

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**REDUCED INFANT MORTALITY.**  
The Mayor of Huddersfield, England, offered a prize of \$5 for every child born during his term of office which lived at least twelve months. Though several epidemics occurred, the mortality was reduced from 122 per thousand to forty-four, largely by the aid of women who instructed mothers.

**A DELIGHTFUL RETREAT.**  
Princess Maria of Rumania, wife of the Crown Prince of Rumania, has a most delightful retreat. It is a nest built high up among the branches of tall fir trees, and in it the princess spent the greater part of last summer. The nest is a miniature cottage, built for her by the King of Rumania at Sinaia. A small staircase gives access to it. Two rooms and a kitchen comprise the nest, and they are furnished in a simple and elegant way.

**SHE'S A CIVIL ENGINEER.**  
Miss Marion S. Parker, a Detroit girl and a graduate of Michigan University, is a civil engineer. She has architect's work on several New York skyscrapers. She designed the Board Exchange building in the Wall Street section, a twenty-eight-story monster that houses 8000 brokers, bankers and corporation officers. She built the Astoria, half of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Whitehall building and a dozen other notable structures. She did nearly all the designing alone, planning the steel work and everything from sub-basement to roof.

**A QUEEN'S BEDCHAMBER.**  
Queen Alexandra's bedroom is paneled in pale rose silk, with hangings of white satin, those of the bed being surmounted by the imperial crown. The curtains of her boudoir are of ivory silk, bordered with heliotrope. Here the panelings are of ivory silk in gilt moldings and other accessories are Beauvois tapestry, French carpet and Louis XVI. furniture. Her Majesty's bathroom is quite new and was specially built out. It is fitted with a bath of Grecian marble from quarries which had been disused a thousand years.—London, M. A. P.

**SHE KEPT ONE SECRET.**  
The old, old accusation against woman that she cannot keep a secret. "A woman," said Miss Anthony, "can keep an important secret as well as a man. The secrets she reveals are slight and harmless ones, such as any man would reveal. Where is the woman who ever tells a secret that reflects on her husband or her own children? I know a man who one day refused to tell his wife the outcome of a business transaction in which, naturally, she took a deep interest. 'No,' he sneered, 'I won't tell you. If I did you'd repeat it. You women can never keep a secret.' 'John,' said the woman quietly, 'have I ever told the secret about the solitary engagement ring you gave me eighteen years ago being paste?'"

**"JERKILY GOOD."**  
"Yes, Julia is good—usually," said a young girl, who was running over a list of acquaintances in search of one who might be able and willing to help her in some work she had undertaken. "If it happened to appeal to her in just the right way, and just the right mood she would be the best of help, but that is what one never can be sure of with Julia. She is so—jerkily good."  
She laughed a little over the phrase that came to her lips, but it was an apt description. There is a great deal of goodness—real goodness in its way—that goes by fits, starts and jerks, and cannot be depended upon to run, steadily and smoothly. Its possessors sometimes wonder why others do not confide in them more, why their aid is not oftener invoked in causes they are willing to help. They know themselves to be kind-hearted and well-meaning, but their prejudices and unreasonableness, like their better impulses, are jerky, and no one can be quite sure which will be uppermost.—Detroit News-Tribune.

**GOOD THINGS TO LET ALONE.**  
There would be less talk about the drudgery of farm life if only some good, over-ambitious ladies knew enough to let some good things alone. Like Charles Lamb, they should look over the enjoyable things of life and say, "How many good things there are that I don't want," instead of trying to enjoy everything. Many a woman tires herself unnecessarily, and the fact that she lives on a farm makes her think that it is the farm work that is so terrible. I know many women in towns who are nervous physical wrecks from overwork, but few people talk about the deadly monotony and grind of the cities.  
Take flowers, for example. A country home without flowers would be a dreary place, but there are some country homes with flowers that are dreary places. There are women who daily and hourly fight with chickens and pigs and stray cattle for their glants, because the yard is not se-

curely fenced in. For them flowers only bring cares, without enjoyment. A few in the vegetable garden would give real pleasure and save much worry and care, but the good women never seem to think they should let the flowers alone until the yard is in proper condition. There are weary women all over the land who spend hours putting brush over flower beds, fencing them in with bits of lumber, training the family dog to drive out the intruders, and who make themselves regular slaves for the sake of a few forlorn plants. Better let these alone forever rather than wear yourself to a thread trying to have them.

And then the company some country families have! It is a common sight to see three or four buggies, Sunday after Sunday, in certain farmyards. Now it is a pleasure to entertain your friends in moderation, but some women stagger along under a regular burden of cooking, year in and year out. In one family the baby suddenly sickened and died, and the physician gave it as his opinion that the child had too much excitement and handling from company, not only on Sunday, but on many days in the week. The mother did her own work, and the visitors handled and dandied the poor child until its frail body could not stand the strain. Mothers with little children would do well to let company alone, especially in hot weather. Aside from the fact that Sunday should be a day of rest and quiet during the hot months, from a physical as well as spiritual standpoint, it adds nothing to the pleasure of the family to see a pack of children running wild and ruining their clothes on the day of leisure.

Another good thing to let alone is elaborate clothing, if you do your own washing and ironing. I love pretty, dainty undergarments, but I do not love to stand hours over an ironing board smoothing them out; so my wardrobe is plain. If I had plenty of time or could hire some one at a fair price to do the laundry work it would be a pleasure to wear the ruffles and embroideries, but time and money are often scarce; so it is well to be economical of both. Some women think it speaks of cleanliness and energy to display a row of white petticoats on the clothes line every Monday morning, but there are others wiser who know that gingham and sateen give just as much service and comfort with one-tenth the work, and that the soft woven underwear can be pulled into shape without ironing at all.

Unless there are grown daughters to help with the cooking, it is well to let all "fancy work" in this line alone. In some homes there is ample time for the elaborate cakes and puddings, but the busy mother who tries to keep her table spread with all the delicacies her neighbors boast about, when she has little children or much sewing, is foolish in the extreme. It is hard to take a modest pan of rolls or articles bought in the grocery to the picnic, and find the others taking out wonderful cakes and desserts, but just say to yourself, "When my children are grown up, I can make fancy cakes, too." Or it may be that aged relative has a claim on your time, making anything but the plainest kind of housework out of the question. In any case, remember that after a while there may be time for the things that you enjoy doing, but just now duty comes first.

So try to think out the best plan for yourself and try to follow it up. It is hard to give up the things we love to do, but by and by we may see our way clear to take them up again. It may be we must put aside reading, flowers, fancy work, elaborate cooking or music for the sake of our health and the comfort of others, but there is no loss without its corresponding gain. Anything that overtaxes the strength or makes one cross and peevish is a good thing to let alone.—Hilda Richmond, in the Country Gentleman.

## HORTICULTURE HINTS

**PLANTING PEARS.**  
Pears can be planted closer than apples. A convenient distance is 15 x 20 feet. These can be thinned to 20x20 feet when time shall require. This will be all the thinning necessary, as pears tend to reach up rather than laterally.

**GARDEN PESTS.**  
The insects most likely to cause trouble in the garden are the striped cucumber beetle, Colorado potato beetle and various flea beetles. All these can be controlled by the timely use of Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.

**TRIMMING GRAPE VINES.**  
Besides that they look untidy, there is nothing gained by leaving grape vines unpruned until spring. Do it any time after the leaves have fallen. This applies particularly to arbors near dwellings where neatness counts for so much.—New York Witness.

**TREE MARKER.**  
Take two pieces of wire with length the distance you wish to plant trees apart, allowing about two inches for twist, and fasten a ring in centre and at each end, set one row of stakes for guide, they by having one person for each ring, the one holding centre ring setting new row



of stakes, they can be set very rapidly, nearly as fast as one would walk, leaving stakes as guides for next row. The stake in centre of top ring being mark for new row. A is stakes. I used this and found it very convenient.—M. W. Russell, in The Epitomist.

**THE STRAWBERRY BED.**  
Somebody asks: "Shall I cultivate or hoe my strawberry bed this spring?" To this the Farm and Home says: As a rule, no. The bed should have been clean when it was "laid by" last fall. Any weeds which push through the mulch should be pulled out by hand.

**THE PICTURE.**  
The open-centred yard may be a picture; the promiscuously planted yard may be a nursery or a forest. A little color thrown in here and there puts the finish to the picture. A dash of color gives spirit and character to the brook or pond, to the edge of rocks, to the old stump, or even to the pile of rubbish.—California Cultivator.

**PLANT TREES.**  
We have never yet known a man to regret his having planted a good shade, fruit or nut tree.

We have heard a good many men express regret that they had not planted trees.  
It seems a long while to wait for a tree to grow into the size to make shade or yield fruit, when one looks forward. The time seems very short when one looks back.—Farmer's Call.

**THE MELON APHIS.**  
The melon aphis is generally distributed throughout the United States, but is especially injurious in the Southwest, according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture. It attacks a great variety of economic plants belonging to different families. The natural enemies of the pest are ordinarily not sufficient to hold it in control. It may be destroyed by fumigation with carbon bisulphid or by the use of pyrethrum, tobacco fumes, or kerosene emulsion has the advantage that it is also destructive to a considerable variety of other insects which attack cultivated plants in conjunction with melon aphis.

**HILLSIDE ORCHARDING.**  
It is an undisputed fact that apple orcharding is successful on the uplands and hillsides, and furthermore that trees in such locations come into bearing earlier than if planted on river-bottom lands or those having heavy clay subsoils. Even on hillsides so steep that cultivation is difficult or impossible the apple will thrive. The question of spraying such orchards is not yet solved, but it can be done simply by arranging a system of pipes or hose. Pennsylvania, New York and New England have thousands of hillsides adapted to apple and other fruit culture. These lands can be acquired at low cost, and many orchards are known to do as well as one just reported by the Commissioner of Agriculture of Maine. A wooded hillside was acquired twelve years ago for \$650. He cleared the wood off, reducing cost to \$110. He set seedling apple trees among the stumps and grafted them over. There were so many stumps and the land was so steep that cultivation was impossible, so he pastured sheep and hogs among the trees. There were 1917 trees. The seventh year the trees began to bear, and the ninth year bore sixty-five barrels, and tenth year thirty-three barrels, and the eleventh year 500 barrels, which he sold for \$875, and then he sold the orchard for \$2550.—Country Gentleman.

## WOMEN WHAT ARE WEARING

New York City.—The over blouse is unquestionably a firmly established favorite. It is to be met in every material, from costly silk to simple muslins, and seems to be equally attractive in all. Here is one of quite novel



sort that is cut out to form a succession of the V-shaped openings that are singularly becoming to most women, and that includes straight mandarin sleeves of narrow width.

**Over Blouse or Jumper.**  
The over blouse with the kimono sleeves is an unquestioned favorite, as is everything bearing the Japanese stamp. This one is distinctly novel, at the same time that it is eminently simple and can be trimmed in almost limitless ways. In the illustration it is made of champagne colored marquisette and is trimmed with velvet ribbon, but in place of the lattice work of the velvet any banding or applique can be employed so that there is limitless opportunity for the exercise of individual taste. The waist is one of those very generally useful ones that is adapted alike to silk, wool and cotton and which can be made suited to afternoon or morning wear, as it is finished in one way or another and worn over one gümpe or another. Made from some pretty batiste or similar material with bands of embroidery, it would be an exceedingly simple garment, suited to morning wear, while as illustrated it is really quite elaborate in effect.

The waist is made with fronts and backs that are tucked at the shoulders and gathered at the waist line. The sleeves consist of straight bands of the trimming that are joined to the arms-eyes. There can be a casing applied over the waist line and tapes inserted to regulate the size or the waist can be arranged over a belt and closed invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and three-



In the illustration it is made of crepe de chine with trimming of lace banding dyed to matching color, and is worn over a gümpe of white lace, but there are innumerable materials that are appropriate and also innumerable trimmings, while the gümpe beneath, being entirely separate, can be of lace or lingerie material, chiffon or anything suitable and becoming. Silk and pongees are always charming so made, and the light weight wools, such as voile and marquisette, are having great vogue and are most attractive, while linen and cotton materials make charming waists of the simpler sort. In fact, this model is one that can be made suited to morning or to afternoon wear as one material or another is chosen.

The over blouse is made with front and backs and is closed invisibly at the back. The straight sleeves are separate, and are joined to the big armholes, the seams being concealed by the trimming.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two yards twenty-one, one and three-eighths yards thirty-two or one and eighth yards forty-four inches wide with six and a quarter yards of banding.

**Nun's Tucks.**  
Nun's tucks are used again to give a simple finish to the skirt.

**Fashion's Straws.**  
In regard to straws, leghorn, not only in its natural color but dyed in such shades as sage green, old rose, blue and apricot, will be much used. A mossy straw known as cavelliri will be made up in many toques, mushrooms and turbans. Smooth, fine chip hats will be fashionable, and also those of Milan straw. Neapolitan will be used all through the season, cleverly combined with a firm straw.



**The Popular Colors.**  
Green is being cautiously restored to favor, but it will be at first what the merchants will describe as bronze green, a color that may only be donned with discrimination by the average woman, even when carefully designed for her. These still difficult colors will retain the gümpe or yoke waist in popularity, since something is necessary to keep them from a too direct contact with the face.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**  
E. NEFF  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
Peterson Attorney and Real Estate Agent.  
RAYMOND E. BROWN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
BROOKVILLE, PA.  
G. M. McDONALD,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
SMITH M. MCCREIGHT,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street Reynoldsville, Pa.  
DR. B. E. HOOVER,  
DENTIST,  
Resident dentist, in the Hoover building Main street, Gentleness in operating.  
DR. L. L. MEANS,  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.  
DR. R. DEVERE KING,  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
HENRY PRIESTER  
UNDERTAKER.  
Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
HUGHES & FLEMING.  
UNDERTAKING AND PICTURE FRAMING.  
The U. S. Burial League has been tested and found all right. Cheapest form of insurance. Secure a contract. Near Public Fountain, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
D. H. YOUNG,  
ARCHITECT  
Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.  
JOHN C. HIRST,  
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER,  
Surveyor and Draughtsman. Office in Syndicate building, Main street.  
WINDSOR HOTEL,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Between 12th and 13th Sts., on Filbert St.  
Three minutes walk from the Reading Terminal. Five minutes walk from the Penn's R. R. Depot. European plan \$1.50 per day and upward. American plan \$1.00 per day.

**Leech's Planing Mill**  
West Reynoldsville  
WINDOW SASH, DOORS,  
FRAMES, FLOORING,  
STAIR WORK  
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,  
ETC., ETC.  
Contract and repair work given prompt attention.  
Give us your order. My prices are reasonable.  
W. A. LEECH, PROPRIETOR.

**DR. GREWER**  
Medical and Surgical Institute, Rooms 7 and 8, Postoffice Building,  
DUBOIS, PA.

**DR. E. GREWER, Consulting Physician and Surgeon.**  
Dr. E. Grewer, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and one of the leading specialists of this State, is now permanently located at the above address, where he treats all chronic diseases of Men, Women and Children.  
He makes a specialty of all forms of Nervous diseases, Blood Poison, Secret Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Wakefulness cured under guarantee.  
**Lost Manhood Restored. Weaknesses of Young Men Cured and All Private Diseases.**  
Varicocele, Hydrocele and Rupture promptly cured without pain and no detention from business.  
He cures the worst cases of Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores, Blood Poison and all diseases of the Skin, Ear, Nose, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.  
Itching Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Gouters cured without cutting. Special attention paid to the treatment of Nasal Catarrh.  
**He will forfeit the sum of \$5,000 for any case of Fits or Epileptic Convulsions that he cannot cure.**  
Consultation free in English and German and strictly confidential. Write if you cannot call.  
Office hours: From 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. On Sundays 9 to 12 a. m. only.