

FROM A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

Czarina Prohibits Tobacco.

The czarina of Russia has not only forbidden the ladies of her court to smoke, but has ordered the Princess Galitzin to inform them that she dislikes the odor of tobacco. It is said that this dislike is limited and only recently acquired. No one has ever heard that she objected to the use of tobacco by her husband or any other man. It is a case of "women only."—New York Sun.

Please Omit Gifts.

Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, granddaughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, added to all the invitations to her wedding, "Please omit gifts." Miss Blatch, now Mrs. De Forest, is one of the honor graduates of Cornell university, and up to the time of her marriage was in the employ of the city of New York as a civil engineer. She is said to have been the first woman civil engineer in this country.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, who has been elected president of the General Federation of Women's clubs at Boston, to serve for two years, has been prominent in women's club matters for a number of years. She has been first vice-president, corresponding secretary and treasurer-general of the general federation and president of the Collegiate Alumnae association. Before her marriage, in 1879, she was Miss Eva Perry of Rockford, Ill. Mrs. Moore's husband is a prominent mining engineer.—Indianapolis News.

Hair Tells Tales.

Hands, feet, eyes, fingers—all have been used as delineators of character. And now it is the turn of the hair.

Dull black hair is said to denote a jealous disposition and a tendency to treachery.

The lighter the color of the hair, the more sensitive is the owner to criticism, and the more quick to feel real or fancied injuries.

The possessor of brown hair of a good deep color and firm texture is usually distinguished by good judgment, good reasoning power, and plenty of common sense.

Women with red hair, though sometimes too impulsive and outspoken, are as a rule, truthful and honest, with fair common sense. They are usually the brightest, sunniest and gentlest of mortals.

A woman with straight and "unyielding" hair, particularly if dark in color has a firm and highly principled nature. She is determined, perhaps even a little obstinate, but in the main extremely dependable.—Boston Post.

The Marrying Age.

Girls are told frequently of the ideal age at which to marry, the counsel being lost upon them.

Perhaps this is partly due to the fact that there is no ideal age, the time for life's important event being gauged largely by opportunity.

Doubtless some girls at 18 are mature enough mentally and physically to make a wise choice and be ready for the responsibilities it involves.

Other girls at 18 are children, in no wise fitted either to make a selection or to fulfill the duties that follow. The child-wife business has gone out of favor since the days when Dickens made David Copperfield marry an amiable and brainless child.

On the other hand, the woman who sets an arbitrary age as the proper one for marriage may have difficulty in finding a man whose views coincide with her own, and who is available otherwise.

However, the gravest mistake is made by the girl who weds so young as to cheat herself out of girlhood. Not only does she lose one of the most pleasing chapters of her life, but she enters, generally, into a realm for which she is in every way unfit.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tends to Bettering Condition.

Does newspaper notoriety tend to the bettering of existing conditions?

Post-parliament decided that it does. But the 30 or 40 women present at the meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria had some difficulty in making up their minds after they had listened for three-quarters of an hour to an informal discussion of the press. First would come a speech lauding the newspapers as great educators of the average boy and girl who stops education with the public school without half knowing how to live. Then somebody would point to the free information which the newspapers disseminate as to the best ways to commit suicide, crack a safe, etc. When it was all over some of the women were in the frame of mind of the judge who said it always confused him to hear more than one side. Still a majority held that newspaper "notoriety" is a good thing.

"We all know the Ten Commandments," said Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, the first speaker, "but now we are coming to know that there is an eleventh—if you do these things, take heed not to be found out."

"That notoriety which is given to the details of crime is regretted by many," said Mrs. Belle de Rivera, "yet these reports show the result of crime and therefore act as a deterrent. And again, how often would it be possible for a criminal to elude justice, if it

were not for the pictures, etc., printed in the papers?"

"I don't believe publicity accomplish much good," objected Mrs. Frederick Dana. "Look at the Smoot case. I'm sure the facts connected with that have been given publicity enough, but without any apparent result."

Mrs. Linda Hull Larned had come down from Syracuse to tell about the state trade school, of which she is president. "There was a suicide of a prominent person in Syracuse," said Mrs. Larned, "and it was immediately followed by a number of others. As for the descriptions of robbers and murderers that the papers give, I think the culprits should be tremendously grateful. If the papers were not so explicit, the police could often catch people who now get away. On the other hand, in many small places the only way to get anything done is to keep knocking away in the papers."—New York Tribune.

The Prize of Life.

"Life is just our chance of learning love."

All day that verse of Browning's has been running in my mind, suggested by a letter from a girl who thinks her heart is broken.

Learning love! What is it to learn love?

We have inherited such queer notions of love from those remote ancestors of ours, whose idea of affection was to seize by the hair the object of their longings, and club it off to their private, particular cave.

In consequence, our notion of love means, very largely, wanting a thing—or person—and taking it!

And it does not require a long life to make us adept in this kind of love. It begins to come quite naturally when we are babies and howl for the moon or snatch at sweets. As we grow older the change is merely in the objects for which we howl and snatch.

It is no great prize—that emotion of wanting a thing too badly. We find out early, if we learn anything at all by experience, that the selfishness which is at the very root of this kind of "love" is responsible for most of the sorrow and misery of humankind.

It is not worth while to spend life in learning a thing which brings us the bitter pains for every pleasure. The poet no more meant this selfish passion when he wrote of the "prize of love" than did that high-minded Hebrew teacher when he counseled, "Love one another."

The true meaning of love is unselfishness—that "seeketh not her own." Please ponder that, my girl reader, who loves, or thinks she does, or hopes to love.

Love gives wisely—or as wisely refrains from giving, which is something more difficult. Love is noble, rejoicing in another's joy, even though that may mean its own sorrow. Love comprehends all. Love asks nothing for its own selfish ends.

This kind of love is so far above the dross of earth that it sincerely strives to put away all desire and jealousy. It is like the sun, shining to bless. It makes no claims nor demands. Its only jealousy is for the perfection of love itself, in mutually unselfish beauty.

Self is the only person for whom there is no room in love.

And it is this utterly selfless love which is a glorious prize, worth living a long, hard, slow progressing but ever learning life to master.—Sara Langstroth in the New York Telegraph.

Fashion Notes.

Rough silks are smart.

A tan pongee waist goes well with a suit in tones of brown.

Even the long sleeved linen waist worn with the jumper dresses.

Satin-finished wools and wool materials are much in demand by dealers. Satin is forcing its way to the front, but so far is only seen made up in coats and jackets.

Satin Egyptienne, a fabric with a woolen warp is a smart material well adapted to the directoire modes.

The new satins are being manufactured in especially firm textures to resist the strain of close fitting skirts.

There are some novelties in tailored stocks which are taking well. These are in stitched taffeta silk with tab fronts in plain and plaid effects.

When making a dainty little kimono of some filmy material make a detachable lining of albatross, which may be tacked on for cooler weather.

A purple colored mousseline gown had a lining of mouse gray taffeta veiled with the same toned chiffon. A gray hat trimmed with crimson coxcombs went with it.

Blue and white printed Chinese cotton crepe is used for gowns trimmed with bands of plain blue cotton crepe thickly touched in white and studded with white cotton tassels.

For simple house frocks batiste and challis are desirable materials. The former comes in plain and shadow check weaves in a variety of shades, the challis showing most delightful printings.

The white gulmpe with plain school frock is familiar, but a little newer is the idea of a dress of plain color worn over a plaid gulmpe. This gives a pleasing variety to the supply of school dresses.



New York City.—The simple shirt waist that is made with long sleeves is one of the very latest to have appeared and unquestionably will be much worn throughout the com-

Nine Gored Skirt.



ing season. This one is designed for young girls and is made pretty and dainty by the use of embroidery on the wide box pleat which finishes the front. There also are frills shown in the illustration, but these can be

Fresh variations of the gored skirt are constantly appearing, and it is such a pronounced favorite that it is likely to continue its popularity indefinitely. This one is cut after the later method to give a slender effect to the figure and is absolutely without fullness at the upper portion. It can be made in walking length or round, and consequently it suits both the street and the house and in either style it is exceedingly charming and graceful. As illustrated, serge is trimmed with stitched bands of broadcloth held by buttons, but for immediate wear the model will be found admirable made of foulard, linen and materials of the sort, as well as of wool fabrics. In fact, it suits all suiting and all skirting materials, and is adapted both to the present and the future. The trimming is novel and effective, and the bands can be of the same or contrasting material or of braid, as liked.

The skirt is made in nine gores. The front and side gores are laid in underlying pleats to the depth of the bands, and those at the sides and back are plain. The fullness at the back is laid in inverted pleats and the trimming straps are arranged on indicated lines. The pleats at the front and side seams provide graceful flare without undue fullness.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven and three-fourth yards twenty-seven, six yards forty-four, or four and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide



omitted if a plainer waist is wanted. All the linen and cotton waistings, the washable flannels and the silks are appropriate, so that the waist can be made available for all seasons and in a great many different ways. As illustrated, however, it is made from the linen that is fashionable at all seasons of the year, and the box pleats at the front and the cuffs are hand embroidered and finished with frills of linen lawn.

The waist is made with fronts and back. There are tucks laid over the shoulders, which give both breadth and tapering lines, and there are also tucks in the front, which provide becoming fullness. The closing is made invisibly beneath the wide box pleat. The sleeves are of the simple shirt waist sort, and can be finished with the straight cuffs, or with roll-over ones, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is three and one-half yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three yards thirty-two, or two yards forty-four inches wide.

Must Match.

For either house or street wear frock and shoes match in correct costumes.

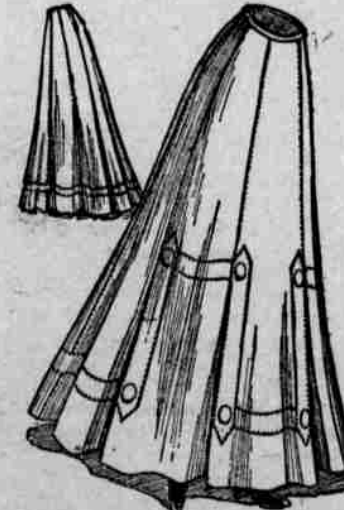
Latest Parisian Parasol.

Cretonne parasols, lined with white silk, are the fad at the smart French watering places. They are flowered protectors from the sun and give brilliant touches of color to the landscape.

Net and Soutache.

Braided net, which has been used for several seasons, is still one of the most popular trims for hand-some gowns.

when material has figure or nap; eight yards twenty-seven, four and five-eighths yards forty-four, or four yards fifty-two inches wide when material has neither figure or nap, with



one-half yard fifty inches wide if straps are made of cloth. If made from the material there will be found ample in the quantities allowed.

Dainty Challies.

Every woman loves dainty negligees, and the newest in dainty challies are extremely pretty and just the right warmth. These printed fabrics require little trimming, and simple models are preferred.

Crowns of Flowers.

Some of the new hats have straw crowns with brims made entirely of flowers. Geraniums and hydrangeas are both used.



THE FARMER'S HOME AND ACRES

Weaning Pigs.

An Illinois swine breeder has said that in weaning pigs the usual method is to take the pigs away from the sow; but the method is wrong, as the pigs are compelled to endure a double grief—being taken away from their mother and away from the place where they are accustomed. The effect often is seen in the stoppage of all growth for a few days. The pigs should be left in the pen and the sow removed. She can stand the change better than the pigs, if left in the pens the pigs will continue to grow right along.—Weekly Witness.

Some Weeds, Good Stock Food.

The Minnesota station gives the analysis of weeds which sheep eat readily, and their protein contents, compared with alfalfa, clover and timothy hay. It will be a surprise to many to see how high in protein these weeds are, and it suggests the reason sheep flourish on them, worthless as they are otherwise. Here are the analyses. Lambs' quarters, 25.06 protein, 54.64 carbohydrates, 1.96 fat. Purslane, 26.13, protein, 53.70 carbohydrates, 2.9 fat. Pigweed, 26.54 protein, 62.86 carbohydrates, 1.35 fat. Dandelion, 24.64 protein, 58.95 carbohydrates, 2.70 fat. Catnip, 22.25 protein, 63.97 carbohydrates, 2.26 fat. Goldenrod, 11.63 protein, 76.63 carbohydrates, 4.85 fat. Mustard, 15.75 protein, 75.50 carbohydrates, 1.55 fat. Quack grass, 11.27 protein, 79.12 carbohydrates, 1.96 fat. Alfalfa, 20 protein, 40.64 carbohydrates, 2.46 fat. Clover, 13.35 protein, 52.28 carbohydrates, 3.65 fat. Timothy hay, 8.75 protein, 41.76 carbohydrates, 2.16 fat.—American Cultivator.

Progress Toward Pure Milk.

That a better price for milk will assure better quality has been strikingly demonstrated on a large farm in Eastern Massachusetts. This farm began to buy milk last year from farmers and to pay a premium for quality above a certain standard. The farms were scored by a sanitary inspector, and a fixed price was paid for all milk from dairies showing a certain quality. The dairies were divided into four classes on the basis of their scores, Class A furnishing milk that tested not over 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, Class B less than 50,000, Class C less than 100,000. During the three months the number of farms furnishing milk in Class A increased from 20 to 37, Class B from 138 to 152 and Class C decreased from 96 to 32, showing that it is entirely practicable to produce milk of much lower germ content than that ordinarily produced if there is a premium paid for better methods. The requirements regarding methods of handling milk are not extremely difficult, only clean handling.

Silage and Milk Flavor.

Among its various advantages, corn silage has come to the front in connection with the flavor of milk resulting from its use. The Department of Agriculture reports a test at the Illinois station where the dairy herd was divided into two lots, one of which was fed 40 pounds of corn silage per cow, daily, while the other lot was fed only clover, hay and grain. During the course of the experiments samples of milk from each lot were submitted to 372 persons for an opinion as to any difference in flavor, the testers being of course kept in ignorance of which milk was silage produced. The result showed that 60 percent readily preferred the milk from the silage-fed cows, 29 percent the milk from cows not fed the silage, while 11 percent could not make up their minds either way. This indicates a long white mark for corn silage for the dairy. The same cannot be said of all silage materials. Soy beans, for instance, are believed to impart a somewhat disagreeable taste to milk, whether fed just before or after milking.—Indiana Farmer.

Poor Farming and Poor Horses.

It is a favorite saying of a great many of the writers in agricultural papers that poor farming and poor horses go hand in hand—that, like "birds of a feather" they "flock together."

This is no doubt true, for it is almost next to impossible for one to see a real good crop that has been raised with the aid of old broken down horses; and it is also the case with everything else. The profitable dairy is not composed of old "scrubs." The man that makes money with his sheep does not own a flock that is an eye-sore to any person who has ever had the privilege of looking at a decent sheep, and the successful hog raiser is not possessed of a lot of razor-backs that are penned in houses that are worse than awful.

A poor farm may be made better by having everything of the best kind and material, and the owner or worker is bound to be included in this. The proper cultivation of the ground is a hard and laborious task, and it cannot be accomplished in the proper manner with inferior horses. In short there is no team work on the farm that a good team cannot do better than a poor one, and for that

reason, if nothing else, a farmer stands in his own light when he tries to get along with an inferior class of horses; and this applies not only to the horses but to all classes of stock that are to be found on the farm.—Weekly Witness.

How To Sell Live Stock.

"Advertising combined with intelligence and enterprise will do more to elevate the farmer and give deserved prominence to his occupation than any other factor. In fact, many advantages are enjoyed at the present time by our most progressive farmers who may be recognized by the advertising which they do in one way or another.

"The great majority of farmers have not awakened to the necessity of applying anything more to their occupation than hard manual labor, which, to be sure, is necessary and indispensable, but which alone classes the farmer with the man who works ten hours daily with shovel and pick and earns one or two dollars a day. Successful agricultural advertising practiced by intelligent and enterprising farmers will overcome prejudice and elevate the occupation of farming to a plane where men can enjoy their labor and the same luxuries enjoyed by business men of other occupations and professions.

"The first step in agricultural advertising is to make the farm a respectable place of business and one which will invite patronage. The farm should be christened with a suitable name, and its stock and produce marketed under the name of the farm as well as the name of the proprietor. The stock and produce should have a specific trade mark, to distinguish it in name as well as in quality, and to induce buyers to become permanent customers."—Prof. Humphrey, Agricultural College of Wisconsin.

Radical Ideas on Cellars.

Underground cellars ought to be done away with. They are relics of a dark age. More sickness originates in them, physicians claim, than anywhere else about the place. They cannot be kept in sanitary condition while vegetables are constantly decaying there. The place for a cellar is above ground and outside the dwelling. Leave the basement for the furnace, the coal bin and a general storeroom. An above-ground cellar is more convenient in every way. Your vegetables can be stored with less than half the labor when you do not have to go up and down stairs with them. You can keep an above-ground cellar clean with little trouble, while the underground one, being difficult to get at, will be neglected nine times out of ten and allowed to become a source of infection to the family above it. I hope the owners of homes in the country will give some earnest thought to this matter and decide to build an above-ground cellar the coming spring.

Ventilation and temperature are much more controllable in such a building than in the old fashioned underground cellar, which obliges the housewife to use up so much strength in climbing stairs. Locate it convenient to the kitchen, with which it can be connected in winter by an inclosed passageway. If a considerable number of potatoes are stored in bins, a little lime sprinkled among them will help to prevent decay and early sprouting. Watch that cellar. Remember the doctor who immediately asked, when called to treat a case of typhoid fever, if there was decaying cabbage in the cellar. There was. Keep the cellar sweet and clean and see that it is frequently aired.—Suburban Life.

Farm Notes.

Poultry belongs to the omnivorous class. In fact, hens do best when they have a good range and variety of food.

Those who know the value of using only the best stock obtainable in the breeding pen are the ones who make high-class poultry pay.

Keep the chicks healthy by giving them an ample supply of good, clean food daily, and see that their supply of drinking water is kept fresh and clean.

When the hens are shut in during bad weather keep them scratching in some dry straw or litter. Just a little grain thrown in the straw will make them work all day.

A safe and effective dressing of muriate of potash for potatoes is 250 pounds to the acre. Wood ashes sown evenly, broadcast, at the rate of one ton to the acre, is also an excellent and safe fertilizer.

Do not mix early potatoes and late potatoes together when planting, for if there is any rust the early one may produce a fair crop, but the late one will get the rust so early in its growth that the yield will be small.

A high-spirited horse is generally an animal capable of enduring much usage, if it is only properly managed and controlled; but very often these animals are made more excitable than they really are by nature by the bad judgment and fussiness of the driver.