARLEY RAKINGS.

No kind of stock except poultry will eat barley rakings. The head is bearded and repels most animals whenever they try to eat it. The most profitable use of barley rakings is to feed to hens. But the grain may be thrashed out, and when ground, it is good feed for any kind of farm stock.

#### CONCENTRATED FEED STUFFS.

Any feed stuff is valuable as a source of nourishment only so far as its various parts can be digested and assimilated. The concentrated feeds are much more digestible than the coarse feeds. For instance, of every 100 pounds of timothy hay only forty-eight and one-half pounds are digestible; but of 100 pounds of cottonseed meal sixty-five and one-third pounds are digestible. Most of the home-grown coarse feeds are high in carbohydrates, low in protein, and comparatively indigestible. Nearly all of the concentrated feeds are very digestible, and a large number are high in protein and low to medium in carbohydrates. The concentrated feeds are fed with the home-grown coarse feeds, therefore, first, to increase the amount of the digestible matter, and second, to increase the amount of protein in the daily ration.—Bulletin Massachusetts Experiment Station.

#### OVERFEEDING.

If you have a hen to die suddenly, or your flock quits laying, you are at once told that you are overfeeding. That you should discontinue this and that, and feed some other diets.

Now, as a matter of fact, strictly speaking, there is no such thing as overfeeding poultry. It is not how much you feed that injures the hen, but what you feed.

A poorly-fed hen is a poor egg producer. It is food that makes hens lay, and if fed properly too much cannot be given. We are told that a very fat hen will not lay, which is most certainly true, but a hen fed as she should be will not get fat.

Hens should be gradually supplied with food during the day, so that when night comes their hunger is entirely appeased. No matter what you feed, make them work for it and eat it slowly. Make them scratch for all grain and keep them busy from morning till night, and you will find that there will be no overfed hens in your flock.

#### CARE OF MILK.

During the early fall months milk requires careful handling to keep it in the best condition, and the almost universal practice of shutting up the milk house tightly, thus closing all avenues of ventilation, seriously impairs the quality of milk. Milk designed for the creamery requires a free circulation of air, and if this can be given practically in open air it will be all the better for it. Aeration is an essential now as in mid-summer, for it is the retention of heat by the milk and not the high temperature of the weather which so quickly impairs its quality. It is also important at this season that the morning's milk should be kept separate from the night's supply. If mixed it invariably causes mischief. As a rule the same good care necessary for the preservation of milk during the summer should be given the year round. While it seems like a waste of labor to give milk such attention in cool weather, it will be all the better for it, and this good care is especially necessary during the trying weather of early autumn, when the days are likely to be quite warm and nights cool.

Utilizing Waste Products. After harvest there are numberless articles of produce about the farm for which there seems to be no good use and consequently they go to waste. For instance, in the vegetable garden there are small green tomatoes, cucumbers, small muskmelons, onions, etc., not enough to take to market, perhaps, or possibly not quite up to the market grade. All these things will make good pickles for home use during the winter if saved, cleaned and put into brine as they are gathered and taken out and put into vinegar when wanted for use. Then there are orchard fruits more or less of which annually go to waste, but which ought to be preserved or dried for family use.

In the vegetable garden, again, there is more or less of green stuff which it will pay to carefully store for winter feeding of stock and poultry when it will bring a return much beyond its present value. Then there is the general result from clearing up which has no salable value, but which will form a portion of a compost heap and can be returned to the land in a year or two at most in the form of a valuable fertilizer. These waste products of the farm will often mark the line between profit and loss, and are well worth considering when fertilizing even by successful farmers.

#### MODEL FARMS AT STATIONS.

What possible objections can there be to the formation at every experiment station in the country of a model farm, run on correct principles, to show to farmers an economical and successful plan of farm management? Of course, an experiment farm cannot, in the nature of things, be a model farm. But where land is sufficient for the purpose, a real farmer in connection with the station could make an object-lesson that would be of greater value

than a hundred bulletins to the farmers working with the same crops. We do not mean a farm kept up in the finest style regardless of expense, but a farm run on correct principles for profit. If the farm was kept going merely by a lavish use of station funds, it would be of no value. To be really valuable as an object-lesson it must be not only self-supporting, but profitable, and its books should be ever open to the inspection of the farmer. Proper application of principles before the eyes of the people will do far more than lecturer and bulletin.

If the model farm became a burden on the funds of the station, it would lose all its value as an object-lesson. The great difficulty with the fine farms in all parts of the country that are owned by rich men is that no matter how well they are managed the public does not see the books, and the farmers around conclude, and at times very properly, that the crops cost the owner more than they are worth on the market, but "illustration plates," such as are scattered over France by the Government, could well be modified to suit our conditions. The great difficulty would be that so few stations possess farmers on their staff that the reports of the Department at Washington note that such and such a station is "burdened with a large farm." When will the time come when the note may be "the station farm contributes largely to the support of the experimental work?" In what way can the stations better prove to the farmers that good farming will pay?—Practical Farmer.

#### CARE OF CORN.

Cultivation should begin before corn is planted, but most corn being planted at this time necessitates a different method. The right cultivation at the right time is what insures a full corn crop, and that is what every farmer should have this fall. When the corn is from two to four inches tall, deep cultivation close to the hill is impossible, although that is just the time when the space between the rows should be "dug up."

Keeping the space between rows mellow when the corn is below knee-high gives a chance for the main roots as they shoot out from that time on to make rapid progress in their search for plant-food. As the corn plant receives a large percentage of its growth from the soil, it is important that we do everything in our power to hurry it along in its development. If we were to cultivate the first shallow, then deep, we would be doing a greater injury than we would to neglect cultivating at all.

Long before we are aware of it the corn plant has sent roots way out under where the teeth of the cultivator run, and if we do the work right we must gradually work the cultivator teeth to the surface, so the last time over they won't run over an inch deep. This gives an opportunity for the long roots to send out small fibrous ones that are continually branching out and penetrating the surface after moisture and plant food.

It is easily seen that to make a practice of going through the corn after harvest with a one-horse double shovel plow cannot help but destroy these small roots, which retard the development of the stalk, besides shortening the ear, as well as the kernels. Not that it is not practical to keep up the cultivation of the soil, for it is necessary if one expects a good crop of a good quality, but use judgment in all things, and when you do a piece of work study the logic of it so that you may understand why you are doing it and follow the most approved methods.—Agricultural Epitome.

#### WHEN AND WHAT TO FEED.

Birds in their wild state get their food slowly and a little at a time. It is well that fowls get their food the same way. It is not a good plan to have food before them all the time; so, excepting soft food, which may be given in troughs, it is best to scatter their grain rations among straw, leaves or in light soil, and place their animal or green food ration where they can pick at them and gather what they want at leisure and with exercise. The V-shaped trough made of six-inch fencing is all the utensil we consider necessary to feed from; if of dressed lumber it can be more readily kept clean.

As to when to feed, breeders differ. Some claim that adult fowls should be fed three times daily; others hold that twice a day is enough. Both classes admit that the last feed should be just before roosting time. Young chickens ought to be fed at intervals of two hours at first. The period between feedings may be lengthened till they are three months old, when three times are enough, and if twice is enough for adults, it is about time to break the "chicks" to that course, too. If fed three times there is more danger of overfeeding than when fed twice, especially if on the range; and overfeeding is really more disastrous than underfeeding, as there is usually a chance to more or less supplement the short feed. To feed just the right amount is more important than the number of times at which it should be given.

The "what" to feed has already been discussed and answered. Feed a variety—grain, green food and animal food. Feed some of each every day. Because this is accomplished where the small flock is kept and given the table scraps (accounts for so many "best egg records" being made by a small number of hens. Multiplied by hundreds, in theory the results should be increased just as many fold. In most cases this does not prove true, because the same variety is not maintained, though the same care otherwise is given. As has already been

stated, there is one other element besides "variety" entering the answer to what shall be fed—and that is cost of rations. Feed variety at the least outlay, quality considered. These two elements open up a wide range for the ingenuity, thought and judgment of the feeder.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

#### ELEVEN DAIRY RULES.

1. Keep the cows clean and wash the udders before milking.
2. Keep the barn clean, with walls and ceilings whitewashed; have it well lighted, ventilated, and free from dust at milking time.
3. Always make a clean toilet before commencing to milk.
4. Keep utensils clean and bright.
5. Remove the milk from the stable as soon as drawn and strain and cool at once.
6. Never expose milk to bad odors.
7. Do not mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.
8. Give the cows only good, wholesome food and pure water.
9. Never add anything to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preservatives needed.
10. Milk regularly, quickly, quietly and thoroughly.
11. Always treat the cows kindly and never excite them by loud talking, hard driving, or abuse of any kind.

#### Herbaceous Photography.

H. N. Toply, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, who discovered recently a method of developing negatives without the use of a dark room, has discovered that the printing of photographs is not dependent on nitrate of silver. Heretofore the nitrate has had to be used in all prints, but Mr. Toply says that the juices of certain fruits are equally as good, if not better, than the nitrate for photographic printing purposes. By means of this discovery a photograph can be printed upon anything—wood, pulp, and paper—which can absorb these juices. The juice is not used just as it comes from the fruit, but it is subjected to a process which Mr. Toply, of course, desires to keep to himself at present. He has been engaged in the development of the process for five years.

His attention was first directed to the possibility of "herbaceous photography," as he calls it, by the withering of the white pine which becomes a very dark gray under sunlight. A piece of planed pine was placed under the negative and exposed to sunlight without treatment, and a permanent print on wood was obtained. Mr. Toply followed this discovery by a series of experiments with the juices of fruits, which he found could not only turn dark gray, but would become jet black in sunlight. The process is so simple that were it brought into general use the price of photographs would be reduced to a minimum.—

#### A Man of Science to the Cats.

Germany has made another important contribution to the field of invention. This time a man of science, who, presumably, occupies a bedroom in the rear of a city house, has invented a bomb to be thrown at nocturnal cats. The bomb is of about the size of a baseball and will explode, with a loud noise upon forcible contact, but is warranted perfectly harmless.

The innovation promises great relief and satisfaction to sufferers, and a mighty saving in books and crockery. Many a tooth mug has shivered into bits upon the back fence, and there are persons who are afraid to keep small books in their rooms because of the tempting fitness of such volumes for the missiles. Apples or oranges covertly stolen from the dinner table are first-rate ammunition; but, unquestionably, the bomb fills a long-felt want. Even if one's aim is inaccurate and one doesn't hit the cat, the bomb is bound to hit something and make a racket.

Pessimists say that after the first experience the noise will not make the slightest impression upon the serenader, and that exploding bombs will only add to the suffering of the neighbors. The harmlessness of the bomb is its flaw, say these vindictive persons, and the only way to stop a cat concert is to massacre all the performers. But the German professor insists that his bomb is a boon to humanity and certainly would provide more exciting entertainment than the ordinary missile.—New York Sun.

#### Robert Burns as a Joker.

Here is a story told of Robert Burns in his youth. Burns was living in the town of Ayr, and though still young had attained more than a local reputation as a poet. One day he was passing through the main street of the town and saw two strangers sitting at one of the inn windows. With idle curiosity he stopped to look at them. Seeing him, and thinking that the rustic might afford them some amusement while waiting, the strangers called him in and asked him to dine with them. Burns readily accepted the invitation and proved a merry, entertaining guest.

When dinner was nearly finished the strangers suggested that each should try his hand at verse-making, and that the one who failed to write a rhyme should pay for the dinner. They felt secure in the challenge, believing that their rustic guest would pay for the meal. The rhymes were written, and Burns read the following: "I, Johnny Peep, saw two sheep; two sheep saw me. Half a crown piece will pay for their fleece, and I, Johnny Peep, go free." The strangers' astonishment was great, and they both exclaimed: "Who are you? You must be Robbie Burns!"—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.