

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**WAR ON THE GARTER.**  
The Leeds (England) Physical Culture Society intends to make a crusade against the wearing of hats. Now it announced that as soon as the Leeds reformers shall have persuaded their townsmen to go hatless their next attack will be on the garter, which they assert is so provocative of varicose veins. After having cut away its support, the stocking itself will be condemned, and the boot will finally have to give way to the sandal.

**RUBBER AUTOMOBILING VEIL.**  
An accessory article of apparel which should interest ladies accustomed to automobiling is an absolutely waterproof and dustproof rubber veil. The veil is gathered around the top on a ribbon, which is tied under the brim of the hat. After being so tied it is thrown up over the hat. It may be folded up when not in use and can be conveniently carried in a lady's pocket-book. It resembles in appearance a silk chiffon veil and is of about the same weight.

**FAMOUS BEAUTIES NOT YOUNG.**  
It is said that if a woman lives in harmony with the laws of nature she will grow more beautiful as she grows older. She should be more beautiful at forty than at sixteen if she is not a victim to the ravages of disease. Most of the world-famous beauties reached their zenith at forty. Helen of Troy was first heard of at that age. Cleopatra was considerably more than thirty when she first met Antony. Aspasia was twenty-three when she married Pericles, and was still a brilliant figure twenty years later. Anne of Austria was thirty-eight when pronounced the most beautiful woman in Europe. Catherine of Russia ascended the throne at thirty-three and reigned thirty-five years. Mme. Reicamer was at her zenith at forty.

**BEAUTY OF EXPRESSION.**  
It is often the plain men and women who inspire the deepest and most lasting affection, and this is probably due to the fact that their play and power of facial expression not only atone for their lack of regular beauty, but reveal such an attractive side that no more charm is needed to captivate a lover.  
A hundred pleading letters, dozens of entreating messages, will leave a heart unmoved, whereas one pathetic, yearning look from a pair of soulful eyes will break down the barrier that was, and may be, threatening to divide two lives.  
A scornful, imperceptible curl of a pretty lip, intercepted flash of malice or a vindictive glance from bright eyes, will throw a new and disquieting light upon the character of a man or woman.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**MODISH NEEDLEWORK.**  
Hairpin work has just been elevated by a grand couturier to the honor of ornamenting costly gowns in delicate filmy material, such as crepon, colienne, soie de chine, lavishly tucked and gauzed. In such a case the trimming, over two inches wide, simulating gump, is made on large shuttles with coarse and silky macrame cord, exactly matching the color of the dress, mostly of chamois or straw color. Sewn through the pleated centre, with the hoops projecting either side quite free, it is arranged in graceful meanderings, which occasionally encircle Tenerife wheels, likewise wrought in extra coarse thread. The effect is uncommon, altogether novel and somewhat rustic, but, above all, forms a strong contrast with the ordinary types of garniture now in vogue, generally being either extremely diaphanous, supple, or dazzling.

**AN OLD MAID TO HER NIECE.**  
My dear child, you will soon be at an age when you will think a young man is God's own masterpiece.  
Several of these masterpieces, small size, you will think are just lovely; but take my advice and don't be too hasty.  
It is only a very foolish girl, my dear, who gets engaged the very first proposal she has.  
No—wait awhile! Every proposal you have will be more interesting than the one preceding it.  
Beware, my child, of the glib man, who tells in fine language the emotions of his heart. He has been there many, many times before.  
Beware, little girl, of the fellow who thinks that a kiss is all that is needed to speak his affection. For, verily, such men are as sands of the sea.  
Watch out also for the generation of flatterers who think they have all women down fine.  
But when some dear boy comes along, who stammers and blushes, and blurts out queer sentences, then is the time for you to be merciful. For, behold, this awkward youth is really and truly in love with you; so show him every consideration.—Mail and Express.

**THE DESTINY OF WOMAN.**  
The real results of this modern women's movement are seen, I believe, says Dr. Lyman Abbott in the World's Work, in better wages to self-supporting women; in enlarged opportunities for productive industry; in consequent

industrial independence for unmarried women; in a resultant release from the odious compulsion which drove women into marriage as the only means of livelihood open to them; in an end to that kind of marital subordination which grew out of the fact that an uneducated woman is inferior to an educated man; in an intellectual companionship in the married life based on a common understanding of all life-movements and a common interest in them all; in the ability of the mother to keep the intellectual respect of her boy after he has gone out to the home to college or to business, and to be his trusted counsellor and his inspirer; in woman's broader horizon, larger life, and more richly endowed character; in the ampler service she can render to society, to her country, and to the world; and in her better equipment for the finest and highest service of all, that which is inherent in motherhood. "It is a woman's destiny," Balzac makes one of his characters say, "to create, not things, but men. Our creations are our children; our children are our pictures, our books and statues." This is the greatest career of all—greater than that of the lawyer, the doctor, the poet, or the artist. Law governs life, medicine prolongs life, poetry portrays life, art presents a simulacrum of life; the mother creates life. The education of the future will recognize motherhood as the supremest of all destinies, and the curriculum of all schools and colleges worthy of the name will be fashioned to conform to this standard and to prepare for this service.

## Fashion's Fads and Fancies.

Most of the French sailors have large round crowns, a wreath of posies and a fall of lace behind.  
No matter how many wraps on hand, one of these little blouse jackets of light silk is a necessity for summer evenings.  
Silver gray and lace are very chic, and crepon de soie, in palest pinks, blues and mauves, is in request for the toilet de jeune fille.  
Batiste is a very beautiful stuff for diaphanous gowns where in a white, buff or cream ground large floral designs in variegated tints repose.  
Oddly shaped crowns are prominent features of the summer hat, some having their greatest width from side to side, others are narrow and long.  
Shirring done over a soft cord and applied in ribbon effect across the shoulders and the lower part of the yoke is a very new bodice garniture.  
Some of the sleeves are fashioned dolman-like, having but the opening for the arm, while the loose drapery falls from the shoulder, taking the place of a sleeve.  
New colors are continually making their debuts, and many of them are really charming, though a majority are unattractively named. There is the new onion color, for instance.  
Orange, by the way, is one of the very best of the relieving colors, but it must be used skillfully. Toned down with black and white, it combines with almost any of the dark or neutral tinted stuffs, and it is used with good effect in combination with many of the light tints.  
Batiste brilliant is an exquisite thin material, with a crisp, yet soft surface, and a satin finish. Some charming patterns were seen the other day in one of the shops where advance fashions are to be studied. They had small white dots and a tiny flower pattern in blue, pinks and mauves. Little girls' frocks would be very pretty in this material.  
Children's shirt waists to be worn with the shoulder strap skirt are of various materials, but undoubtedly the most stylish are those of white linen. These can be made up with plain bow pleats or with any amount of hand work. Quite wide collars and cuffs with buttonhole edge are very pretty, and feather stitching or tiny vine embroidery can be used effectively.  
The serviceable leghorn has given place to the larger and more fancy garden hat for children's wear. These are prettily trimmed with a wreath; and when small bows are introduced to tie the flowers, the effect is of small bouquets laid around the rim. The inside brim of some of these hats is heavily padded with chiffon and lace, while others are quite plain. A small V-shaped wire extends on one of the undersides of the rim to give the hat a graceful droop toward the shoulder.

**A Civilized Indian.**  
The first foreign venture of the British Bible Society was to have part of the New Testament translated into Mohawk by a chief with the extraordinary name of Tyonenhowkarawen, but who finally reduced it to Nelson and became a British officer and fought this country in the War of 1812.

# NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Never has the demand for tasteful jackets been greater than at the present time. This one is eminently graceful and attractive at



MORNING JACKET.

the same time that it is most comfortable to the wearer and lends itself with peculiar success to the present fashion of wearing with a skirt to match. The model is made of white batiste with collar of inserted tucking and trimming of lace frills; but all materials in use

gauzy fabrics, and even soft silks and satins, are used for these simple models. For midsummer outings there are smart hats of pique duck and linen in a variety of shapes. The modish little tricorne is especially liked, and a band of the material or of ribbon, with perhaps a stiff quill, usually provides the trimming. Colors as well as white are seen in these hats. Children's hats were never lovelier than they are this season, and there is an unlimited variety from which to select. The lingerie hat is perhaps best liked.—The Delinctor.

**Ready-Made Skirts.**  
Charming ready-made skirts of embroidered lawn or mull, with extra bodice material, may now be found in the large shops. These should be welcomed by the woman who dislikes the "trying on" visits to the dress-maker, and it takes so much less time to have only the bodices fitted.

**Girl's Yoke-Collars.**  
No one of the many accessories of the season is more attractive and useful than the yoke collar. It makes the plain frock a dressy one. It brings the dress of last year up to date, and it is altogether charming in itself. These very pretty models are designed for young girls and afford a very generous variety, both of shape and material. As illustrated, No. 1 is made of inserted tucking with a bertha of plain material lace trimmed; No. 2 of lace, with plain banding; No. 3 of batiste, with lace insertion and frill; No. 4 of inserted tucking, with lace frill and insertion; No. 5 of plain tucking, with

## A Late Design by May Manton.



for garments of the sort are equally appropriate, the thin wash silks, the long list of lawns and batistes and, for cooler days, the very attractive and serviceable thin wools.  
The jacket is made with fronts and backs and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The backs are cut out at the waist, giving a bolero effect, but the fronts form long points which can be allowed to hang or be knotted at the waist as preferred. The collar is the big square one preferred for garments of the sort, and the sleeves are loose and wide, cut to form points at their lower edge.  
The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards thirty-two inches wide, with three-eighth yards of inserted tucking, five yards of insertion and ten yards of lace to trim as illustrated.

**Late Summer Millinery.**  
Hats continue to be of the picturesque type, with sweeping plumes, faring brims and high bandeaux, giving a very pretty effect for the sultry summer days. In spite of the summer humidity, feathers are a favorite hat trimming. There are various ways of arranging the rich plumes, the most stylish, perhaps, being the three short or medium length plumes in Prince of Wales fashion, though the long feather sweeping around the hat, the end falling over at the back, is much in evidence. All shapes can be fashioned of the new straws, which are so soft and pliable that frills, pleating and in fact all the manipulations of the modiste are copied in them. The lingerie hats, which are so like children's headgear, have established themselves for summer, to be worn with the dainty organdie, sheer lawn or mull frock. All the thin, bands of sewing and frill of embroidery. Each one, however, can be varied again and again and can be made to take many forms.  
The collars consist of a yoke for each one and a standing collar which is the same for all, with the circular bertha for No. 1. All are finished with hems and underlaps at the back, where the closing is made, and Nos. 2, 3 and 5 are divided into sections.  
The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years is one-half yard of all over material eighteen inches wide for any one with one-half yard of any width for bertha, two and three-fourth yards of edging, two yards of insertion and thirteen medallions for No. 1; two and one-half yards of edging and three and one-fourth yards of banding for No. 2; three and one-fourth yards of insertion and two and one-half yards of embroidery for No. 3; two and one-fourth yards of inser-



GIRL'S YOKE COLLARS.

# A FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

**A Garden Suggestion.**  
A good way to plant pole beans is with sweet corn says Country Life in America. Plant the beans in the same hill with the corn (after the corn is up); and the beans will clamber all over the corn-stalks after the ears are harvested. It saves the bother and expense of poles, and we think corn stalks look better than bean poles.

**The Squash Vine Gorer.**  
The squash vine borer eats into the stem and does damage because it cannot be reached in the vines. The only remedy is to watch for them as they appear and destroy them. For the striped cucumber beetle kerosene emulsion, sprayed on the hills early in the morning is claimed to give good results, the ground to be also saturated so as to have the work thorough.

**Forcing a Second Crop of Berries.**  
A Vermont farmer reports success in producing a second crop of strawberries last year by cutting off all the leaves and stems close to the ground after fruiting the first crop and applying a dressing of nitrate of soda. They blossomed again in September and produced a crop smaller in amount than the first one, but very profitable. The plan, however, could not be expected to work well except in cool, wet seasons.

**Little Profit in Cooking Feed.**  
The utility in cooking feed for animals, and especially for pigs, was given most attention in the days previous to investigations by experiment stations. Cooking feed is no longer regarded as an economical practice for fattening animals. However, for breeding stock and sick animals, and for animals which it is desired to put into the very highest condition, cooking may be practiced with good results. If expense is disregarded, pigs so fed show marked thriftiness and health.

**Care of Pastures.**  
Many pastures are ruined in the beginning by putting stock on the grass before the plants are well established. Trampling of the pasture by the feet of cattle does more harm than the eating of the grass. The first year of the pasture should be devoted entirely to its growth. When the grass reaches a height that permits of its being cut it is better to run the mower over it, cutting high. Fertilizers and manure should be used liberally, and should weeds make an appearance it will pay to pull them out, as under no circumstances should they be allowed to produce seed.

**Middlings for Poultry.**  
Middlings (sometimes called "shorts" and "seconds" and also known as fine bran) should always be used as a portion of the soft food. A good proportion is ten pounds of ground oats, five pounds of bran and three pounds of middlings to which may be added a pound of bone meal, three pounds of ground meat and a quarter of a pound of salt. This makes an excellent food for laying hens and growing chicks, and not so fattening as an exclusive diet of cornmeal. It is a mixture that is almost complete in flesh-forming and bone making material and is not very expensive.

**Cropbound.**  
A reader of Westminister, S. C., asks what will cure crop bound? Prevention is best of all remedies, and will save all work and worry. Exercise and grit will positively prevent all cases of crop bound, and as both are necessary to the health of the fowls, we can scarcely understand why crop bound should exist. Make the fowls work, and take their food slowly, and not gorge themselves at any time. Feed all grain so that the fowls will have to scratch for it, and even soft food should be given so that the fowls may not greedily devour it. Grit must be kept constantly before the fowls and nature will suggest the time for taking it. They will consume much of it, though but little at a time, but cannot possibly exist without it.—Home and Farm.

**Clover Hay For Poultry.**  
One of the best green foods for poultry during the winter is clover hay, and when one can readily grow clover and knows how to cure it, it is a much cheaper crop to raise than vegetables for the purpose of supplying green food. Poultry thrive on it and it certainly increases the egg production. One plan is to cut the clover when it is in full bloom, doing the work late in the day when there is promise of fine weather for several days. The next morning the swath is gone over with the tedder and again later in the day so that all of it has a chance to become dry. It is then raked into small windrows and left for two or three hours when it is taken into the barn and packed in the tight mow, being left there with the doors of the barn closed to heat.  
After it is heated another lot may be put in the mow to go through the same process. Almost every farmer has a way of his own of curing clover and any way which will give results is desirable, the object being to have bright hay to feed during the winter. Bear in mind that the hay must not be put under cover until it is dry enough, yet, on the other hand, it must not be so dry that the leaves and blossoms will be lost in handling.

**Bleaching Celery.**  
We were living where we had quite a little garden plot and used a place that had been used for a wood pile to plant celery on. I raked aside the chips, then spaded the ground to about eight inches of depth. After breaking loads of earth I raked in stable manure and then marked the bed off in rows one foot apart, in June. As the ground recently became quite dry we watered it by hand. We planted the self-bleaching celery, of which there are two varieties, the White Plume and Golden Self-bleaching, both of which are useful for early use. Plant late varieties if you intend to plant for market. I did not hill the celery to bleach it but when I saw the green color of the stalks was giving place to a yellow color I pinned newspapers round the tops. After being covered for a week or more I found the celery to be nicely bleached. Some of the matting around the stalks for the purpose of bleaching. The new system of setting the plants so close together that they will crowd each other and furnish their own shading from the sun's rays. Of course, with the late varieties and those other than the self-bleaching varieties the hilling will probably be the most satisfactory method of bleaching.—Coell Abel Todd, in The Epitomist.

**Embden Geese.**  
In the days of our forefathers geese were more commonly kept than at present. At least this was the case in Western Pennsylvania. The usual complement of poultry generally included a few geese. In favorable localities the flock would number from ten to twenty. Every thrifty wife had her leather beds, and often sold feathers each season to the local dealer, who, in turn, sent them to the city. But, owing to a change in taste and the country becoming more thickly settled, geese breeding is not as generally followed as in former years. This, in my opinion, is a mistake, says George Eby of Templeton, Pa., as there are few fowls that can be kept at as small cost as geese.  
Embden geese are pure snowy white in plumage, with orange yellow legs and beaks and pearl eyes. They are very large, a pair often weighing fifty pounds or over. They grow rapidly and are easily restrained by a fence a couple of feet high. As layers they are fairly good, but not the best known. However, a good goose will lay twenty or more eggs in a season. For best results in hatching, the geese ought to be two or more years old. Four or five geese for each gander is a common allotment. The eggs will generally hatch well when geese are not made too fat during the winter. To avoid this make a large part of their rations cut clover, green vegetables and fruit.  
Much water is not a necessity in goose keeping, although they appreciate a pond or stream once in awhile. They need plenty of pure water to drink and water enough to take a bath occasionally. These, with good pasturage and a very little grain food and fallen fruit will grow the geese and have them in good shape for the fall market.  
All geese are very hardy, and can stand almost any amount of cold or heat, but it is best to provide a building or shelter for them in bad weather and where weasels, minks and foxes are numerous the coop for the geese's use should be rat proof.—New York Tribune.

**Dairy Note.**  
Now is a mighty good time to weed out the loafer cows.  
Watch each cow to see that she eats her food up clean.  
Better keep five cows on full feed than ten on scant fare.  
If butter is worked too much it will have an oily and greasy look.  
Make the most of the dairy wastes by feeding to young and growing stock.  
Breed the heifers reasonably early and cultivate in them the habit of early maturity.  
A cow in order to be a prolific fielder of milk, must be a hearty eater with good digestive powers.  
Dairying, like any other business, is more successful when grown into gradually, as experience is gained.  
A good herd of milk cows is a steady source of income, whether the product be sent to the market in the form of milk, cream or giltedge butter.

**Insurance.**  
The repairs of the South Methodist Episcopal church, which was badly damaged several weeks ago by wind, have just been finished, and now the property is really better than it was before the storm. The building was insured against tornadoes, and when the adjuster made settlement it was agreed that the damage sustained was \$1300, which sum was promptly paid over to the church officials by the company. The work of repairing was commenced at once thereafter, and after everything had been placed in statu quo it was found that there was just \$300 of the insurance money remaining in the treasury of the church. The question then arose as to what should be done with the surplus fund. After much deliberation it was finally agreed that the money did not belong to the church, but to the insurance company. Whereupon the sum was paid back to the company.—Hobart (Okla.) News-Republican.

**A Huge House.**  
The largest dwelling house in the world is the Frothaus, in a suburb of Vienna, containing in all between 1200 and 1500 rooms, divided into upward of 400 separate apartments. The immense house, wherein a whole city lives, works, eats and sleeps, has 13 courts—five open and eight covered—and a garden within its walls.

# HORTICULTURAL PLANTS

**IMPROPER MULCHING.**  
More than half of all the damage I have known with fruit trees was caused by mulching with manure close to the body. Mulching is of very little benefit as a fertilizer, as the strength will not work down to the roots. It breeds borers and gives a nesting place for mice in winter to destroy the tree. When the tree is planted a little surface soil among the roots is all it requires, as a tree lives almost entirely in the subsoil.—J. H. A., in The Epitomist.

**HORTICULTURAL NOTES.**  
Nothing is better to kill cabbage worms than the following: Seven parts sour milk, one part kerosene oil. They must be thoroughly mixed at the start, and stirred to the bottom every time the brush is put into the soil or the kerosene will separate from the milk and kill every plant it touches. It is to be sprinkled on the plant with a brush, and if the head has begun to form the leaves must be pulled apart so as to kill the worms, as it kills only those it touches. This is vouched for by an extensive grower.  
It is difficult to get good exhibition peas without thinning the clusters. Those who know, use a pole with a notch in one end, which enables the operator to twist them off rapidly. Usually, if the clusters were reduced one-half or more, the crop would be more valuable. It seems a pity to cut off the young fruit just as it is formed, but it will pay. Nature does some of this thinning, but not enough. If half the blossoms drop without setting fruit, the orchardist will do well to cut out half of those that remain.—The Epitomist.

**PLANTING SHADE TREES.**  
When planting shade trees, small trees that have uniform heads are better than large trees. It is difficult to remove large trees from the soil with roots enough to support them the first season. Quite often the tree has grown where it has been crowded by other trees, which has caused it to grow without any side branches. When such trees are pruned to grow ahead of the right height, there is nothing left but a stub, with scarcely a twig on it, and a large scar at the top to start decay, and furnish a place for borers to begin destruction of the tree. The growth of branches will be sprouts attached to the sapwood only, instead of seated to the heart like the natural branches. This leaves the tree an easy prey to wind storms, as the branches are liable to split from the body of the tree. Trees that are grown in a nursery or an open field, that have heads that need but little pruning, are cheaper at a dollar than large spreading trees that have to be thoroughly denuded of branches to get them in shape, if furnished free.—J. H. Andre, in The Epitomist.

**ABOUT THE GOOSEBERRY.**  
The gooseberry yields a large crop, if given care, and it should be more extensively grown, as there is a large demand and good prices for gooseberries every year. It should be grown in the sun (not in shady places), on rich soil, being mulched late in the fall. One point is to cut out some of the wood from the centre, to admit air and sunlight, which will partially serve as a preventive of mildew.  
The best season for setting an orchard is just as soon as the winter breaks and the ground can be handled. Be careful not to freeze the roots. Ground can be handled better in winter and in very early spring than later in the season, for it will not pack or bake then, as it does later, but it is preferable, especially in clay soils, to have the ground in proper condition, not too wet, as there is danger of taking the ground around the roots of the trees. We have set trees in the fall, winter, and as late in the spring as May, when large apple trees were in bloom and the early varieties of fruit were leaving out. It is best to set the trees as soon as possible after being taken from the nursery row.  
If any of the roots are badly injured or bruised it is best to cut them off and let the tree send out healthy ones; the roots should be carefully examined and if they show lumps as the result of aphids or other diseases, do not set the trees. If you want a permanent orchard you should set healthy trees. I cannot too strongly emphasize the idea that deep planting makes "root rot." Nature starts the roots on trees from the surface of the ground, and we should plant them the same way.  
Place some of the best surface earth carefully around the roots, and after filling the hole pack the earth tight and closely around the tree to prevent the winds from shaking it until the roots get started.  
Plant a tree that is healthy and vigorous. A crown graft will usually make a stronger and more vigorous growth than a graft on a smaller piece of the same root, as it is larger and has more vitality. Different varieties of trees grafted on whole or piece roots will form tops according to the characteristics of the scion, and the same is true of the roots—some form a tap root, others will not. You can graft a Genet on a piece or whole root (if it is practical to graft on a whole root) and it will form its own tap root, without regard to the piece root or whole root on which it is grafted. So the Winesap will form a spreading root, no matter on what kind of a root its scion is grafted.—S. A. Haseltine, in Farmers' Home Journal.