

# NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

## WHERE "DON'T" IS NEVER HEARD.

The most interesting feature of a fashionable home in upper Fifth avenue is the "Do Do Room," a completely equipped playroom, where the word "don't" is never heard. The idea of this juvenile paradise originated with paterfamilias whose childhood was marred by continually hearing "Don't do this!" or "Don't break that!"

The room itself is a large, sunny place, splendidly ventilated by plenty of windows, which are safely barred. One end of the hardwood floor is uncovered, while the other has a thick woollen rug, fastened down so securely that acrobatic feats or any amount of running or sliding cannot loosen it. The walls, which are decorated so that noises cannot penetrate to other parts of the house, are covered with blue paper, from which finger prints can be easily washed off. The pictures and electric lights are caged, this precaution making possible a mild game of baseball or any amount of handball or bean bag tossing.

The chairs (minus rockers) and the tables are made with rounded corners. The fear of breaking dainty bric-a-brac does not bother the little inmates of the Do Do Room and the built-in bookcase, where favorite books and magazines abound, has no glass doors to be kept away from or silk curtains which must not be touched.—New York Tribune.

## TO BUY BLOODED HORSES.

Miss Kate Cassidy, a veterinary surgeon of Portlanning, County Louth, Ireland, was a passenger on the White Star liner Baltic, which arrived recently from Liverpool and Queenstown. Miss Cassidy is on her way to the Blue Grass State to purchase a number of Kentucky thoroughbreds for her father's horse breeding farm in Portlanning. The farm, she said, with no little pride, has turned out many of the blue ribbon winners of the English turf and shows. Miss Cassidy was graduated from the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland six years ago receiving the F. R. C. V. S. diploma. Besides assisting in caring for the physical welfare of the horses in her father's breeding establishment, she has a good practice in Portlanning and the surrounding country. Her present mission to America is not a new experience, as she has been here on two similar errands within the last four years. She is tall, alert and comely and speaks with a pleasing Irish accent.

## FOR BEAUTY SEEKERS.

A bad-tempered woman can never be beautiful. Cultivate graciousness, for it is nature's chief charm. Harmony in dress pleases more eyes than costly gossams. A well-balanced admiration of one's self is a great beautifier. If you have no thought for yourself, remember that others admire beauty. Beauty may be only skin deep, but it has more value than most kinds of plating. Things which beautify an old woman may detract from the appearance of the young girl. French women never allow themselves nor any one else to suggest that they are growing old. Don't wait until tomorrow to think of the graceful form and comely face. For by that time middle age settles and formidable crow's feet will be with you to stay. No woman need lack some kind of beauty. If nature has denied her a beautiful face she can make up for it by acquiring a wonderful grace of form, or such beautiful hands that she can be the envy of her set.

## PROMISE TO "OBEY" DIDN'T COUNT.

If a bride wishes to make secret reservations to her promises at the marriage altar of course neither bridegroom nor clergyman can prevent her doing so. At a luncheon one day last week for a bride-elect the talk ran on the word "obey." The girls decided that part of the formula was obsolete. One young wife was at a luncheon, and it was recalled that she had promised to obey and had pronounced the word bravely. The girls teased her until at last she explained thus: "You see, in some churches you have to say 'obey,' and I was married in one of them. But when I came to those words I just crossed my fingers and so the promise didn't count at all. I tell girls to do the same when they go to the altar. It will avoid any argument with the clergyman—or the other fellow."—New York Press.

## MAKE THE TOT'S HAPPY.

Carry the idea of simple food and simple clothing into the children's lives and pleasures for the summer season. Let them stay out of doors from morning until night if they will, even eating their meals on the porch. Who does not remember the joy of eating on the porch when one was young. A low table with low chairs, and dishes that can be easily supplied with fresh ones if broken, will make the children happier and stronger if meals are served there during the summer. Plant vines which grow quickly about the porch, making the little "dinningroom" a nest of green. Open the eyes of the children to the beauties of nature, the shadows, the flowers, the birds and insects, colors, sounds and simplicity of everything in nature's great scheme. Of course, to flat dwellers, most of these pleasures are impossible.—Scranton Tri-bune.

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## IN CHARGE OF AMIR'S HAREM.

To Mrs. Sarah J. Otney, a sister of Mrs. C. D. Peters of Charlotte, Mich., belongs the distinction of being the first white woman to be received in Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, a city of 70,000. Mrs. Otney has gone to Cabul to take medical charge of the 3,000 women in the Amir's harem.

Europeans are not allowed in the city at all, except when in the employ of the Amir and under his protection. Mrs. Otney was a resident of Hillsdale, when she became engaged in the home missionary work in Adrian, Ann Arbor and Detroit under the auspices of Seventh Day Adventists' Church.

While the matron of Adventist College at Battle Creek she decided to go to India with her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. Robert S. Perry and wife, who are medical missionaries in charge of Adventists' sanitariums at Calcutta.—Detroit Free Press.

## THE ECCENTRIC IN COIFFURES.

How to be original in the matter of coiffures is solved by society women by the wearing of the most aggressive of aigrettes. They are often a foot long and are planned almost at right angles to the head making a smart but decidedly unusual effect. The Countess Leary, who is almost as noted for her eccentric headgear as for the work she does for charity's sweet sake, often wears an Alsatian bow of white which almost suggests a bonnet. This is most becoming to the Countess, but women who threaten to copy the fad should remember that an Alsatian bow is not for all styles of comeliness.—New York Press.

## REDUCING EMPPOINT.

Everyday Housekeeping says: Let the maiden inclined to embonpoint follow this advice and her form should become as willow as she could wish: Rise early and take a cold bath rubbing vigorously afterward with a coarse towel or flesh brush. Drink a cupful of water before breakfast. Take one small cup of tea at breakfast, some dry toast, broiled fish or a small cutlet and a baked apple or a little fruit. At dinner, which should be at midday, take white fish or meat, dry toast or stale bread, vegetables or fruit, either fresh or stewed; for supper, toast, salad fruit and six ounces of water. For water, with lemon juice in it, is also good for supper.

## TO SUE FOR HER DIPLOMA.

Because Miss Sadie Margaret McGinnis of Danville, Ky., one of the graduating class this year at Campbell-Hagerman College, Lexington attended a dance given by the Kappa Sigma Society, the Faculty has refused to issue her diploma and a lawsuit will follow.

Her father, J. W. McGinnis, went to Lexington for the purpose of protecting his daughter's interests. It is admitted by the Faculty that the class standing of Miss McGinnis entitles her to a diploma, but they say that she forfeited her rights by leaving the college without the written request of guardian or parent.

## IN NO HURRY TO MARRY.

Young girls are less eager to marry than they used to be. At one time a girl who remained unmarried when she had been out one or two seasons was almost a reproach to her parents and an unfashionable blot on the marriage market. But the unmarried have tacitly formed a union, which has as silently insisted upon the standard of the disgrace of their state being lowered.—The Lady.

## LIKED BY BRIDES.

A new idea in wedding gifts is white china in single pieces or sets with the bride's monogram in gold and narrow gold rims and handles for the decoration. Pieces of the choicest china and the most artistic and beautiful shape are selected and the gift cannot fail to please the most favored bride.

## FASHION NOTES.

Most of the new suits are without collars, but with the collar effect, got by trimming applied to break the long line.

What has been done to voiles and other thin stuffs this season makes the old idea of tailor-made suits seem surprisingly crude.

Chemiseottes and guimps are more in demand than ever. They are to be had in attractive variety in the shops.

There is a certain style in the dull kid ties that is somehow lacking in those of polished kid though the latter have the advantage of being of lighter weight.

# The Battle of Alamance.

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

LEXINGTON! What glories cluster about the name! Lexington!—where the "embattled farmers" fired the shots that were "heard round the world!"

All honor to Lexington! Let no man be base enough to want to detract one iota from the glory of the men whose patriotic valor made the little New England town forever famous! But there is another spot that should be as sacred as Lexington in the eyes of the American people, and in the eyes of the lovers of liberty the world over.

That spot is Alamance, North Carolina, a place of which the overwhelming majority of the American people have never heard.

William Tryon, Royal Governor, was so mean that they gave him the name of "The Wolf of North Carolina."

In the name of his royal master, George III., and for the furtherance of his own brutal and greedy instincts he taxed and oppressed the people to the point where they were obliged to do one of two things—resist or be completely enslaved.

They resolved to resist and formed themselves into a band known as "Regulators."

The Regulators were as pure patriots as ever shouldered a gun, and they had ideas and principles for which they were willing, if necessary, to die.

Having protested again and again against the oppression of the British Government as exercised in the person of the tyrannical Tryon, and protested in vain, they now resolved to try what virtue there might be in armed resistance.

The odds were greatly against them. They were few in numbers and but poorly supplied with the sinews of war, but the best blood of the world flowed in their veins, their hearts had the full courage of their convictions, and they figured it out that it were better to be annihilated than to be slaves.

The result of this manly determination on the part of the Carolina farmers was the Battle of Alamance, fought on the 16th of May, 1771, up near the headwaters of the Cape Fear River.

The battle was a fierce one and though the Regulators were totally defeated, leaving over two hundred of their dead and wounded upon the field, old Tryon received the lesson he had so long needed—that Americans could be shot down upon the battlefield, but that they could not be made tamely to endure the oppression of George III. and his tyrannical henchmen.

The battle of Alamance has well been called by Colonel Crescy the "revellie drum-beat of the Revolution," for it is perfectly true that "the blood then shed was the blood of the martyrs of liberty."

The principles for which the Carolina farmers fought at Alamance were identical with those for which the Massachusetts farmers fought, four years later, at Lexington. Of the Massachusetts patriots nineteen were killed and wounded, of those in Carolina over two hundred lay killed or crippled upon the field, while six, later on, died upon the scaffold. And yet, while all the world has heard of "Lexington," not one person in the thousand knows anything about "Alamance."

The injustice of all this is pretty forcibly hinted at by John Fiske in his "American Revolution."

Says Fiske: "The barbarous condition of the frontier where these scenes occurred (the battle of Alamance, etc.) and the fact that the militia of the lower counties voluntarily assisted the Governor in his campaign against the Regulators deprived these events of much of the influence they might otherwise have had upon the country; so that it is not the Cape Fear but the Concord River that ordinarily occurs to us when we think of the first blood shed in the Revolutionary War."

But Fiske's hint, while it may explain, in no way justifies the historians in so lightly passing over the first armed resistance to British oppression and the opening battle in the great struggle for American Independence.—New York American.

# The Passing of Matrimony.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

IT is not a sordid desire for money, though the woman should earn her own money, to be free; it is not pride, though she has a right to pride in her social service; it is not egoism; but it is the same pressure which fills the world with great work whereon we all depend, the pressure of social function demanding fulfillment.

A human creature must do human work; and all women are no more to be contented as house servants and housekeepers than all men would be.

Here is the line of change indicated to make marriage the natural status for all normal women. We need rearrangement, not in the vital principle of monogamy, which is good, but in the mechanics of the business; in the trades of domestic industry.

When women are assured of the comforts of a home without imprisonment therein; when they can have love without losing liberty, when they may be proud, glad mothers without becoming nervous wrecks in essaying complicated care and labor for which they are not adapted—then they will marry fast enough. Let the ambitious girl have her "career," the earlier the better. The sooner she establishes herself in her profession the sooner she will find that no woman's life is complete without love, marriage, maternity.

There is no fear whatever that these basic necessities will ever be denied by the majority. The pity is at present that so many of the finest women should have to give them up because the call of social service is even stronger than that of sex. Let women have their full development in human relation, and their children will be the nobler citizens.—Harper's Bazar.

# Perpetuating Great Estates.

By the Editor of the Chicago Chronicle.

ONE of the chief sources of dissatisfaction with Great Britain among our revolutionary forebears was the law of entail, which prevented the distribution of estates created a wealthy and privileged class and deprived every other class of hope and ambition. Even Lord Bacon said that money was like a compost heap, which grows more and more offensive until it is disintegrated, but then produced everywhere fertility and beauty.

Entails are not prohibited in the Constitution of the United States, but they are abolished in Illinois and in almost every other State either by constitutional provisions or by statute. It is the sense of the American people that they are contrary to public policy and inimical to freedom.

It is important that there should be laws against entails, for otherwise we should certainly have them in this country. The instinct which originated them in England centuries ago is firmly fixed in human nature and is as powerful among men of large estates today as it ever was. Whenever one of them dies and his will is published, we discover that the strongest desire he had in death was to preserve his fortune intact and pass it on unimpaired to his heirs and descendants. He bequeaths the bulk of it to as few people as possible, and even then puts it in the hands of trustees, so that it may continue under one management and retain its unity as long as possible.

The evil of keeping a large fortune intact is just as great when it is voluntary as when it is involuntary, and the evil all grows out of the fact that the man who inherits a fortune is an entirely different character from the man who makes it and that the fortune itself in the hands of its founder plays an entirely different part in civilization from what it does in the hands of his progeny.

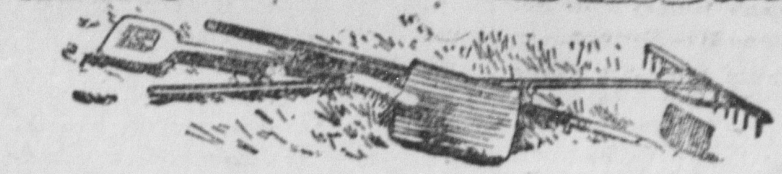
# Was Brutus an "Honorable Man?"

By Harold Hodge.

WE are accustomed to be told that the Marcus Brutus of Shakespeare's play is not only an honorable man, but an ideal hero, an unsullied patriot, a lofty character, struggling greatly and ultimately overcome by evil forces. This reading, right or wrong, does not at any rate agree well with the conception of the play as the march of nemesis on crime. If Brutus was right, he committed no crime that nemesis should overtake. The situation leaves the spectator unsatisfied; a deed which abstractly is a great crime has been committed; it has been followed surely, inevitably, by the vengeance that ought to attend on crime; yet the deed is a man that has no fault in him, who sacrifices himself for his country, while the sacrifice brings about only his friend's murder, his own and in his view his country's ruin. This is a strange tangle; noble motives working nothing but disaster, a splendid sacrifice absolutely in vain, wrong everywhere triumphant.

Taken as the march of nemesis on crime, as the righteous punishment of a wicked deed, as the avenging of a noble life, the play of Julius Caesar moves swiftly and consistently to its appointed end; but it excludes the conception of Brutus as a single-minded patriot.—Harper's Magazine.

# FARM AND GARDEN



## SHOULD FARMERS COMBINE?

Successful Farming asks this question, and then proceeds to answer it as follows:

This is an era of combination of forces and wealth. Everywhere is the effort to eliminate competition. It is being agitated and attempted as a necessary step among farmers. There is a scene in which combinations may be beneficial. Theoretically they work great good. When a great many individuals combine and agree not to fight each other it is possible to cheapen production and manufacture. But the practice does not always follow the theory from the consumer's standpoint. While the article may be more cheaply produced it is not sold as cheaply as though there was open competition. The great issues of the nation today are based upon the fact that combinations of capital may and often do result in monopolies that throttle competition and cheapen prices. There is the element of greed that almost invariably enters into combinations.

Co-operation is intended to eliminate the middle man so that the producer may get greater profits while the consumer pays no more than before. Such combinations are all right. But when farmers desire to combine on such a scale that they can force prices up indefinitely on what they sell, in what respect do they differ from Standard Oil, the beef trust, or any similar monopoly? If it is morally wrong to force consumers to pay a price fixed by these trusts, then it is wrong for the farmers to create an unnatural price for what they sell.

It is human desire to get even. The "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" rule was the old standard of trade relations, and that standard is well entrenched in the business of the world today. The "golden rule" is dust covered in most business houses. It is hard to endure monopolistic tactics in others, yet we have no moral right to become partners in the crime. Two wrongs do not make a right. It is far better to prevent the other fellow from doing the hogish act than by setting in the trough, too. It is more consistent to appeal to the lawmakers for just laws and legal relief when we have our own hands free from a similar guilt. A farmers' monopoly is not one whit better than a coal owners' or meat packers' monopoly. Let us keep our hands clean and patiently fight for liberty and justice. A co-operative movement to hold produce and string it along instead of rushing it all to market at the same time is a splendid way to get what is due. The great injury to farmers is that farm products are sent to market at once when harvested. Thus it is that the middle man gobbles up the grain, fruit and vegetables and puts them away, and later, sells at an advance. What farmers need is to provide storage and hold some of the produce till some time after harvest. This will help the weaker brother to get his due, who, by force of circumstances, is forced to sell as fast as produced. Let justice, not greed, be the ruling passion.

Every fence corner or other obscure place should have a fruit tree set in it.

Bush beans are the easiest to grow. They require little space and yield a large supply.

If you neglect the trees after planting them it is not the nurseryman's fault if they die.

As soon as the hatching season is over, remove the males from the yards and give them as good quarters as possible, by themselves. This will be a benefit to both sexes.

Never drive cattle fast! In hot weather. No animal suffers so much from being over-crowded as the dairy cow or the fat steer, both of which need to be gently driven when moved from barn to pasture.

Whenever a sheep goes off to itself it is a sure indication that something is wrong with it.

Take note of the feeding capacity of the individual sheep and put a black mark against slow, mitching eaters and timid or untamable ones.

The best pen is the one that gives the pigs the most comfort. If by accident you have a lot of poor butter don't put your brand on it and ruin your reputation by selling it to a good customer. Use it up at home.

The introduction of the blood of breeds that naturally yield rich milk will raise the test of natives or scrub herds as soon as the influence of those breeds has a chance to operate.

A small herd of cows well bred, well cared for, give better returns per cow than a large neglected herd; besides this the master could have better control of a small herd than a large one.

## FRUIT GROWN ON SOD.

The well-known Texas horticulturist, Mr. H. M. Stringfellow, has communicated to Farm and Ranch some interesting facts about the keeping qualities of peaches grown in sod or chards.

He sent peaches from Texas to Richmond, Va., Rochester, N. Y., and Harrisburg, Pa., where they arrived in perfect condition without refrigeration. He also shipped pears grown on sod land in car load lots to Chicago without refrigeration and the pears arrived there in perfect condition. Mr. Stringfellow argues that much of the poor keeping quality of fruits and disposition to witherkill or injury by drouth, etc., is due to the cultivation of the orchard.

It would be difficult to find a better food for young hogs and shoats than two parts (by weight) of wheat, two parts of corn and one of shorts; or a ration perhaps of equal weights of wheat, corn and shorts.

In Canada it was found that frozen wheat fed hogs, between sixty-one and 145 pounds in weight, gave an average increase of 15.46 pounds per bushel, while with heavier fattening hogs from nine to eleven pounds of gain was made per bushel.

It is said that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller is such an excellent cook that he would have little difficulty in obtaining a first-class chef's position in a West End hotel in London.

Because a girl admonishes her sweetheart to be economical before marriage it isn't safe to assume that she wants money to spend after marriage.

thick, impervious mat that effectually withstands the heat of the sun and drying winds, though freely admitting the rain and dew. But if it is disturbed by the scratching of hens the turning of water from the spout of a watering can rather than from the hose or other causes, it will not give satisfactory results.—Indianapolis News.

## AN AMATEUR HOTBED.

Enough plants can be started in one small hotbed to stock a good-sized garden with vegetables and flowers.

There are three types of hotbed that are within the means of the ordinary amateur gardener.

The first is the temporary bed in which the manure is spread on the top of the ground to the required depth and a portable frame placed over it.

The second differs only in having a shallow pit dug to hold the manure.

The third type is a permanent bed, the frame being made two and a half feet higher, and built directly in a pit of that depth. In a bed of this kind the bottom should be tile-drained, and it is a good plan to cover it also with a layer of small cobbles, stones or plank. The outside should be well banked up with manure, earth or coal ashes.

The last type can be used not only as a hotbed in the early spring, but also when the manure and earth are cleaned out, it can be used in the fall as a storage place for plants that are not quite hardy, such as tea roses or for bulbs that are to be forced for winter bloom.

Of the three forms above mentioned the first is the easiest and cheapest to make and therefore the one best suited to most beginners. The Garden Magazine.

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