

WOMEN: THEIR FADS.



MARRIAGES IN KANSAS.

When a man and woman are first married they try to look unconcerned on the streets, but if you will notice they always lean over a little toward each other. But they gradually drift apart, and in five or six years they occasionally lean the other way.—Atchison Globe.

THE CENTRE OF JOY.

Home making means a study into things strange and complex, an inquiry into the greatest questions of life. Here under one roof clusters a little circle of wonderful beings—human beings. They are quite different one from another. Each has his queer little ways. Some even are thought to be most "peculiar," though if the truth were known some good cause lies underneath it all. And some are fond of this and some of that. Yet here they must live, and live in harmony, just as colors must blend and contrast to give joy—for the home must be a centre of joy else it is not really "home."

THE BUSIEST WOMEN.

The French-Canadian women in the provinces of Quebec are the busiest of their sex in the world. They are miracles of industry, and yet from morning to night their work never seems to be finished. They have the breakfast ready for the men folk at six in the morning; attend to the numerous children, for the French "habitant" always has a large family; give the floor of the living rooms its daily scrubbing until it shines like a new pin; put on the soup for dinner; make the bread, spin, weave and sew, feed the chickens, lend a strong hand in the field work, keep their husbands' cash and accounts and lead the family prayer after the day's work is done.

ACCORDING TO HISTORY.

A woman in a Western city, who belongs to a community called the "Sisters of St. John the Baptist," not long ago spent a month in the backwoods district. Shortly after her arrival she went to the local postoffice and inquired

if any letters had come for Sister Bernadine. The rural postmaster looked bewildered. "Sister who?" he asked, incredulously. "Sister Bernadine," repeated the lady, "a sister of St. John the Baptist." "I think not," he answered, dubiously. Then, after some hesitation, he added: "Say, ain't he been dead pretty near a hundred years now?"—Harper's Weekly.

Our Cut-out Recipe

Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

Crumpets.—Set two pounds of flour with a little salt before the fire till quite warm; then mix it with warm milk and water till it is as stiff as it can be stirred; let the milk be as warm as it can be borne with the finger, put a cupful of this with three eggs well beaten, and mixed with three spoonfuls of very thick yeast; then put this to the batter and beat them all well together in a large pan or bowl, add as much milk and water as will make it into a thick batter; cover it close and put it before the fire to rise; put a bit of butter in a piece of thin muslin, tie it up and rub it gently over the frying pan; then pour on a sufficient quantity of batter at a time to make one crumpet; let it go slowly and it will be very light. Bake them all the same way. They should not be brown, but of a fine yellow.

To those who fear the fierce partisanship of women it may be rather startling to know that such a thing as a party measure has never been espoused by women in any Legislature, in Colorado at least. Women want the same things, and they have worked together in perfect harmony. They wanted a pure food law, and secured one in line with the national provision in the last Legislature; they want civil service, and they have obtained that in a measure, though the ideal thing is yet to come; they want honest elections and the elimination of graft. During the last Legislature an attempt was made to change the law in regard to the control of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, taking it from the Colorado Human Society and creating a political board. Every federated club in the State besieged its Senators and Representatives, and the vice-chairmen of the two dominant parties waited on different members of the Legislature to enter their protest. Men understand that in legislative matters when they oppose the women it is practically all the women, and the great independent vote of the State.—Ellis Meredith, in the Atlantic.

WOMEN AS PARTISANS.

make the eyes seem larger. Lowering the chin causes wrinkles, and also has a tendency to form a double chin, which is a special bugbear of every woman, thin or fat. If a double chin has already made its appearance, one of the best exercises for remedying it is to lift the head as high as possible, then from the point of the chin with open hand press firmly down, keeping the head thrown backward at the same time. Bathe the chin and throat frequently with cold water. Another method is to apply some good skin food, pick up the flesh in tiny folds and roll it firmly between the thumb and forefinger, this having a tendency to dissolve the excessive fat cells.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

"Pshaw! I do not care whether they like me or not!" was what a young girl said, partly to herself and partly to her friend, as a group of girls passed by with only careless nods. "And yet it was this very apparent feeling of indifference, this unconcerned manner, which has caused the half dislike and the avoidance on the part of the other girls. In all social life it is the cheerful girl—not necessarily the gay one—the cheerful girl, who has a pleasant word, a kindly smile, or a moment to spare for each, who is the most liked and the most popular. "A good listener is always in demand," says some one. Why? Simply because a good listener is one who is willing to listen with apparent and kindly interest to the words of her companion, and who will show more or less sympathy with the subject in question. Shakespeare said, "How much better it is to weep at joy than to joy at weeping." "Well," says the indifferent girl again, with a weary tone to her voice, "what is the use of trying to make so many people like you by appearing to take an interest in them? It is hypocritical, I think, to pretend to take an interest in all people. Granting that it is pleasant for them, what benefit is it to me? Is it worth while to try and make people like me?" Let us consider a moment. From a moral and unselfish standpoint, you will concede that the golden rule should be employed in this, as well as other instances, and that since you would like others to consider your interests and pleasure on all occasions, which is but human nature, you ought to do likewise unto them.—From the Family Doctor.

IS THIS YOUR HOME?

In the home of a tax assessor, a writer says in a prominent New York paper, I was emphasizing the importance of having in every home good reading matter, books, magazines and papers. "Yes," said he, "you are right. Why, I am just ashamed to turn in the report of my district. Let me tell you I have found in the homes an average of only \$3 worth of books, including school books, and most of them are school books. I found from \$10 to \$25 worth of shoes and jewelry, and an average \$8 worth of "miscellaneous," which mostly dogs." Books \$3 and dogs \$8 and watches. Thus equipped, one may get

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

New York City.—This simple blouse is always the useful one, and this



model can be closed with big buttons as illustrated or invisibly as liked.

Good Figure Gone.

The "good figure" is in such disfavor that one close observer states that within a certain circle it is considered vulgar to have such a figure.

Girl's Tucked Dress.

Just such a pretty little dress as this one is needed for every school girl, and this model can be made from lawn or batiste or from similar washable material, from the thin silks and pongees, that the girls are wearing so much, and, indeed, from every childish material. The skirt is an exceptionally pretty one, with an oddly shaped flounce, while the blouse is made with a yoke shaped in harmony therewith and with double sleeves that are distinctive and novel. As illustrated handkerchief lawn is trimmed with a simple lace banding and combined with a yoke of cross-barred dimity on which a little embroidery is seen. The dress consists of the blouse and the skirt, which are joined by a belt. The blouse is tucked at its upper edge and joined to the yoke, while it also is laid in wider tucks above the belt, which give needed weight to thin materials. The over sleeves are tucked below the shoulders, so that they are prettily and becomingly full while those beneath are of the simple puffed sort gathered into straight bands. The skirt is made in one



and can be made either high or with square Dutch neck and with plain long sleeves, or with those of elbow length, so that it really supplies a great many needs. When made as illustrated it is adapted either to the separate waist for morning wear or to the shirt waist dress of linen and other washable material, while when made as shown in the small view, it becomes much more dressy and adapted to thinner, lighter fabrics, as lawns, batistes, foulards and the like. For the finish of the square neck and elbow sleeves any banding or similar trimming that may be liked can be used, and with the high neck waist can be worn any one of the fashionable collars of the day. The waist is made with fronts and back. It is tucked over the shoulders in a way to mean both breadth and tapering lines and again at the centre front. The long sleeves can be tucked or gathered at their lower edges and are finished with straight cuffs. The elbow sleeves are simply gathered into bands. The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-eighths yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three and one-half yards thirty-two or two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, one and three-quarter yards of banding when Dutch neck and elbow sleeves are used.

Earrings.

Earrings are as popular as ever, but they are of more modest dimensions than the enormous drops with which women weighted their ears last season.

Natty Corday Caps.

One of the nattiest of the Corday caps that are so becoming to youthful faces is of smoke-colored silk set with velvet band and soft, upstanding plume of glowing cerise.

AGRICULTURAL PLANTS

THE GERANIUM.

For a bedding plant there is not anything that is so little trouble and gives such satisfaction as a collection of geraniums. They will do their best when the weather is very dry and other plants are falling. The pelargoniums are but little more trouble, and are gorgeous early in the season. The popular name for these is Lady Washington, but our best nurserymen can furnish a dozen varieties, both single and double.—Suburban Life.

THE SMALL FRUITS.

Much the roots of the gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries. If you have not mulched the strawberries, the rakings from the lawn will now make a good mulch. Don't let the fruit get dirty. Do not let the strawberry plants that have been newly set out bear a crop. Pick off the blossoms. When the strawberries have stopped bearing plow up the bed that has borne two crops, and use the ground for some late crop, such as turnips or late cabbages. Cultivate the bed that has borne one year. Have it well weeded.

SINK WATER IN GARDEN.

Along the top of the garden lay a flume of timber, iron or concrete, into which the drainage flows. Outlets from this at distances apart of six feet will feed furrows or gutters running down the slope. The drainage should be allowed to flow on to dug up land until it is saturated, and then turned on to another place. The saturated ground should be again turned over and planted. No exact rules can be laid down, the cultivator must use his own observation, but the drainage of a large house can be efficiently and profitably dealt with on a very small area of cultivation without creating any nuisance. The addition of fertilizers to the ground should be made when cultivating and not by medium of the drainage.—American Cultivator.

THE PEONY.

There is no reason why any one, with country premises or roomy yards, should not succeed in growing peonies. Planted in deep shade, they are not particular as to soil or location, and once established will bloom better if never disturbed. They are, in truth, as hardy as oaks, and large clumps being always more effective than small ones, that is the way in which they should generally be grown. Autumn is the best time of the year for setting peonies, and if strong plants are only procured they can usually be made to blossom the first summer. My method of setting the plants is to dig the holes deeper than they require and put some fertilizer, like well rotted horse manure, in the bottom of them. Having sprinkled over this some dirt, I place the plants in position and then fill around them with earth, packing it in well, until level with the surrounding surface is reached. I have set out peonies many times in this way, and never once had them fail to do well. Further than keeping the grass from "choking" them, I give them no cultivation whatever, but apply liquid manure around them from time to time during the summer. In this way I have made peonies do exceedingly well where there was no shade at all for them except late in the afternoon.—Fred O. Sibley.

PROFIT IN GOOD TREES.

At a recent session of the Michigan Horticultural Society J. H. Hale, the noted tree specialist, told the orchardists present that the old cider orchards are passing out of existence and commercial orchards must supplant them. The apple is the all-the-year-round fruit. He made these points:

Give the orchard the best soil you have, rolling land preferred.

Prepare this land thoroughly and continue thorough tillage.

Get good trees. Plan ahead and transplant trees two or three times before setting in permanent place or pay nurseryman for doing it.

Head your trees low. Manufacture them to suit your idea. Get them down where you can handle them easily and cheaply.

Prune annually and spray often and thoroughly.

Thin apples. Good trees overbear. This is the most paying operation of all.

Pick two to four times to get all or crop at proper stage of ripeness. We don't pick the whole of any other fruit crop at once; why apples?

Don't plant dwarfs, but rather dwarf your standard trees by summer and root pruning if over-vigorous. I have thrown such trees into bearing by plowing deep and subsoiling.

Cultivate early and thoroughly until middle of July, then seed to cover crop and let alone. I have no use for mulched trees unless it be an expedient to throw over-vigorous trees into bearing.

I have used commercial fertilizers supplemented by cover crops for forty years and think them equal to barnyard manure. I have secured results in color and quantity with potash. Use care in harvesting. If possible put apples in cold storage every night. Communitize should unite and build storage plants.—Indianapolis News.

Farm Topics.

THE HORSE STILL LIVES.

The horse is not yet down and out, with all the autos that are swarming over the country. The farmer who keeps on raising a few good colts—not scrubs—every year will never regret it.

PIGS WILL THRIVE.

Everyone who has tried it knows that pigs will thrive on clover pasture. They eat it with relish and tramp less than cattle. With a good clover run during the summer they will finish into fine pork by Thanksgiving.

RUNTS EXPENSIVE.

The runt seldom if ever pays. The animal that pays is the one that gets a good start in the world and keeps it. It may pay to raise the runt if feed is no item. If feed is bought, the owner is better off if the runt is in the other man's pen.

FAT IN FOODSTUFFS.

The fat contained in foodstuffs can only serve as a fuel or energy producer, or to build fatty tissue. Fatty tissue furnishes potential energy and is a reserve fuel supply for the animal. Protein may also in a case of need serve as an energy producer and may be used to form fat, but the use for such purposes is uneconomical.

SPADE THE GARDEN.

As soon as any crop of vegetables is finished in the garden spade the location, and if any seeds are in the soil many of them will sprout. If so go over it again, which will save much time and labor in the spring. Late summer and fall is the proper time to clean a garden, especially if weed seeds are to be gotten rid of.

FOR BLACK TONGUE.

A good remedy for black tongue is to swab the mouth out several times each day with a mixture of the following: Three ounces powdered burnt alum, half gallon of finely ground corneal, two ounces of chloride of lime. Mix well before using. Continue swabbing until all appearance of the trouble has been removed.

UNPROFITABLE PORK.

Too early killing of the breeding sows is one of the reasons why pork growing is not more profitable. Generally a sow does her best service with her second litter and from then on until she is six years old. Recent experiments at the Iowa State College show that two-year-old sows produce on an average twenty-five per cent. larger litters, farrow heavier pigs at birth and grow their pigs much more rapidly than do one-year-old sows. This being true, why do our farmers persist in keeping young sows for breeding purposes? The mature ones are always the best.—Professor W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Experiment Station.

ALFALFA PASTURE FOR HOGS.

Mr. E. S. T. writes us: "Will it pay to run hogs on alfalfa pasture, or would it be better to cut the alfalfa and feed it green to the hogs?"

No doubt a greater tonnage of green stuff can be secured by cutting it daily and carrying out just what the hogs will clean up nicely, but would favor pasturing rather than green feeding. The hogs seem to do better. They like to get their noses into the ground in search of roots; and while they may do a little damage in turning up turf, let them go. Alfalfa is our best pasture crop in making pork cheaply. It comes on earlier, makes rapid growth and stays with us later than red clover. By all means grow alfalfa, if you can, and give the hogs a chance to turn it into pork.—Indiana Farmer.

CABBAGE MAGGOTS SUBDUED.

The growth of cabbage plants for late setting has been a very uncertain venture in parts of New York State for several years. Maggot flies and flea beetles have become so plentiful in cabbage sections that only small fractions of the seed sown give plants worth setting; so that many growers had to import numbers of plants from other States, with greatly increased expense and liability of introducing disease. A simple, and, so far as tested, a feasible and cheap method for controlling insects on seed beds was tested, not originated, by the Geneva station last year, and the details of the experiment are given in Bulletin No. 301. A small bed was covered with cheesecloth screening and the plants completely protected from maggots. From 1800 square feet of bed 50,000 insects were taken, while from a check plot intended to set forty acres only plants enough for a little over four acres were secured. By taking off the cover for a week before setting the plants were "hardened" so that there was no more wilting than with plants grown in the open air. The screening method is very inexpensive, and is apparently more promising than any spraying or soaking of the soil with insecticides. Cabbage growers should secure the bulleting by sending to the station for it.

His Fortune.

"They say you have a goodly fortune," said the political associate; "I hope your wealth is not predatory?" "No," answered the candidate. "It's not predatory. It's oratory." Seizing the psychological moment he sat for another smiling photograph.—Washington Star.