

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## THE ILLUSIVE HAT.

"Why is it," queried a plaintive feminine, "that a hat which, in its embryonic stage, in the milliner's hand, looks a thing of beauty and a joy forever, comes home a horrid monotony that no sane woman in her normal mind would buy?"

"The poet who wrote that famous line, 'Things are not what they seem,' was surely alluding to Easter hats."

"Now I know exactly what you want," reassuringly says the milliner you always go to. "Yes, indeed, something drooping and pretty, real blue, light in weight and no exaggerations. Like this?"

"The milliner gets out a sweet little dream of a blue hat, drops a rose on the brim, and describes how she will put a little ribbon on the side. Effect: simple, sweet and entrancing."

"Next day you go to try it on. It isn't finished, but seems likely to be quite becoming, after you have suggested removing a peaker gable or two, and razing off some of the front piazza and an 'ell,' behind."

"On the third day it comes home. Heavens, what a hat! Is it possible you ever ordered a confection so diabolically ludicrous? No, never. You did not! What that milliner has done to it you don't know. You only know that if this is the natural evolution of the hat you admired in its embryonic stage, then you and that hat have nothing in common. You require a totally different species."

"But you never can tell how any species is going to turn out till you see it in its fully developed state. Therefore, the best plan, when you have any dealing with the genus milliner is to purchase a full-fledged specimen that has already attained its normal and complete growth, and cannot spring any startling surprises on you when it is too late."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## DRESS IN HOLLAND.

The Women's costume in Holland, declares a writer in Scribner's, is a trifle too complex for verbal description, as feminine belongings usually are, but the white lace cap which covers the head from eyebrows to nape of neck and from ear to ear, curving out in rounded wings on each side of her cheeks, is always a conspicuous and inevitable portion of a woman's attire. It may possibly be that on Sunday this cap is a trifle whiter or stiffer or daintier than on week days, but the difference is not very apparent.

The ladies assure us there is a vast difference in the quality of the net and the amount of hand work employed, but the lens made no special note of that. In shape and outline the camera finds great distinction between these caps and those of Katwyk or Marken or Bols de Duc, but between Sunday and Monday caps in Volendam it records none whatever. For the rest of the costume feminine Holland asks, above all things, apparently, a very fat, narrow chest surmounting enormous hips, and Volendam is no exception to this fashion rule. The invariable black "best waist" of the elder women is usually brightened by a square yoke of lighter color and material, and the dark apron or overskirt is topped by six inches or more of gay plaid or bright-colored band, worn over an underskirt of dull blue striped or black material and uncountable petticoats. About the throat a collar formed of many rows of heavy, dark-red coral beads is fastened by huge silver clasps, and the number of rows, the size and quality of the beads are matter for feminine pride. Long hair is not the glory of women in Holland, save, perhaps, at Marken. It is usually hidden, and at Volendam is cut quite close and entirely covered by a tight-fitting thick black cap concealed beneath the snowy white lace. The younger girls, from the tiniest baby to the young matrons, are dressed in white dresses and caps the exact counterpart of their grave mothers, no less full of skirt or narrow of chest, but much gayer in color. A group of tiny maidens in a stiff breeze on the dike resembles nothing more than a swarm of butterflies.

## THE HAPPIEST MARRIAGES.

The happiest marriages are undoubtedly those where a certain amount of daily separation takes place between husband and wife. He and she both mix with outsiders; their ideas are enlarged and freshened; they have a chance of missing each other, which is one of the truest secrets of preserving affection, and when they meet again it is with renewed pleasure, and a certain restored sense of novelty, which lasts them till it is time to part again.

And when there are little absences, what a renewal of charm succeeds! We never value a thing till we lose it; and even the temporary loss of another's society makes us think it more attractive than if it were always with us. So let the married resolve to spend at least a little portion of each day apart. Do not understand by this that I mean to advise such an amount of separation as shall produce in them a difference of tastes, pursuits or friends. But it is wise to lead so much of daily life apart as shall lend a new zest

to the time spent together, says Woman's Life.

One grave drawback to seeing too much of each other is the tendency in human nature to treat with slight respect the thing with which we are too familiar. A husband and a wife are apt to lose that courtesy in their mutual intercourse which is the very salt of happy family life.

## CO-OPERATIVE BUYING.

"Speaking of co-operation," said the globe trotter, "they have a form of it in India which might be imitated with great profit in any rural community. Whenever half a dozen European families are gathered together in an isolated station in India their first step is to form a club. A clubhouse with reading and writing rooms, tennis lawns and racquet courts and a circulating library forms the social meeting place of the white community. Each afternoon brings the entire station to the club for tea and soul refreshing gossip. But this does not end the uses of the club."

"It runs a big co-operation supply business. Everything from preserves to baby foods, cigars to stationery, is sold there. Wholesale prices are charged and the cost of cartage being divided among all the members falls lightly on the individual. The larger the white community the cleaner the supplies."

"Why should not rural housekeepers solve some of their problems in the same way? Every person of moderate means who has ever lived in the country knows how difficult it is to get supplies, and has been accustomed while there to putting up with all sorts of privations and inconveniences. The co-operative supply club would change all that and bring luxuries to the doors of its members that no one of them would be able to afford alone, would effect a saving that would be enormous."—New York Tribune.

## STOUT WOMEN.

It looks as though in time the undergarments of the stout woman would all be boned, for the newest corset cover provided for her is treated to a complete set of broad composition seam stiffeners that are warranted to wash and hold their uprightness afterward. These waists are high or low at the neck, are sleeveless of course, and button in the back, and all superfluous fullness is cut away in front, where three bones are arranged in a sort of triangle fan effect, the middle one and longest being finished below the waistline with a metal loop, which fastens to a hook at the bottom of the corset. These underbodies are made of heavy, white linen, because of its staying qualities, and are quite expensive affairs, for they are treated to embroidery and edged with narrow linen lace.—New York Tribune.

## SINGLE-BLESSEDNESS CLUB.

Fifteen girls at the University of Wisconsin have associated themselves in what they call a single-blessedness club. The penalty for getting married is \$500 and a club dinner; for dancing with a man, 25 cents; for walking with a man, 30 cents; for receiving flowers or any other gift from a man, 50 cents. "I'm sure it will be a success," says President Hedwig E. Federale, "because we have a fixed purpose in view. Once I belonged to a similar organization of ten girls, who were pledged to celibacy, but now three of them are married and five are engaged. But we had no fixed purpose in that society."—Hartford Courier.

## TOKENS OF PRIDE.

Charles Kingsley has said that even when he was alone on a country moorland, to see a rent or a stain on his clothes made him ashamed of himself. Purple and fine linen are not merely the tokens of pride of life. They witness, also, to a decent self-respect, without which no man or woman can produce a good effect on his or her fellow associates.

## CARING FOR CHILDREN.

The vitality of old traditions and beliefs and also the mischief they may do, find no better examples than in the up-bringing of children.—London Hospital.

## FASHION HINTS.

It's the dainty hosiery that is smart this season.

The white stockings with checked tops came in late last year and proved popular.

Wraps of Shantung silk with Argentine embroideries of string and tan and green and gold, with raised silver roses are shown in the shops.

The separate lace waist is given a note of relation to the suit it may be worn with by donning underneath it a silk slip the shade of the dress material.

Coral-pink is one of the lovely new shades for evening wear. Some use it for entire dresses, while others find a mere touch in the trimming more becoming.

One ravishing Parisian beauty, with big innocent eyes, has her huge coiffure of careless wave threaded all ways with a rose-colored or a sky blue ribbon in a large loose circle.

The newest ribbon bolero spreads apart at the front to show the lingerie waist under it and is heart shaped in the back.

The design of the beautiful lace on an evening coat is brought out by black velvet laid beneath it.

Brown stockings embroidered in self tones are preferred and certainly are in better taste, although tiny pink roses, forget-me-nots and similar small flowers adorn many pairs.

# Don't Kick in the Door.

By Winifred Black.

THE newspapers are having a fine time reprinting stories about a certain much-talked-of capitalist and the way he "gets mad" when things don't go right.

One day one of the stories said he was so cross when Central didn't answer the instant he rang up that he grabbed the telephone box, tore it from the wall, threw it through the window of his office and then ran downstairs and kicked it off the sidewalk.

Another time, so runs the entrancing tale, he didn't like the way things were running in his office, and he went down early to see about it.

He found a door locked that he thought ought not to be locked, and he kicked it in, terrifying the young women stenographers and the office boys almost to death by the vigor and the fury of his kicks.

Sweet thing this man must be to have in the family.

I'd hate to be the stenographer of some of the little pinheads who will read that story and make up their minds to be like the great financier. If they can't make as much money as he does, they'll at least show twice as bad temper.

Every little goose of a wild-eyed clerk who thinks he ought to be a great speculator will go home, and kick the door of his flat in just to show the neighbors that he's somebody, after all.

I know a girl who's trying to be an actress. She has been discharged from the chorus five different times. She was telling me about it the other day, and as she related her experiences I could see that she really wasn't ruddy and ill tempered and hysterical by nature at all.

She was simply acting that way because she thought it was a mark of genius to be a crank.

Now, if she really had been a genius she could have made the stage managers agree with her, but as she wasn't, she spent most of her time looking for work.

Eccentricities are a good deal easier to imitate than genius, my young friends. Be sure that you've found the genius and are able to make other people see it before you begin to cultivate the eccentricities.

As for the financier and his door-kicking habit, he has succeeded in spite of that, remember, my poor little envious imitator, and not because of it.

If you could look right into the middle of his heart and read his real experiences and what they have cost him there, you would doubtless find that the temper which made him kick the door in has lost him at least a cool million or two in the course of his life.

And he'd be the first man to confess it, too.—New York American.

# Causes of Anglo-American Friendship

By James Bryce, British Ambassador to Washington.

IT is not race only that links you and us together; it is the language that grew up, the literature that was produced, the free institutions that were framed, in the days when your ancestors and ours lived together in the ancient island home. Nor is this all. There are in the masses of our people many whose knowledge of literature and institutions is slender, but to whom America is the land to which their brothers and their children have gone, the land which stands to their minds as being pre-eminently the land of human equality, the land of a free career, the land which gives the ordinary man his best chance, the land which promises a future in which the masses shall—such is their belief—fare better than they have ever done before. Strong as this sentiment is—and this is the point I want to make clear—there is nothing exclusive in it, nothing to which any other nation can object. We do not want you because you are our friends to be any bit less the friends of any other nation. We do not ask you to forget, nor do we forget, what we both owe to Italy, the home of poetry, painting and music; to France, whose intellect has so often irradiated all Europe; to Germany, so rich in the treasures of thought and learning. International amity is not like conjugal affection, which if it is to produce happiness must needs imply the special devotion of each to the other. It is like the friendship of men among themselves, which can take in many at the same time. And, indeed, the more international friendship rises to a sense of human brotherhood, the more it feels how much better peace is than strife and love is than hatred, the wider will it extend the range of its beneficent influence.

# Where the Trouble Lies.

By W. P. Warren.

HARD problems often have an easy solution—when you know just where the trouble lies.

I remember one cold winter morning, some years ago, I was passing a grocery store and saw a number of people waiting to get in. The man was there to open the door, but the key would not work. With the help of a policeman and one or two other men he was trying to force the lock. I joined the crowd for a few moments. One man asked to see the key. He reasoned that if the key had always worked it should work now unless there was something wrong with it. Looking down the little hole in the end he found a small pebble, which kept the key from going all the way in. Picking out the pebble he put the key in the lock, and opened the door readily.

I have often thought of this experience when confronted by perplexing problems. And many a time I have found that what at first seemed a difficult problem was instantly solved—when I found the pebble in the key.

Somewhere, in every problem, there is a place where the trouble lies. We do not make any progress until we find that spot and remove the obstruction. All other effort is wasted. We gain nothing by trying to force the lock. The thing to do is to find the pebble in the key.

# Great Risks of Investors Merit Great Rewards

By Edward M. Shepard, Eminent Lawyer and Publicist.

NO man lives to himself alone, neither does nor can a railroad company. If public restraints be unfairly irksome or unduly hindering, as they sometimes are to a legitimate enterprise, if a railroad company cannot do as it will with its own, this is only part of an inexorable condition to which, in underlying reality and more or less, every business is subject. If, however, there be obligations upon railroad companies—if, for instance, it be right, as it is, that the Pennsylvania shall perform fully the duties it has recently assumed to New York—there are, on the other side, corresponding and equal obligations to the Pennsylvania and to the investors who, through the Pennsylvania, have made the improvements. Good sense will surely recognize that those who take great risks and oftentimes suffer great losses that they may perform great services to the material development of the country, must, if we are to have those services, be permitted correspondingly great profits.

# The New Character of Recent Legislation

By Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois.

THE necessity for co-operative effort is seen in recent legislation, which has taken on a new character. Its tendency is to become more constructive. In this spirit were framed the laws designed to promote the development of our natural resources. There are many examples of this. Through public agencies, for example, information is gathered in relation to our farming industry, in all its branches and dispensed to those who are engaged in agriculture. The one thing needed in relation to this increase of co-operation is culture. The one thing that can only be secured by the participation of those who are best informed regarding our business and commercial requirements, and by a careful consideration by them of measures proposed to meet those requirements before they are offered for legislative action. Heretofore too little attention has been given to this subject. To our Legislature bills are presented which have been hastily framed as a result of agitation by those who feel the need of remedial legislation, but were unskilled in devising remedies. Legislation, to be efficient, must be preceded not by agitation merely, but by investigation. Our lawmaking programme should be agitation, investigation, then legislation.

# ORCHARD and GARDEN

## DISPOSE OF POOR MILKERS.

As there is a difference in men, in their character and earning power, so there is a difference in dairy herds of cattle found on Indiana farms. The difference in the herds is likely to correspond to the difference in the men. This is admitted as self-evident, but perhaps without attaching much importance to the statement. But probably few people have studied these differences enough to appreciate their extent. For instance, would we think, without special investigation, that one herd of cows, costing only a third more than another herd, may bring the owner three times, or five times, or even ten times as much clear profit? Is it clearly understood that some Indiana herds do not pay for the feed given them? That other herds pay too small a margin of profit to justify the investment in money and labor? And that still other herds are making their owners big money? Do dairymen, in general, know that these differences rest on plain causes that may be readily understood, and that a change from the poor herd to the highly profitable herd is a comparatively easy matter within the reach of any farmer who is able to keep cows at all?

The cows in the better herd under observation were picked up here and there at moderate prices. They have been producing milk throughout the year at the rate of eighteen cans to forty-five cows or 2½ cows to a can (eight gallons). The poorer herd has been yielding at the rate of 1-3 cans to thirty-four cows or 6-4 cows to the can.

When milk sells at \$1.15 per 100 pounds, this means that the average cow in the better herd produces 29½ cents worth of milk per day, or \$85.50 worth as the total for a year of ten months. The poorer herd yields 11½ cents worth of milk per cow per day, or \$34.50 worth for the year. There is some difference between these cows and their incomes.

If it costs \$22 per cow for feed in the poorer herd, just \$2.50 per head is left as the profit for one year. But if the better herd is fed at \$40 per cow, it leaves \$48.50 per head as a profit. Here is a difference of \$46 in take in gain, or in other words, it takes nineteen cows of the one kind to equal one cow of the other kind. In a herd of forty cows, this difference would amount to \$1,840.

If a man desired to make \$1,000 per year profit in the dairy business, he would have to keep 400 of these poor producers. But he could get the same results with twenty-one cows like those in the better herd. Truly there is a large and vital difference between these two herds, and one that no dairyman can afford to overlook.

These estimates are conservative, made from the facts known, and do not yet represent the widest extremes in Indiana dairy conditions. It is altogether probable that this poorer herd is kept at an actual loss, and quite possible that the better herd makes more money than is here credited to it.—Indiana News.

## EARLY LAMBS.

Under favorable conditions there are many advantages in having the lambs come early. Early lambs can be cared for before the flock is turned out on pasture. They come at a season when there is ample time to give them the care they require. When lambs come so late in the season that the dams are out on pasture the busy time has arrived and there is danger that the flock may be neglected. A second advantage is found in the fact that early lambs can be pushed on and made ready for the early markets, says Practical Farmer. While it is true that considerable grain is required to accomplish this, it is also true that owing to the higher price that is usually received for them, such lambs are more profitable than the later ones. When lambs are sold, there is just so much more room and pasture for the rest of the flock. A third advantage is the greater freedom from disease that the earlier lambs enjoy. This is not always true, but it is in a good many instances. Shepherds do not need to be told that one of the greatest difficulties connected with the growing of sheep at the present time is found in the large number of lambs that are lost under some condition because of the presence of parasites in the pastures. When the lambs are dropped early in the season many of them are sold before this hazard is to any serious extent incurred. It will usually be found that lambs suffering from parasites do not suffer from them until after the first of June. It also holds good that it is better to have the lambs come early when they are to be used for breeding purposes. Especially is this the case when they are to be sold in the fall, as their size then captures the eye of those who want to buy, but it is equally true if they are to be retained for the farm. By winter, early lambs have developed sufficiently to endure the cold season without danger of being hindered in growth by the severe weather. Of course, conditions are not such that lambs can come early on every farm. In such instances they must be allowed to come when the conditions are most suitable, but when the farmer has a choice between early lambs and late ones, as a general thing the preference should be given the early dropped lambs.

## ADVANTAGES OF LISTING.

In the great corn districts of the west, and particularly in the southwest, more than half the corn crop is now listed—that means it is drilled in rows by a machine made for this purpose. The advantages of listing may be summed up as follows:

Economy of time. One man can put in and tend about twice as much corn by listing as he can by plowing and checking.

Better root system of the corn. It is down in the ground so far that there is more chance for the roots from above the joints, and the roots are not so apt to be torn off by the cultivator.

Less down corn. There is so much of the stalk in the ground that it will stand up much better in a storm and is not so likely to be broken down in cultivating the last time.

Stands drouth better. It is a fact that in a dry year the listed corn will average ten bushels per acre more corn than the planted.

Bigger, sounder ears. The stalks standing singly and alone will bear a good, big ear piece better than they will when crowded three or four in a hill.

On the other hand there are some advantages in planting and checking, which may be summed up as follows:

If you get just the stand you want and go slow enough the first time over and stop and uncover all you cover up, you can come nearer having a perfect stand than when listed and tilled with a riding two-row disc cultivator at the rate of sixteen to eighteen acres a day and the driver thinking of the fate that befell Lot's wife.

It is sometimes necessary to work land a little wet, and in that case you can pulverize the soil and work it with a harrow till the corn is up, which you can not do if listed.

You should never list ground that is wet or subject to overflow, or where the water stands in the furrows for several days after a rain. Any land where the water does not soak away readily after a rain is not fit to list.—Times Dispatch.

## THE COLOR OF EGGS.

The following is from a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington: There is no constant relation between the color of the shell and the composition of the egg, although there is a popular belief in some localities that the dark-shelled eggs are "richer." That there are no differences in the physical properties and chemical composition between brown-shelled and white-shelled eggs was shown by investigations carried on at the California and Michigan experiment stations, this work having been summarized in earlier publication of the department. The color of the shell has, however, an effect upon the market value, the brown-shelled eggs bringing the higher price, for instance, in the Boston market, and the white-shelled eggs in the New York market. In New England the preference is decidedly in favor of the tinted egg. One great advantage which all breeders producing tinted eggs possess is that they are generally better winter layers than the varieties producing white-shelled eggs, this being perhaps due to the fact that they are usually very good sitters and mothers, and so obtain a rest during the spring and summer months.

## WHEN TO APPLY NITRATE.

Results of experiments at the Maryland station in general, favor the application of nitrate of soda before planting rather than after the crop is partially grown, and indicate that a top dressing of this substance pays well as a rule on wheat which for any cause (either poor land or from late seeding) is backward in the spring, although its use is of doubtful benefit on land which is well supplied with plant food. Nitrate of soda gave uniformly and decidedly better results than sulphate of ammonia, both with and without lime. Nitrate of potash gave better results than nitrate of soda combined with a potash salt (sulphate), but the advantage was not great enough in cost which usually prevails. The organic sources of nitrogen were not as active as nitrate of soda.

## PARASITE BEE KILLS GREEN BUGS.

Professor S. J. Hunter, of the University of Lawrence, Kan., who has taken charge of the fight against the green bug in the wheat fields, is sending out a parasite bee, which lays an egg in the greenbug that causes its death. The bee has five hundred offspring, while the green bug has only forty. The bees are kept in cold storage at the university and sent out when called for.

## The Kiss She Didn't Get.

A woman who had just come in from Chicago reproved her husband for not kissing her at the train.

"I didn't do it," he said in explanation, "because I was afraid I might make a mistake and kiss somebody else. There is always such a crowd in stations and on piers that although a fellow may think he is going to impress the welcoming smack on the right face, somebody else butts in at the critical moment and he performs the oscillatory stunt with a perfect stranger. That has happened to me several times—once when I met your mother, again when I met Aunt Eliza, and again when I met Cousin Ruth. Of course, if you want me to take chances—"

"No, thank you," interrupted the woman hurriedly. "We'll wait till we get home."—New York Globe.