

WOMAN

BETWEEN SOCIETY AND MOTHERHOOD.

It is always difficult to adjust the balance perfectly between home duties and those of a purely social kind, and the mother has this difficulty in a peculiarly perplexing way. She is apt to feel that social diversions are a waste of time, and to reproach herself for those in which she indulges while certain things at home remain to be attended to. But we are more and more convinced that, if the reins are kept firmly in hand as to the social distractions so that they do not run away with us, the digression from the path of routine is a very real help to good work while engaged on the common tasks. It is not a waste of time and energy but a means of recuperation and invigoration.

A writer has said, "I would suffer all tributary streams to flow freely into the main stream of our action." He quotes with disapproval what Plutarch says of Pericles: "There was in the whole city but one street in which Pericles was ever seen, the street which led to the marketplace and to the council house. He declined all invitations to banquets and all gay assemblies and company. During the whole period of his administration he never dined at a table of a friend." This writer says he thinks this was a mistake. "You may expediently dine at the table of a friend, or invite a friend to dine at your table, in the interests of the market-place or the council house. Self-help is doubtless a great thing, but mutual help is not to be despised."

So the mother who makes friends for herself and her family, who brightens herself and lays aside her cares, who sets ideas and inspiration by mixing with neighbors, is actually contributing to the welfare of her household as if steadily at work. Purely from the selfish side this is true. She may, by her tact and wisdom and kindness, be winning friends for her husband, and strengthening his influence. Moreover, she returns to her routine with new spirit and enthusiasm. Sometimes what the mother needs most of all is to lay aside her work and go out and talk with her friends or have them come to her. That is not waste of time which helps us to more effectively do our work when actually engaged upon it.—Mothers' Magazine.

BOURGEOISE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

In France the wedding ceremonies are most important and with the bourgeoisie there is little or no resemblance between French and English wedding parties. For one thing, all the men are usually in evening dress at a French wedding, and that looks strange to American eyes at 11 o'clock in the morning. The bride in white, often wears a curious medley of morning toilets and bridal array. At the whole company goes first to the matre's office, then to the church, then to lunch at some cafe or hotel, one meets everywhere in France boisterous wedding parties in all the glory of their bridal trim.

The thrifty French bourgeoisie frequently waives honeymoon, which is considered as necessary in the upper walks of French life as it is in England. About a fortnight after the wedding "lettres de faire part" are sent out for the relatives. These letters are ponderous documents, a huge envelope and a big, closely written, engraved sheet. They announce the wedding to all and sundry.

The letter de faire part is curious, whether issued for a wedding or a death, as it shows the close self-adhesion of "the family" in France.

It is not only "Mr. and Mrs. X." who announce the marriage of their daughter or son, but the names of Monsieur or Madame X, as announcers, are coupled with the names of the grandparents and of their sons (with their wives and children), of their daughters (with their husbands and children), of their nephews and nieces (with their husbands and wives and children), of their uncles and aunts, their brothers and sisters (with their wives and husbands and children), and, in fact, of every relative of importance, who is recognized in the family connection.

The complicated relationship of the couple to all these people has also to be announced. Hence the huge size of the "lettre de faire part," which takes a long time to read through. Though sent out about a fortnight afterward, it is dated the day of the wedding.—New Haven Register.

THOUGHT AND WORK.

The mother should remember that it is possible to wear herself out by a strenuous activity that is blind and leads nowhere, unless she gives thought to what she is to undertake. She may feel that to sit down and think quietly is a waste of time, and yet it may be, probably will be, the greatest economy. What all of us, men as well as women, most need is to be able to discriminate between the things that are of real importance and those that are of less importance, and to select the former and do them. At certain kinds of work, while the hands are busy, the brain may plan even more keenly than when deliberately trying to think; many of our best thoughts are struck off like sparks from an anvil while

we are hammering the iron of our work. This is not to be forgotten; yet we frequently, perhaps daily, need to calmly meditate over our duties, analyze our plans, reflect on the proportions of various duties and tasks more than is possible while busy.

Such thought may reveal that the mother was energetically concentrated today a great part of the time on scattered tasks of minor importance, going at them blindly; whereas if she had planned better the night before, the same amount of effort would have given her better results. One often may have been active all day, scurrying hither and thither, and yet have little to show for the expenditure of energy. What is the remedy? Thought, plan, system, looking ahead, doing nothing blindly.—Mothers' Magazine.

WOMEN MORE SENSITIVE.

Women have always supposed that, whatever qualities men might deny them, they might at least claim greater sensitiveness and delicacy of feeling than their brothers. But here comes a heretic in "Black and White" who declares that men are "infinitely more sensitive than women." He wonders how any one can be foolish enough to doubt it, for woman's obtuseness, phlegm, heartlessness, stolidity, and man's finer organization, subtle perception, sympathy and tenderness of heart are demonstrated "every day all over the world, and in a hundred ways."

As an instance, he relates how, when a little dog was run over in Regent street one day, a band of women who were gazing into a bonnet shop merely looked at it for a moment, muttered "Poor little beast!" and resumed their survey of the millinery. But two smartly clad young men rushed to the small sufferer, and, regardless of their raiment, carried it to the nearest surgery.

Again, he says, having witnessed an accident—an old man run over by a motor car—he spoke of it to a group of girls he met. "Oh, what a lark!" one of them cried, while the others laughed. "Wasn't it just my luck to miss it!"

"And then," adds the writer, "they were astounded at my lack of gallantry in condemning their foul brutality."

FOND OF ACTING.

Louise Duchess of Devonshire is extremely fond of acting, and once disguised herself as a gypsy and offered to read the fortunes of the members of a house party by palmistry. So complete was her disguise that among others she took in her husband, the Duke of Manchester, who handed her a shilling as her fee for telling his fortune. But she was ultimately discovered by the man whom she later married—the late Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Hartington—who suspected the identity of the gypsy, and knowing the Duchess's hatred of wine, asked for some and, as a test, handed her the glass. She took it and drank it off; but even so Lord Hartington was still suspicious, and the Duchess was obliged to own up to her identity at last.—Tit Bits.

WHOLESOME LIVING.

Mrs. Eva Perry Moore, at a meeting held in connection with the International Tuberculosis Congress, which recently closed in Washington, D. C., pledged the cooperation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to the anti-tuberculosis movement. The clubwomen have already begun to organize a department for the purpose of carrying on a far reaching educational campaign. They will begin with the present school system and will endeavor to combat the theory that the disease is inherited, to insist on measures for the prevention of contagion and to teach that wholesome ways of living will help to eradicate the disease. Above all, they will try to make parents understand that the great fundamental preventive is to keep their children in the open air.—New York Sun.

FASHION NOTES.

Every woman, whether mistress or maid has her aprons these days. "Robespierre" seems to be as favored a title this season as "Peter Pan" was a few seasons back. Purple is still to be worn a good deal. A very broad hat of purple felt is adorned with masses of purple plumes.

Beautiful as they are, both black and white dinner gowns are being led by gowns of dainty colors.

The ring bearing the appropriate zodiac sign is vying with the birthday stone for popularity as birthday gifts.

The dark sumac reds are most attractive in the finer cloths.

The shades of taupe and peacock which are so successfully combined this season are proving quite popular. The chamois and beaver shades seen in the new lines of cloths will be popular as evening cloths and wraps later on.

The skirt which depends upon its long, soft lines for its success rather than its showy trimming is the skirt that will be most admired.

A single, brilliant polka-dot on a dark hat proves an exceedingly attractive touch of color for a somber costume.

HAIL, COLUMBIA!



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

Uncle Sam—"Why, I thought it was all arranged that you were to stay at home and raise a large family!"

The Suffragist Movement in the United States May Fore-shadow a Women's Revolution Which Will Affect the Destinies of the Whole Race.

New York City.—In a remarkable editorial The World writes as follows about a quiet revolution that is being wrought by the women of the United States:

A REVOLUTION. Here are these three matters of fact: The spread of the suffragist movement despite the laughter of a world of men; the general invasion of industrial fields by women; wives outnumbering husbands two to one as plaintiffs in the 945,000 divorce cases of the last twenty years in the United States.

It is customary to treat separately the three issues thus presented. They are all manifestations of one general movement—a Revolution of Women, due chiefly to the new industrial regime under which a woman can do

a man's work and earn what was a man's wage hardly a generation ago. Woman is no longer afraid of freedom. She can make her own way. Spinsterhood has ceased to be inevitably a burden. Marriage when it becomes a disaster or a despotism need no longer be borne as the penalty of dependency. In her new spirit of independence woman may turn naturally enough to politics, though the suffragist movement in the United States is thus far least important among feminist agitations.

Other revolutions have changed maps, dynasties and governments. A Woman's Revolution may greatly affect the destinies of the whole race. An issue is presenting itself which no prudent statesmanship can safely underestimate or ignore.

WOMEN LED REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

New York City.—The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, recently returned from Turkey, where he was at the time the Sultan's declaration of the new constitution was announced, spoke before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church Hall, on the "New Regime" in Turkey.

He described the Sultan going to church with his thirty wives and said the Sultan painted his cheeks and dyed his hair. No monarch in the world, he said, had such a gang of scoundrels and thieves around him as had the Sultan of Turkey before the next constitution went into effect. Since that time the 25,000 spies had

been dismissed, the police had been deprived of their grafting methods and that every one was happy under the new order, so much so, that even the cab drivers accepted a small fare without protest, but with smiles.

Forty Turkish women, the preacher said, had been most instrumental in carrying on the revolution in Turkey, carrying dispatches to all points of the empire in behalf of the patriots. These women had been joined by thousands of others since the constitution had gone into effect, and were establishing women's clubs, and that the era of new womanhood in Turkey had apparently dawned. Women, he said, were doing away with the custom of wearing veils.

BISHOP DOANE ON FAMILY LIFE EVILS.

He Deprecates Prevalence of Divorce and the Increase of Race Suicide.

Philadelphia.—There was read before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ a report on "Family Life," prepared for a committee by the Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Albany, in which were explicated the evils prevailing against the hearthstone.

"Family life," wrote the Bishop, "is threatened, first, by the lowered sense of the sanctity of marriage; secondly, by the prevalence of divorce; thirdly, by the alarming increase in the restriction of the bearing of children. In this last matter it is the duty of the Christian Church to speak out. There has been a decline in the birth rate in every Western country, most marked in the English speaking countries; greater in the United States than in any other country. It is largely due to the loss of the sense of duty to God for the fruits of marriage. It is a symptom of the spirit which shirks responsibility and resents self-denial and which results in the weakening of

character of the American people. "Concerning this evil . . . the committee desire to recommend that wherever possible legislation should be promoted to secure the prohibition of certain appliances and drugs and corrupting advertisements; the profession of all who publicly and professionally assist preventive methods, a proper and efficient standard and status of those who practice midwifery and the national recognition of the dignity of motherhood and the provision of adequate care, protection and assistance for women before and after childbirth.

"Differ as we may in the various Protestant churches upon the ground on which divorces may be allowed there is a consensus of opinion in all the churches that divorce is a menace to society and a threatening ruin to the home. The committee unhesitatingly declare that in their judgment there is at most but one cause for which marriage ought to be broken by a court of law."

NOW THE "TUBE WOMAN" IN PARIS.

Paris, France.—The revolution gradually brought about in woman's dress as a result of the Directorate craze is producing some curious consequences. The dress designers and makers, after having gradually brought about what they describe as a straight line in front, have now directed their attention to the back portion of the fashionable attire, and the decree has gone forth that the straight line, both front and back, is to prevail this winter.

The result is to create an entirely

new-shaped human being, already nicknamed "la femme tube," or "the tube woman," because the few women seen about so far in the very latest style of Directorate dress resemble walking steeplecups.

The new figure requires the wearing of a corset of extraordinary length, resembling certain ancient iron instruments of torture. They are made of rubber or elastic tissue and whalebone, and reach nearly to the knees. Many of these new corsets are on show at the large shops.

Plan Uprising Against the British in India.

Vancouver, B. C.—The World says British officers working among the Sikhs and Hindus of the Pacific Coast unearthed the details of a proposed uprising against British rule in India. The story is to the effect that scattered outrages are now taking place in India for the purpose of scattering the British troops.

The main rising will take place in April next at Amritsar. Stocks of arms of modern type are hidden in various districts.

Says Railroads Control Most Federal Judges.

Lawrence, Kan.—At a State conference here over State legislation, J. L. Bristow, former Assistant Postmaster-General, who will succeed Chester L. Long in the United States Senate, declared that the railroads control most of the Federal Judges, and that better care should be exercised in the selection of Judges.

"Lawyers should be chosen," said he, "who have not been affiliated with the railroads or other big corporations."

RURAL TOPICS

LIVE STOCK AND FERTILITY.

The surest as well as the cheapest way of keeping up the fertility of the farm is to feed on the farm the crops that are raised on it. A ton of clover hay contains fertilizing elements valued at between \$9 and \$10, a ton of oats between \$7 and \$8, and a ton of corn stover between \$5 and \$6. Now when these feeds are given to live stock nearly 100 per cent of the plant food elements are retained in the excrement of the animals, but to save it all is practically impossible as the liquids are from one-half to two-thirds the entire value of the excrement and are worth by weight twice as much as the solids. Cattle and hogs produce a watery manure which consequently does not heat readily. Horses, sheep and poultry produce a drier manure and one which heats quickly. Preserving the manure after it is made is one of the important problems on the farm, but it is pretty well agreed by progressive farmers that the ideal way is to haul directly to the field and scatter with a manure spreader, as manure hauled directly to the field and scattered there loses but little nitrogen and carbon dioxide by fermentation, and what ingredients are washed into the soil are taken care of by the plant roots. It has been clearly demonstrated that horse manure exposed in unsheltered pits will lose nearly one-half of its value soon.

So it seems clear that the way manure is commonly kept on the farm is a great loss of plant food. In general a light application made frequently will give better results than a heavy one at intervals. In a rotation of crops, as corn, wheat or oats and clover, the manure is best applied to corn. If possible apply to the clover sod and plow under in autumn, as autumn permits the coarse material to become well soaked during winter and the ground can usually be prepared earlier in spring and will hold moisture better during summer. Where ground has been covered late in winter or early spring it does not dry off so quickly as uncovered ground; but top dress the pasture fields, as a thin coat of manure will not interfere with the pasturing, especially after the first rain. So that really there is no time in the year but that a place can be found on the farm to spread the manure profitably.—Walter C. Bibler, in the Indiana Farmer.

YELLOW LEAF IN OATS.

Reports received by the Ohio Experiment Station indicate a general prevalence over the state of an abnormal condition of oats, shown by many of the blades turning yellow, or reddish yellow, in spots or streaks, and finally dying at the tips or throughout the entire length. A similar condition was manifested by the oat crop of Ohio and farther west in 1890, followed by a considerable reduction in yield, and such a condition is reported by the Connecticut Experiment Station as occurring in that State in 1906. The attack of 1890 was pronounced by the Division of Vegetable Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to be due to bacterial infection. The Connecticut Station failed to find evidence of such infection last year, and we have not yet found conclusive evidence of such infection in the present attack.

In the case of the present attack plant lice have been mentioned by many observers as being unusually abundant on oats, but we have not as yet found conclusive evidence as to whether they have, or have not, borne an important part in the spread of the trouble. We know of no remedy or prevention.

In all cases similar weather conditions have been observed, namely: excess of cold, rainy weather, followed by hot sun, and it appears that these conditions have been the chief factor in producing the outbreak.

In this connection the following extract from the report of this Station for 1890 (it being then located at Columbus) may be of interest: "The spring of 1890 was very unfavorable to farming operations throughout the greater portion of Ohio, on account of almost incessant rains. The planting of corn, oats and potatoes was generally delayed, and cultivation was much interfered with until after the middle of June. On the Station farm oats and potatoes were planted late, and both crops suffered so much from blight that not half an average yield was obtained."—Chas. E. Thorne, Director of Ohio Agricultural College Station.

FARM NOTES.

Good milk cows do not generally carry a large amount of flesh. It is impossible to produce milk and flesh at the same time. But they need plenty of good feed just the same.

When sows are kept in the stable continuously, as in stormy weather, the stable should be kept perfectly clean and often disinfected to prevent manure odors.

A good liniment for all kinds of swelling on dairy cows, as well as on all other farm animals, is made by mixing equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil and spirits of camphor. Apply frequently and liberally to the swollen parts.

When a cow is suffering from a congested udder, it is a good plan to dry her off at once and feed one-half ounce of nitrate of potash night and morning in soft feed. Give plenty of clean water, feed pure and wholesome food and massage the udder once a day with a little iodine ointment.

If a cow gives bloody milk, as a result of injury to the udder, the best treatment is to let nature effect a cure. Dry the cow off, and let the udder rest until the cow is fresh again. It is useless to try to treat serious injury of the interior of the udder when this organ has to be manipulated twice a day in milking.

When a calf does not seem to thrive, give it a half pint of wheat bran, with a pinch of salt, scalded with a teacupful of hot water. Give this with the usual amount of milk and always keep some corn, oats and hay with pure water handy.

To get the best flow of milk during the winter, cows should be bred so as to come in during the fall months. They begin to fall off in milk in spring, but the grass will stimulate a larger flow, and they will keep it up until dried off for the next calf. In this way the non-milking period will be at a time of the year when butter and milk are at their lowest prices.—From "Dairy Items" in the Epitomist.

ANOTHER SCALE FORMULA.

L. H. Gorton, Bristol, Ind., writes in the "The Fruit Grower" that after five years of experimenting, resulting in the loss of trees, he has found a practicable remedy for San Jose scale, one formula being used while trees are dormant and another when out in full leaf, but the latter is not so effective. Here are the formulas Mr. Gorton uses:

For dormant trees—Eight pounds caustic soda, one quart crude carbolic acid, fifty gallons of water.

For apple trees in full leaf—Six pounds caustic soda, one pint crude carbolic acid, sixty gallons of water.

Directions for mixing: Dissolve the soda in boiling water; fill barrel or tank half full of water, then pour in the soda; pour acid in vessel with one or two gallons of water, stir well, and empty into tank or barrel, and finished filling, and all is ready to spray. In applying to trees use a force pump with good agitator, to throw a fine mist.

Mr. Gorton says that if formula No. 1 is used thoroughly the scale will rub off as soon as trees are dry. This preparation is not hard to make, and those who have scale to fight might experiment with it carefully.

"The Fruit Grower" advises experimenting carefully for there is likely to be a difference in the effect upon trees.

CULLING IS BENEFICIAL.

Culling the flock improves it and makes it better every year, as a higher standard is constantly being evolved. By an observation of the individuals much can be learned. Instead of running indiscriminately with culis, one becomes acquainted with the good hens and perhaps makes pets of them and pride in their individual excellence is entertained by the owner. All of which is very desirable. Then, too, the young flock will be hatched only from the best producers and the choicest specimens, instead of from eggs taken indiscriminately from the egg basket and largely from poor specimens.

Even with good pure-bred stock the matter of selection should not be overlooked. There is no likelihood of there being such extremely poor specimens in a pure-bred flock as in a flock of mongrels, but at the same time in every flock there are some that are better than others. The object of this, then, is to impress upon poultrymen and farmers the importance of a close scrutiny of the stock, and to teach the fact that by careful selection a profitable flock may often be built up from what may at first seem to be very unpromising material.—Epitomist

A CLEAN POULTRY HOUSE.

The poultry house should be kept clean at all times, but it is especially important that it be given a thorough cleaning and disinfecting before closing up for the winter. The whole interior should be whitewashed, adding about one-half pint of crude carbolic acid to each gallon of wash. Care should be taken that the lime is forced into every crack and crevice. All old litter and nesting material should be removed and burned, and new supplied; the roosts and dropping boards should be painted with some good liquid lye-killer, a new dust-bath should be supplied, and in fact a general cleaning up is necessary if the fowls are going to be comfortable and profitable.—Farmers' Home Journal.

During 1907 the Chinese Government spent nearly \$100,000 for students studying in foreign countries. Japan got nearly half the money and the United States about one-fourth.

Bavaria's chief manufacturing center is Nuremberg which, with the adjoining city of Furth, now has a population of nearly 400,000.