

NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN

"Teaching the Girls to Cook." I find this plan admirable to teach girls to cook, serve meals and keep the kitchen and dining room in the best of order. Myself and two daughters, ages sixteen and thirteen, take turns in getting dinner. After the morning's work is done, the one that gets the dinner churns and makes the light bread. Cook books are looked over and things selected for dinner. I teach them there is nothing too good for a home dinner, but to practice economy. Use stale cake, bread, rice and potatoes in appetizing puddings, salad and dressing. Each take delight in having a nicely cooked dinner and table looking fresh and inviting when tired papa comes from work.—Florida Agriculturist.

"Hot-Pot" as Bridal Gift. A recent wedding at Whitburn-by-the-Sea, a picturesque little fishing village to the north of Sunderland, has called attention to an ancient marriage custom prevailing at that place which, so far as is known, is absolutely unique in the kingdom. The custom consists in the villagers providing a "hot-pot" and presenting it at the church door as the bridal party leaves, says Home Chat. The contents of the "hot-pot" are a mixture of beer, brandy, eggs, and ginger, made very hot. The gift is considered a great compliment. There is an instance on record of no fewer than seventy "hot-pots" having been sent to a newly-married couple who had won great popularity.

Candidate Could Cook. In Saline County, Kan., at the last election, a young woman ran for superintendent of schools. She went campaigning for herself, and one day she drew up to a wheat field where twenty men were harvesting. She asked them to vote for her, and promised that she would be a good official, but they were not particularly interested in her qualifications for office. "Kin yer cook?" asked one of the men. The would-be superintendent said she could, and the man answered: "Well, we've been livin' on men's cookin' for two weeks out here, and if yer want us to vote for yer, cook us a woman's meal." The meal was cooked and the men were so well pleased with it that when the cook left they gave her three cheers and promised to vote for her. She was elected by a majority of eighteen, so the meal was not cooked in vain.—New York Tribune.

Chicago Women to Outlive Men. It is enough to make the men of Chicago tremble in their boots to hear the amazing utterances of Health Commissioner Evans, who says that wealth and high living will shortly kill them off. He gallantly remarks that the women of the city are increasing the length of their lives by living the simple life. In the weekly official health bulletin Evans says that in a few centuries Chicago will be an Adamless Eden. Dr. Evans draws his conclusions from the death rate in Chicago for twenty years, and particularly in the last seven months, when three members of the stronger sex died for every two of the fairer. Dr. Evans says that in the seven months of 1907 in Chicago about 12,000 men succumbed, as compared to 8,000 women. He says that the cause for this is attributed to the strenuous life. Contributory causes are the quick lunch, constant exposure and carelessness. "The men," he says, "are living at a rate that is 30 percent faster than that of the women. They work harder. They take less care of themselves than of their wives and daughters. They court danger. They dissipate more. They exhibit a carelessness begotten of familiarity with danger." The remedy, so an eminent physician says, lies in the return to the simple life of our fathers.—New York Press.

Miss Sutton's Victories. Miss May Sutton, who won the All England lawn tennis championship is a Californian by birth and the youngest of four sisters. One of them, Miss Violet Sutton, is also a fine lawn tennis player, and paired together the sisters won the Pacific Coast double championship before the present All England champion was ever heard of in the East. In 1904 Miss Sutton came suddenly to the front and became known as the most wonderful woman lawn tennis player who had ever been seen on American courts. In that year she won, successively, the Western, Middle States and national tournaments.

Wearing the laurels of her American championship, Miss Sutton went to England in 1905 and won the All England championship from Miss Kate Douglass, now Mrs. Chambers. She went through the tournament without losing a set and her record of victories has seldom been equaled. She won so easily, in fact, that rumor sought to account for her success with a report that the English champion had wrenched her arm in practising. In 1906, however, Miss Douglass got her revenge. "She was too good for me," Miss Sutton said, on her return to America, "and I simply had to give in." This year Miss Sutton proved far and away too good for Miss Douglass, or Mrs. Chambers, as she now is. She won the first set by 6 to 1 and the second by 6 to 4, proving herself

superior to Mrs. Chambers in all points except service. Miss Sutton arrived in London on May 25, and a whole series of victories led up to her final triumph at Wimbledon. Miss Sutton's successes are attributed to the agility of her movements, the quickness of her eye and her great physical strength and powers of endurance. She is usually stronger in the last set of a match than in the first and she has won many victories merely by tiring her opponents out.—New York Tribune.

Day Dreams. There is no girl so prosaic that she does not indulge in an occasional day dream. Some girls waste far too much time in rose colored clouds of imagination. Day dreams are all well enough in their way; they lift us out of the commonplace, but to dwell continually in their rosy mists is bad for us. This is a practical world, and if we want to succeed we must keep our eyes open and make the best of such opportunities as come our way. We must "do noble things, not dream them all day long." What is the use of spending hours thinking how fine and noble you would like to be if you don't put your thoughts to some practical use. An hour's "doing" is worth more than a week's "thinking."

Matchmaking. Percy and Gertrude are engaged at last! It will be announced next week, and I flatter myself that I had a small share in bringing about the happy event. Thus spoke a matron who takes a genuine and kindly interest in the welfare of the young men and maidens of her acquaintance. "I confess that to me there is no more absorbing occupation than matchmaking," she went on, "and I believe most women share my taste, although they don't all admit it. I know it's usual to say that the matchmaker is no longer needed, because the young woman of the period 'does' for herself, but even this enterprising individual is all the better for a little help from an older and wiser head. She very likely doesn't know she is being lifted over the hard places, for her self-appointed assistant works for artistically than she did formerly. The matchmaker of old was a terror to the opposite sex, but in spite of her drawbacks she generally brought her ships more successfully to port than those who are supposed to do the steering now, when they are really left to themselves. "Matchmaking is by no means so simple as it once was, for those who engage in it now must manage two sexes, instead of one. But a few difficulties will not keep women from playing at their favorite game, and the matchmaker still exists, although her hand is less visible than of yore. She has been declared demode, but she has not been extinguished, she has merely adjusted herself to the times."

Fashion Notes. A new veil pin is of dull gold set with a large amethyst. Employed with discretion, dotted fabrics make charming gowns. Somewhat heavier and rougher goods will be fashionable this season. There are many little separate outer garments with the loose kimono sleeve. Capes, both long and short, and ample, though simple in line, are much in evidence. Scotch chevrons of fancy design will be much used in the construction of tailored gowns. Plaited messaline ribbon, edged with Valenciennes lace, forms a negligence of pastel blue pea de crepe. Suits are mainly made with short, loose coats of short hip length or half length and with half fitted or loose jackets. The net coats lined with tinted silks or entirely unlined are among the attractive possibilities of even small wardrobes. The oblong check is a decided novelty in design, being generally three-quarters of an inch long, with a combination of three colors. How easy it is to keep on wearing the same old ties in our low shoes when new ones would make us and the shoes, too, look so much nicer. The revival of satin duchesse in a more supple form, of faille and other rep silks, in monotone effects, will make for a greater distribution of silks. Of all the colored silk coats those in some tone of purple, with hats wreathed with flowers to match them in shade, are the most popular. The morning glory is the first favorite. Next come the hydrangeas and violets.

The Pulpit

A SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON

Subject: The Church and Amusements.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text 1 John 2:17, "The world passeth away; and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." He said: Happiness is a universal human longing. The search for it is a world-wide human characteristic. The longing of living souls for that which ministers to the satisfaction of the noblest and most lasting of human needs and desires is natural. God created us to be happy. We were not men did we not search for joy. Jehovah meant us to live in the possession and exercise of all that is peaceful and joyous and lovable. It would be strange if we did not seek to possess them. We are foolish if we do not use them.

Not otherwise pleasure, or the satisfaction of lesser human desires and human needs, is a universal human craving. As we long for those things that are eternally and finally satisfying, so we long for those things that are of immediate and of contemporaneous value. And this craving is natural. The desire is divinely granted. It is not strange that we want pleasure. But happiness and pleasure are not necessarily to be found in that (and we shall deliberately circumscribe the application of the words) which we call amusement. Happiness may be far from the heart that is amused. Many a soul that is seared and heavy with sorrow has been amused. But amusement brings such soul no abiding joy and ministers no balm of solace to heal their wounds. Pleasure is not amusement. For a man may find much pleasure outside of that which is the common use and acceptance of the term is called amusement. Happiness is a matter, at the base, of subjective satisfaction. Happiness is centrally a concern of the soul. Pleasure may conserve happiness. But a man may be well pleased and yet not be happy. A man may be amused and find pleasure in the amusement. But a man may be superlatively unhappy though his face may be forced to smile through the power of amusement.

For amusement is a diversion, a dissipation, an indication of inward discontent. Amusement indicates contentment. The desire to be amused is very nearly always an indication of the incapacity of a man to achieve happiness. The church expresses happiness in the terms of eternity, of divinity, of conscience. The happiness of man is, in the mind of the Church of Jesus Christ and in the light of His truth, dependent upon its perdurability, its divinity, upon the clarity of the conscience of the man who possesses it. In the conception of the church happiness is eternal, it is the gift of God and a force that propels man nearer to God; it cannot be enjoyed except the conscience of men are void of the consciousness of their unworthiness before God. A man is not really happy unless his soul is satisfied in an eternal fashion, unless he has the joy and peace that are the gifts of God and those who love Him and who keep His commandments as his innermost possession, unless his mind and heart are certified of his personal acceptability before God.

The church expresses righteous and worthy pleasure in the terms of the conservation of that which is eternal, the promotion of that which is divine, the satisfaction of duty. Any pleasure that does not augment happiness is unworthy. That is to say, that if our pleasures militate against our growth in that which is eternal and divine, if they dull our consciousness of the imperatives of the Almighty that are law and life to the human soul, they are unrighteous. Now, the Church measures amusements by these same standards. She asks us what our amusements do to afford us a larger vision of the eternities, to increase our certainty of the reality and of our self-possession of divinity, to draw us into correct relationships with God. By these standards we have a right to measure our amusements and by these judgments they must stand or fall. If they can meet these tests they may remain steadfast and they will. If they cannot be justified by them or squared to them they will fall and they ought to. For life is short. Time advances. Opportunities come and go. There is much to be done. We must do it. We have little time to waste. Our efforts must tend, to they little or momentous, to the enlargement of humanity's comprehension of those things that are eternal and divine. If happiness lies in the achievement of these graces we have stipulated then we ought to be about the Master's business.

No country in the world needs the white light of publicity and philosophy and of uncommon sense to glare upon its amusements more than America. For we are amusement crazy. Our catch-penny, tinsel, gaudy summer places of amusement are evidence of our amusement fever. Our theatres are jammed with people who want not to be compelled to think or to be brought face to face with reproductions of real life in miniature. They go largely to be amused. Our amusements are almost wholly superficial. They minister to the needs of the mind that is momentarily surfeited, to the jaded spirit. They are strictly temporal. They are very nearly always inexpensive and tawdry when we lift them to the bottom. They are unrelated to duty. For they are primarily intended to aid us to forget duty. Of our multitude of amusements we shall consider four: the card table, the dance, the theatre, and the racetrack. And they are taken for consideration, not because they are

become perverted, because they are the means of entertainment for the mighty majority of our population, because there is wide difference of opinion as to their morality and propriety in the hands of Christian men and women or of anybody else to-day and under present social conditions.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that a pack of cards in itself is not evil. It is far from my purpose to insinuate that either the dance, the theatre or the race is, under proper and normal conditions, wicked. They become so, however, when men control them. It is far from my intention to assert that these forms of amusement are incapable of proper use and that the host of moral, well-meaning Christian people who indulge in them are not perfectly sincere. I have seen card games that were harmless, and horse-races that were above reproach, and theatrical performances that, with a little reformation, could have been immaculate, and dances in which it was perfectly safe for young men and women to glide through the mazes of the waltz. But on the other hand, I am painfully conscious that I became disgusted with cards because of the profanity, the unbridled vulgarity, the total incapacity for self-control, the trickery, the dishonesty, of those who played the game. The questionableness of most of the performances upon the American stage make it necessary for even a grown man who possesses any remnants of self-respect to secure a theatrical Baedeker before he attempts to go to see a show. I have seen so many pure, gentle, lovely girls (not in dance-halls, but at the dances of approved and conventional society of the best type) locked in the embraces of lecherous, villainous men whom they would not allow within a yard of them for the seclusion and privacy of their own parlors, that I have passed from wonder to disgust. Any one who has ever taken a good, honest, long look at the class of men who frequent the racetracks of a metropolitan district will be convinced, if he never was before, that the average of the devotees of the turf go to the track least of all to see the "ponies run." If gambling was disallowed by law at the tracks half the racing associations of the country would go out of business.

All these amusements are supplied in some measure by church people. All of them have been so perverted that they have become stumbling blocks to human souls. For they have led many a man over the brink of wretchedness into the depths of despair. And these men have not infrequently fallen into the meshes of iniquity because of the ostensibly harmless pastimes of Christian men and women. As an obsession it is paltry for me to say that they are wholly evil. For we are agreed that when they are allowed to dominate a life they are of the devil. The question is, shall the Church sanction them or shall she ban them? Let us look them over one by one. When did a game of cards minister to the enlargement of our consciousness of that which is divine and eternal? Or when did it increase our sense of responsibility to the world or God? Or when did the theatre or the dance or the race? Seachingly, honestly!

The truth is that the more we are aware of divinity and eternity, the more exalted our conception of the demands of conscience, the less we need these things and have time for them. We find our happiness elsewhere; we secure our pleasure through unobtrusive channels. We neither care nor need to be amused. When I know that amusements are stultifying the spiritual efficiency of the people of God, when I see the flagrant perversions of the amusements of the day that exist, then I am persuaded that the fathers were right to condemn these things with no uncertain sound. And I am further convinced that it is not only the duty of the Church to denounce them, but also to transform and purify them. I am certain that it is our duty to divert the energies of the multitude from following their cheap amusements to the service of Almighty God.

The Better Part. The Christian is always the "stronger man," because at the bottom of human nature there are certain points that every honest, unsaved man must yield. He must admit that "whoever drinketh this water shall thirst again." Material things cannot satisfy man. The famous builder of Pullman cars had a brother who was a minister, the Rev. James Pullman, D. D. The carbuilder wanted his brother to forsake the ministry and get rich. But before the close of his life the millionaire visited his brother. "James," he said, "you have chosen the better part."—Home Herald.

The Ideal is Attainable. It is ours to keep on trying to do God's will perfectly. Alone we certainly never can. How far towards the golden goal He will sweep on our consecrated endeavors we may never know. We cannot limit God. "All things are possible to him that believeth." The ideal is no mirage, no tantalizing illusion, no fatuous "will-o'-the-wisp." It is attainable; else it would not be an ideal at all. God's Son once reached it. Some day He may permit other sons to climb the sunlit heights.—Herbert N. Bever.

Every Day With God. He who never connects God with his daily life knows nothing of the spiritual meaning and the uses of life; nothing of the calm, strong patience with which hills may be endured of the gentle comfort which the Father's love can comfort; of the blessed rest to be realized in His forgiving love, His tender Fatherhood; of the deep, peaceful sense of the infinite One ever near, a refuge and a strength.—Canon Farrar.

We Shall Receive Strength. It is a great deal easier to do that which God gives us to do, no matter how hard it is, than to face the responsibility of not doing it. We have abundant assurance that we shall receive all the strength we need to perform any duty God allots to us.—J. R. Miller.



How Silage Affects Milk. Prof. Farrington, of Wisconsin, says silage odors do not pass through the cow's system into her milk, but are absorbed by the milk as it is drawn from the cow. When this is prevented by careful feeding and ordinary ventilation, there will be no objectionable taste to the milk.

Experiment in Pigs. It is stated that the Michigan Agricultural college as an experiment fed some pigs a cross between the Berkshire and Tamworth which made great gains. Four of the litter were fed a balanced ration made up of 382 pounds of wheat middlings and 682 pounds of corn meal, mixed with water, and it cost \$3.62 to make an increase of 100 pounds in weight. Five pigs of the same litter were fed corn meal mixed with water and it cost \$6.07 to make an increase of 100 pounds in weight. The chief feature of this feeding was that the food was about a balanced ration.

Best Remedy for San Jose Scale. The following is considered the best spray or wash for San Jose Scale, peach worm, as well as for certain fungi, particularly the curl leaf of the peach. It is also very efficient in softening and smoothing up old, rough bark. The formula most extensively used, is forty pounds of lime, twenty pounds of sulphur and fifteen pounds of salt, with enough water to make sixty gallons. The sulphur, about one-third of the water and a quarter of the lime are boiled together for an hour and a half or two hours. The salt and the remainder of the lime, after straining, are mixed separately and finally added to the lime-sulphur mixture, and the whole boiled another half hour. The mixture requires careful straining to prevent clogging in the nozzle. It should be applied hot and in good quantity.—Weekly Witness.

Apples Immune to Disease. A prominent factor in this business of apple growing and one which fruit growers have not taken note of in the past, says Professor Herrick, "is that some varieties are practically immune to certain diseases. For instance, the Ben Davis, Duchess, Yellow Transparent, and Yellow Newton are not seriously affected by the scab. The Russet, Northern Spy, and Rome Beauty are practically immune to the ravages of the San Jose scale; while Northern Spy, Fall Pippin, and Rome Beauty are not injured by the Bordeaux mixture. The spray for scab and codling moth should be Bordeaux mixture and an arsenite and applied before the blossoms open, and again after the blossoms drop two weeks later, and from the present indications it would seem that we must apply the third spray the last of July or the first of August for the codling moth."

Damages by Deer. The following curious bit of information is from the New England Farmer: "The damage which is being done in Williamstown, Mass., by deer to farmers' crops is becoming a serious matter, three cases, aggregating a damage of 118, having been reported within a few days. One was by A. M. Stevens, a gardener, who lost 2500 cabbage plants, and another was by John Belterman, who lost 1500 hills of early beans. In both cases a board of appraisers placed the damage at \$50 each. Dwight Cronk was allowed \$18 for damage done to a field of oats by deer tramping the grain. Br. Belterman says that the woods about his farm are apparently filled with deer, as he has seen as many as 15 in a herd in his meadows. The animals are very tame, and some of the patches of beans which they destroyed were within a short distance of the house."

Trees For Waste Land. The time is not so far distant as the average man imagines when the increased price of lumber will make necessary the planting of trees even in good agricultural land. The price of timber lands is doubling every few years. Col. Wm. S. Harvey, president of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and old-time lumberman, who has been working for the passage by Congress of the Appalachian Forest Reserve bill, says that within the past six years lands in the southern Appalachian timber regions have increased from \$5 or \$6 an acre to \$15 and \$20. Even at \$20, and in spite of the fact that transportation is poor, this land is considered a "good buy."

But the man who gets it now and plants to trees any waste land is the man who will have a bank account all right when his forests begins to yield. It takes 40 or 50 years to grow big logs; but it takes only 12, 15 or 16 years to grow fence posts, railroad ties and telephone poles, and the prices for these are increasing by leaps and bounds.

Cream Separation. What is the latest and best method of cream separating? I notice some papers referring to the dilution way, but I doubt this way of mixing milk with water to separate it. D. W. George. We cannot do better for our correspondent than summarizing the last Purdue University bulletin on this subject as follows:

1. The use of the hand separator in the place of the gravity systems of creaming, will effect a saving of \$3.50 to \$7 worth of butterfat from one cow in one year. With the hand separator, a richer cream and a better quality of cream and skim milk can be produced than with the gravity systems. 2. Of the gravity methods the deep setting system is the least objectionable. It produces a more complete separation and a better quality of cream than either the shallow pan or the water dilution systems. 3. Any neglect to thoroughly clean the separator after each separation reduces the skimming efficiency of the machine and lowers the quality of the cream and butter produced. Wash the separator after each separation. 4. A trembling machine, insufficient speed, sour, curdled, slimy, or cold milk, and over-feeding the separator caused a loss of butterfat in the skim milk amounting to from 8 to 12 pounds of butter per cow in one year. 5. Other things being equal, high speed and a small rake in flow tend to produce a thick cream. In sufficient speed, a trembling machine and a large rate of inflow result in a thinner cream.—Indiana Farmer.

Crops Draw Their Supply of Water? We have from time to time called the attention of our readers to the fact that ordinarily we do not have sufficient rainfall even in the humid sections, during the crop growing season, to produce a full crop. Some experiments conducted by the Ontario Agricultural College throw considerable light on the question as to what proportion of moisture crops draw from the rain that falls throughout the crop growing season or what from the store of water below. In fact, it is a vital point on which hangs the whole question of cultivation. The station last year took a number of four-gallon crocks and set them outside, where they would receive all the rain that fell during the growing season. They then sowed them to wheat, peas, barley, and oats, and watered them whenever it seemed to be necessary. The one that contained wheat used 22.60 inches of water, of which 10.51 inches fell during the growing season. The peas used 27.38 inches, of which 12.50 inches fell during the season of their growth. The barley used 18.52 inches and the oats 12.15 inches while during the season of their growth but 7.19 inches of rain fell. In other words, wheat required 2.15 times as much rain as fell during its growing season, peas 2.19 times, barley 2.25 times and oats 2.57 times. These crocks were at first set on the roof; then one-fourth of them were set on the ground, and another one-fourth in the ground. The result was that there was no difference between the amount used by those set in it; but these required less water than those that were set on the exposed roof. During this season there was at no time a rainfall of as much as two inches.

It was discovered that the plants began to wilt while the soil contained by actual test 7.3 percent of water; that a rain of 1.25 inches would saturate the soil 4.5 inches, but as part of this was carried down, it would moisten it to a depth of 8 or 10 inches. It was found still further, that a saturated loam contained from 30 to 35 percent of water. This was in 1905. The year 1906 was wet, and it was discovered that in a wet season the crops used about 50 percent more rain than actually fell, and hence drew one-third of their water from below. All this shows the importance, especially in a dry season, of thorough and early cultivation of the soil, thus forming a mulch of loose dirt and saving the water below for an emergency, which is quite certain to occur at some period of even a wet season.

We call the attention of our readers to this matter because we have become more convinced with increased years and experience that the physical condition of the soil and the methods of putting it in this condition are of a great deal more importance to the average farmer than the question of the fertility itself. Maintenance of fertility is of very great importance; but no matter how fertile the soil, unless it can be put in such physical condition as it will permit full development of the roots of the plant and conserve moisture for use in a dry time, a good crop cannot in the nature of things be expected.—Wallace's Farmer.

Things Under Lock And Key. "Those are diaries," said the smith, "that I am going to put locks and keys on. They belong to a rich old maid. She fills two volumes of that size annually, and along in November the two volumes for the coming year are sent to me. I have made all her diaries lock fast since '82. "That cedarwood chest is a cigar box. It holds a thousand cigars. I am going to put a lock on it for a clubman. He mistrusts his valet. "I have put locks on tea caddies, on cosmetic boxes, on whiskey flasks, on roulette wheels, on Bibles."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The gross earnings of the Tokio street railways are from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a day, and will probably reach \$10,000 a day when the flower season commences.