

## INTERESTING TO



### WOMEN

#### ORIGINAL ANNIE LAURIE WAS A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

A writer in *Munsey* again corrects the persistent impression which most people have that Annie Laurie, the bewitching subject of a very sweet song, was the creature of sentiment. She was a real person and her portrait adorns the walls of Maxwellton house, in a secluded part of Scotland. See was born of a good family and spent her childhood in a handsome home, says the *Ohio State Journal*. She was a beauty, of the austere and dignified type, which did not, however, interfere with her loveliness shining out from every part, for she was graceful as well as beautiful.

Her lover, William Douglas, wrote the words of the pleasant lyric that celebrates her personal charms, but it was not his good fortune to capture this lovely maiden for whom he was ready to die. Another young laird possessed of more of this world's bounty, won her heart, and Douglas bestowed his affections upon another and was more successful with the new sweetheart.

It would have been a pleasant feature of this incident had Douglas won the maiden, since misfortune ill suits so fine a devotion as those adoring lines declare. The words were given their lovely melody about 60 years ago by Lady Jane Scott, and it is so expressive, that it seems a part of the tender lines.

The present occupant of the Maxwellton house is a descendant of the Laurie family and the old home contains many relics of the famous beauty. There are few more famous personages in the world than Annie Laurie, whose grace and virtue will be sung as long as the language endures. There are tunes that are fashionable; that appear for awhile and catch the fancy and then pass off, but "Annie Laurie" is not one of these.

That song grows in favor. It touches the heart with a gentleness and warmth that makes it a part of the human affections. Start the song of "Annie Laurie" in a little company and right off the talk ceases and the eyes brighten for it is a living love song.

#### MARRIAGE AND THE PRAYER BOOK.

The new Presbyterian prayer book is out, and is evidently destined for vicissitudinous receptions in different sections. At the far West it is opprobriously regarded as an unholy infringement upon the spontaneous individual petition which springs so readily from the eloquent lips of pastors and elders alike and as a degenerate harking back to the forms of the unspeakable "Papists." In the East, observes the *Indianapolis Star*, it is expected to be received with thanksgiving, as in keeping with a manifest tendency to decorum and formalism. To women generally this "book of common worship" appeals, from the fact that the word "obey" has been omitted from the marriage service, together with all reference to the "worldly goods" with which bride and groom have been wont each other to "endow." And yet we cannot counsel prospective Presbyterian bridegrooms to view the innovation with any serious misgiving as carting an immemorial right, for hath not experience long demonstrated that the promise of the so-called gentler sex to "obey" is a mere matter of form? Which of the twin is the real ruler of the household no prayer book or altar vow is competent to determine, and reflection may convince such males as are contemplating matrimony that the change is after all a mere matter of form, not to be seriously regarded. Of more potential disturbance is the omission of the pledge to endow with all the worldly goods. It is to be feared that even in Presbyterian circles this clause carries with it a consideration which alone makes certain marriage ceremonies worth while. Are there any Presbyterian girls bearing European titles who might be maidens still if there had been no "dot" to go with their hand and heart?

#### UBIQUITY OF SILK.

A hundred years ago, when a woman was gowned in silk, she was reckoned as a "wumman o' pairts," but nowadays a simple frock of taffeta or foulard costs little more than a washing muslin or lawn, and the latter many times more in the laundering. In taffetas the most charming toilettes are being evolved in Paris for morning wear supplemented with little trimming, and depending for their style on the obvious simplicity and finished cut of their appearance. A new departure is represented by the combination of two shades of the same color, introduced on a gown in the form of kilted frills, the lighter tone being used in this way on a skirt and bodice of the darker shade. In the case of a dress of light blue taffeta the skirt was adorned with three wide plis religious set at equal intervals between the hem and the knees, the intervening spaces being filled up with the Greek key pattern carried out in pleated taffeta of a lighter hue, the same idea being repeated on the

In wearing silk early in the day one must be particularly careful that it is as smart as it is simple. Trimmings must be either absent or unobtrusive, as any elaboration on this sort of dress makes for dowdiness.

#### INEXPENSIVE AND PRETTY FROCKS.

It is the woman with limited means who first discovered what pretty frocks could be made from 25-cent dimities and lawns. A nobby ribbon girde, perhaps, a bit of velvet so attached that it can be removed when the frock goes to the laundry, possibly revers and gauntlet cuffs of taffeta—some touch that will give it character and style and distinguish it from its multitude of neighbors and you have at small expense a dainty dress that can be washed and washed and always be neat and natty.

#### PROVING FASHION NOT FEMININE.

"Fashion is surely not of the feminine gender," said a girl yesterday, as she contemplated a spring hat trimmed with a bunch of gladioli which, though a perfect imitation of the garden variety, were fastened bolt upright at one side of its pointed crown, as if standing in a vase. "If fashion were feminine she wouldn't love the ludicrous so dearly," the girl went on. "There never was a time when woman's headgear was not capable of exciting ridicule in some of its phases. Men who say that woman may be witty, but that she cannot be humorous, and that the sense of the ridiculous is not in her, have only to point to some of the startling spring hats to prove their theory."

#### WHERE THE GARMENTS ARE MADE.

Social workers report that Italian and other foreign women form the majority of buttonhole makers and that they are as a rule a much oppressed class of women. They are not organized to any extent. A merchant turns over his suits, coats, etc. to contractors, whose only thought is to get them made as cheaply as possible. Other garments are made under good conditions, only to be turned over to the tenements to be finished, have the buttonholes made in them, etc. Garments that come out of veritable pestholes are worn by fastidious uptown people, who would turn in horror from the places where their garments have been.

#### WOMEN WHO SPOIL SPORT.

It is a fact to be deplored, says Madame, that in a pastime so alluring as that of flirtation there should be so many women who cheapen themselves. In all things in life it is important, so to speak, to keep up the standard, and most emphatically this is the case where men are concerned. Women who cheapen themselves are mixers pure and simple, for they spoil sport. They are the worst enemies of their sex; their ruin men by making them unduly vain.

#### ECLIPSING GIRLHOOD.

Fashion is setting in strongly to reverse what has hitherto been "the ordinary rule" of relative age in marriage—namely, that the husband should be older than the wife. Now one continually hears of marriages in which the lady is the senior, says *Vanity Fair*. The charm of the older and experienced woman entirely eclipses the crudities of girlhood.

#### FASHION NOTES.

The small pockets which ornament the front of the plain shirt waists this season are narrow and high, which gives them a charming feminine touch and differentiates them from the men's shirts of which they are supposed to be an exact imitation.

Not all wedding gowns are made en princess, but many of the handsomest of them are in this new and graceful style. Forget-me-nots are a dainty design for French embroidery. Being small, the padding raises them well and the rounded petals and leaves are very of fective combined with their thread-like stems.

A line of light green follows the edge of a black Eton, upon it is laid black braid, overlapping a little, and a handsome braid ornament is applied upon each front of the bolero and upon each cuff. This is a very neat little coat. Roses of several harmonizing shades of old pink and red form a rosette at the side of the hat which is worn with an all-gray costume. The hat itself is gray, as is its trimming of ribbon and quill, the only bit of contrasting color appearing in the roses.

One girl who failed to find just the design to please her for a circular blouse yoke improvised one from the brim of a lingerie hat with the most effective results.

Men's four-in-hand ties are developed in the most beautiful shades of lilac, Alice blue, raspberry red, etc., but most men prefer solid dark colors, which are on the whole, no doubt, more masculine and appropriate.

A vest and skirt panel of lace ruffles are a feature of a handsome graduation gown of batiste mill. Both vest and panel taper towards the waist, broadening above and below, thus giving the waist a trim look.

No woman should make the mistake of wearing a short-backed corset with a princess gown. The beauty of the princess style is its graceful unbroken lines and when these are interrupted by under garments that bulge out here and there the effect is hideous. There is no style which leaves bare deformity of figure and carelessness as to the shape of one's lingerie like the lovely princess.

## Count Your Blessings and Forget Your Woes

By Beatrice Fairfax.

Don't think that you are the only one in the world with troubles to bear or that your trouble is worse than that of any one else.

You can't grow to manhood or womanhood without incurring worries and responsibilities.

The children are the only care-free people in the world, and even they have their tiny worries and woes.

The only thing to do is turn a brave face to the world and carry your burden cheerfully.

The less complaint you make the more people will respect you.

When you are moaning over your own particular worry cast your mind about among your friends and see if they each and all have not some burden to carry which is quite as heavy as yours.

How many of them would you care to change places with? There is no sense in brooding over other people with your woes.

Also, there is no sense in brooding over your misfortunes and thinking yourself the most abused, unlucky person in the world, for you are not.

But if you don't take very good care you will make yourself one of the most miserable through introspection and self-commiseration.

Just try to make up your mind that you are a pretty lucky person after all. You may have a few sorrows, but haven't you a great many more joys? The joys usually outbalance the sorrows when it comes to a close comparison.

Just to be alive at this time of year is a great joy in itself.

It's a sad reflection on human nature that we are so much more ready to appreciate our woes than our blessings. We make small thanksgiving for the latter, but, dearie me, what a fuss we make over the former.

From now on let us try and keep silent on the question of our worries and troubles. If we can't talk about pleasant, happy things, let us at least keep silent.

Remember, you are no worse off than your neighbor. He has his worries, but perhaps he does not talk about them.

Cheerfulness and optimism will help at every turn in life.

Don't forget that "A merry heart goes all the day, your sad tires in a mile-a."—*New York Journal*.

## Be Honest---It Pays.

By Graham Hood.

THE great disadvantage of a dishonest action is that it is so liable to be found out. There may be individual cases to which this fact does not apply, but when a business man permits himself to do things that are "shady" in the eyes of society, somebody is pretty certain to whisper the secret to somebody else—in confidence—and thus the rumor is started upon its round. It may have little effect at first; the man himself may make money rapidly; by his "shady" methods he may even accumulate a vast fortune, but when the day comes when he is sorely in need of temporary accommodations to tide over an emergency he will learn to his dismay that the little rumor has done its deadly work.

Those to whom he must have money—ready money—but it is not forthcoming. Those to whom he applies for aid regard him with suspicion. They recall how deftly he has taken advantage of legal technicalities to creep out of meeting his obligations. They remember other instances in which it is safest not to have any financial dealings with a person who is so well known to be a trickster.

This is no fancy picture. Ask any business man of your acquaintance and he will tell you that it has happened frequently to his own knowledge, and he will probably cite you several instances which could not appropriately be mentioned here. And yet all they tell you will simply bear me out in the assertion that the confidence of the people, and such confidence as a reputation for business honesty alone can bring, is the best asset that a man can have. If you are interested in your own welfare, therefore, your course is clear: Be honest, and if you can't be honest because you ought to be honest, then be honest—because it pays!—*New York Globe*.

## The Diligent Swiss and Their Heavy Exports

By M. A. Oudin.

AN average workman, aided by automatic machinery, in one year will add \$1,000 to the value of the raw material passing through his hands. A farm hand ordinarily will not increase the wealth of the nation by one-quarter of this amount. The production of manufactures further requires the exercise of a man's highest faculties, and to dispose of them to his neighbor demands in addition that they shall be better or cheaper than another's skill, brains and ingenuity can make them.

In the \$500,000,000 and more of these articles exported from the United States are included copper electrolytically purified and rolled, and refined mineral oils—"manufactured articles" by courtesy only. These two items comprise about 30 per cent. of American manufactured exports. Thus analyzing the exports and reducing them to this basis we find the United States on a lower level than England, Germany or France.

England is so hopelessly ahead that we must leave her completely out of the category of rivals to be jealous of. Little Switzerland sets a good example by her relatively large foreign sales. For every man, woman and child she sends away in manufactured goods the value of \$6 per annum. This is ten times as much for each inhabitant as the corresponding export trade of the United States.

If America were as active as the inland republic her exports of this kind would be nearly \$1,000,000,000, or as much as the foreign business in manufactures of the entire world.—*Engineering Magazine*.

## Fortunes Favor Fair Faces.

By Gilson Willetts.

NOT less than a hundred poor but beautiful young women, in the last 10 years, in the United States alone, have married millionaires.

A house maid married a relative of the Vanderbilts. A hospital nurse married a member of the Standard Oil group of capitalists. An artist's model became the bride of the heir to the Pittsburgh Thaw fortune. A fisherman's daughter was wedded to the son of the richest contractor in Massachusetts. A hotel waitress became the wife of the wealthiest retired business man in Boston. A cloak model won the heart of a merchant prince of Detroit. An American actress moved into a palace as the wife of the president of the largest locomotive works in Canada. A chorus girl married a steel magnate. Two other actresses married into the Gould family. And a work-girl secured emancipation from servitude in a laundry, through marriage with a member of a very rich and very distinguished New York family.

And who married the president of the American tobacco trust? Was it not a fair Lillian who, because she was so fair, wished to rise from the depths of poverty to the top of a mountain of dollars, whence her beauty might be seen? And a trained nurse, the beauteous Widow Grimwood, married the head of the paper trust in England.—*The Pilgrim*.

#### The Source of Amber.

Amber is supposed to be gum which exuded from trees that in some former geological age covered certain parts of the earth's surface, but of which now not a vestige remains, says *Technical World Magazine*.

In corroboration of this theory, we have found the evidence of insects found imbedded in the amber, showing every evidence of having struggled hard to free themselves from the sticky substance upon which they had alighted or been driven. The shores of the Baltic Sea are the world's principal source of amber. Here a large number of people earn a livelihood by gathering the precious substance along the shore. They work only in rough weather, for it is only then that the boulders are tossed up and tumbled on the bottom and great

quantities of submarine vegetation dislodged, hidden among the roots and branches of which are lumps of the precious gum.

#### Claims of French Language.

Max Nordau has come out now with a proclamation in which he urges compulsory teaching of French in the public schools of all countries. His contention is that French must eventually become the universal language, because it is the clearest of tongues and the most phonetic. He says also that it is the most adaptable of all the tongues, and is more generally read and used outside of its own borders than any other.

An Italian who tried to walk through the Simplon tunnel was stifled by the heat and died.

## ORCHARD and GARDEN

#### THE COW PEA CROP.

Much has been written in praise of the cow pea as a renovator of the soil and also as a profitable forage crop. There is no doubt that it can be made to pay and often it may be the most economical crop that can be grown considering its value both as a forage and a fertilizing crop, but many farmers who have not had experience with the cow pea get the notion that it does not need fertilizer of any kind applied, no matter how poor the soil on which it is to be grown. While the cow pea is a legume and has the power of drawing upon the air for its nitrogen, still it must depend upon the soil for potash, phosphoric acid and other mineral foods and if the soil does not contain these elements in sufficient quantities to grow a good crop the cow pea crop will be limited to the capacity of the soil to furnish mineral plant food.

Then in some cases the seed or the soil will need treatment with the proper bacteria—"Inoculated" the scientists term it. I have never had any trouble in getting the nodules to develop on the cow pea roots, however, without inoculating with bacteria. Last year I sowed my cow peas broadcast June 6th on a well prepared soil and harrowed the seed in. A part of the land was rather dry clay soil that was inclined to bake. The season was very wet and the peas came on rapidly, especially on the lower ground. A few grains of corn had scattered in the seed and the peas vined to the top of the corn. They vined more than I ever knew this variety of peas to before and when they began to bloom the pea vines stood up a perfect mat of vines waist high.

The wet weather continued and they fell down and many of the vines rotted before the pea pods began to ripen. I tried to cut them with the scythe but this was a slow, laborious job. The mowing machine was tried, but we could not cut them with the mower, as a greater part of the peas were left in the field. Many of them were spoiled before cutting time. The large black cow-pea was the variety grown. I have tried cow peas both as a cow feed and a horse feed and they have proved a very satisfactory furnisher of protein. Horses will not eat them much at first but will soon learn to eat them.—A. J. Legg, in the *Economist*.

#### FARM NOTES.

You might as well kill your chicks at the outset as to expect them to do well without pure water and plenty of it.

Poultry will keep healthier if a little salt is added to their food, the same as for all animals.

A force pump throwing a spray is good in throwing whitewash and other lice killing liquid into the cracks and crevices of the poultry quarters.

A lump of stone lime will greatly assist in drying the poultry house by absorbing moisture. The floor should always be well covered with leaves or cut straw.

Kaffir corn is good for little chicks as well as for older fowls. The grain is smaller than wheat.

Dissolved bones, phosphoric guano and potash, applied to arable lands, disappeared at the rate of six-tenths the first year, three-tenths the second and one-tenth the third.

The potato beetle has twenty-five parasite enemies, yet notwithstanding these and all the poisons, it defies annihilation.

Angora goats are used for clearing of underbrush from lands that could not easily be cleared without their aid. They prefer the bark of twigs of small trees and brush to the best grasses.

The white-leaved and weeping lindens are regarded as excellent trees for lawns in a northern climate, as they are hardy, grow rapidly and are free from insect attacks compared with many kinds of trees.

Air must get at most seeds if they are to germinate.

Weeds in the garden can be kept down by mulching.

Do not plow the ground when it turns up in wet lumps.

Grass is a great money-maker on the northern farm.

Wet ground dries out better if unplowed than plowed.

Use up the old straw before beginning on the new. Cut it up fine with a fodder cutter, make bedding of it and when it is added to the manure heap it will decompose easily and also assist in absorbing liquids.

Each particular field requires special treatment. One plot of land may be better adapted for a certain crop than another and the farmer must study the requirements of each field and crop.

#### SALT IN CHEESEMAKING.

A cheesemaker of large experience says that without salt cheese would have little taste—it would be flat, but salt has a relation to cheesemaking other than the direct taste it imparts to it, for it considerably affects the curing properties of cheese by expelling much of the moisture, thus checking fermentations. Without salt, cheese would cure very quickly, much more so, in fact, than is desired.

While it is necessary to get enough salt in cheese, too much is even worse, as it takes out too much moisture, thereby reducing the yield and leaving a dry, mealy and slow curing cheese. A slow curing cheese is often desirable

—in fact the best cheese is the slow cured cheese, but this should be brought about rather by low temperature than by excessive salting.

Too much salt causes the flavor to be injured, although when bad flavored milk is received it is advisable to salt more heavily.

The salting of cheese must be watched carefully—no certain quantity can be used every day, but the quantity must be varied according to the condition of the curd. Other things to be considered in salting cheese are the proper distribution of the salt, keeping the curd well stirred up while the salt is being applied and having the curd at the proper temperature.

#### TWO DAIRYING DELUSIONS.

The objection has been made that if all cows were brought up to a high standard of production it would bring down the price of the products, said W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin at the late Illinois State Farmers Institute. Keeping poor, unfit cows for the purpose of holding up prices of butter and milk is hard on the constitution. The surplus of dairy products comes from cows that bring no profit to their owners. Eliminate the poor cows and there will be no surplus. Too many farmers keep their eyes on the market. They cannot affect the price one dot or tittle. They can if they will reduce the cost of production. Lots of money is to be made by a wiser administration of the farm end of the business. This is the only end that is wholly within our control. Right here reigns supreme the man behind the cow.

#### TO CONTROL VICIOUS HORSES.

Some horses are mean about wanting to run away, and it is sometimes hard to stop them, but I have a way that you can hold them. Just put the snap of the main line, on the near horse, through the left bridle ring and snap it into the opposite ring and the check coming from the other horse, put the snap through the right ring and buckle it into the other ring with the buckle side toward the jaw so that when you pull back on the lines he will stop because it hurts his jaw. We did this with a mule and it works fine. I also knew of another man who had a mule that he could not work and he fixed the lines this way and he could work the mule in less than a day. Just try it.—Walter E. Reed, of Madison, Ind.

#### GOOD ONIONS.

The Red Wethers field onion is one of the best early hardy varieties; the Yellow Strasburg, the Yellow Globe Danvers and the Southport Yellow Globe are popular varieties either for home use or for market. The skin is a bright yellow medium size, make quick growth, have small necks and of mild flavor. These varieties are grown very largely to gather when half grown to bunch for market and for early summer sales as dry onions.

The white silver skin, the white pearl and the white green are mostly grown for family use and for selling to the pickling houses. These varieties are half hardy and should not be planted before the ground is dry and warm.

The Australian Yellow and Brown Globe are new varieties of extra merit; the bulbs are globe shaped, with a light brown skin, solid, heavy, and of mild flavor and good keeper.

#### COLLAR AND SADDLE GALLS.

Galls on horses are due to several causes, but frequently to saddles and harness that press unevenly on the body. The collar should fit the horse perfectly, and it cannot be too good. A loose girth to a saddle may allow it to shift. When a gall is noticed there is something wrong with the saddle or harness, and no remedy will be available until the cause of the gall is removed. An examination of the harness should be made whenever the horse is brought up from work at night, and it should be kept in good condition or the horse will suffer.

#### IT PAYS TO CAPONIZE.

A gain of four pounds per head in weight and of ten cents per pound in price is quite worth while when you remember that it can be done on about the same amount of feed. It is wise to caponize every cockerel not wanted for breeding. There is very little pain caused by the operation if done skillfully and at the right time—less pain than is often endured by cockerels in their fights with one another. But the writer will never forget the cold chills it caused him to witness the bungling attempts of some of the pupils at a poultry school. It is rank cruelty to practice such an operation without first working on dead birds.

#### RAISING SWEET POTATOES.

Prepare the ground, which should be a well fertilized sandy loam, thoroughly and throw it up into ridges as far apart as ordinary corn rows. Set the plants 18 inches apart in the center of these ridges, pressing the soil firmly about the roots. Pour a cupful of water around each plant and as soon as it sinks into the soil cover the spot with dry dirt to prevent evaporation. Run the cultivator through between the rows once before the vines commence to run, then mulch heavily and no more work is required until digging time.—C. B. Barrett, Thurman, Kan.

#### Millions of Bananas.

The importation of bananas into England during the first three months of 1906 amounted to 1,182,000 bunches, an increase of 303,263 compared with the same period last year. This increase was almost wholly from the West Indies.