

# Her Special Realm

## Trade in Fine Fans Falling Off.

Certain women cannot be induced to admire a fan unless it is an antique. They will fly into raptures over a stained old fan merely because it was carried in the reign of a Louis by a woman the reverse of respectable. This modern worshipper of antique things will shun the work of modern artists who make exquisite pictures. The fan trade is declining steadily. Leading fan houses in Paris have closed their doors and one of the best makers asserts the day is past when large prices will be paid for fans. Why this change of sentiment? Well, this expert asserts that German copies of the expensive styles have done a great deal to injure first-class trade.—New York Press.

## Being and Doing.

Many of us are in that primary and saddening stage of living when our chief need is to be delivered from the narrowness and emptiness of ourselves. Does not all idle gossip and all idle interest in idle gossip point to this? Our little brains are so emptied of interest and occupation that we listen eagerly to the small and petty squabbles of a hotel owner and its manager or to a detailed account of a young woman's wardrobe. Now thinking, and the reading or studying which prepares the mind for thinking, do much toward delivering us from sordid interests. It presents us with more data to deal with, and the more material we have to work on, the wider our outlook, the likelier we are to come to a stage where our thinking shall be productive.—Harper's Weekly.

## The Wish Book.

An ingenious woman who is fond of music and art has made an interesting wish book, which she calls "The Moonbeam." Its plan is based on the superstition that wishes made when seeing the new moon will be granted. It is a charming little conceit, and has just that symbolic touch that every person wishes. It is gotten up in the artistic way, with a number of illustrations representing scenes in which the moon appears. Each page has a border illustrated with fanciful and symbolic designs. Main fact, the spirit of superstition is brought into play on every page of the book.

On the pages are spaces for each day of the year, in which wishers are permitted to write their most precious desires, assigning their names beneath. There are also pages for common every-day wishes.—New York Times.

## A Parisian Dressmaker's Russ.

Grace Margaret Gould tells in the Woman's Home Companion of a trick which she saw worked out in a big dressmaking establishment in Paris: "There was a sudden and evident commotion among the employes. 'The princess! The princess! She has arrived!' they cried.

"American eyes began to bulge. "Out from a magnificent equipage stepped a regally gowned grand lady, attended by footmen and maid, and received by the whole bowing establishment, to the neglect of all other customers. She was in a gracious mood this day, and easy to be pleased, praising their past efforts and selecting several of their new creations without regard to cost. After she had made her departure amid like ceremonies, there was no need of the saleswoman bothering her head over suggestions. Every American woman present wanted a gown copied from the one the princess had bought, and she got it after much pleading and at a price far beyond the limit she had set.

"And the point of this fable is this: The princess was no princess, but an employe of the house."

## No Tardiness at School.

The Benton Harbor School Board does not attempt to conceal its pride in the fact that a schoolgirl of that city has never once been tardy or absent for fourteen years. Chicago cannot produce a rival. Miss Jennie Swiney, indeed, is a local marvel of method, but her course was a miserable twelve years. The palm goes to the Benton Harbor paragon. At the same time we are able to modify our envy of Benton Harbor. There is something endearing in the memory of days when, with shining morning face, we crept unwillingly to school. We were spurred on by no morbid anxiety to keep an unbroken record over fourteen years. And, when the gods distributed their favors, were we not secretly pleased to have the measles or scarlatina or sore throat, and to be coddled and comforted at home? But there were no such indulgences for the Benton Harbor pattern. She had that beautiful and awesome experience, a clockwork childhood. On her record the estimable trustees gaze with admiration. Virtues and joys that come irregularly are all very well, but they compare not with the solid and respectable qualities which no janitor can complain of, or time clock gainsay.—Chicago Evening Post.

## New Kind of Satin.

There is a new weave of satin just displayed which is extra wide. It has been woven for the use of the dressmakers who have orders for the modified Empire skirt, which is not gored. This seems to indicate early in the season that the great designers

intend to keep to this model for the Fall styles. It will not be extreme, but probably carried out on the lovely slender lines that the later Empire gowns show.

In this extra wide lustrous satin there is a new shade of golden brown called rum. There are also dark grays in the soft smoke and elephant shades, and it is whispered that these will make up the dominant gowns. The new myrtle tones are also of this satin and the brilliant gendarmes blue.

The grays will be embroidered in heavy silk bullion and padded silk floss in three shades of gray. Here and there there will be a touch of silver fringe, and when the gowns are built for elaborate evening wear, to be worn with a hat, the gumpes and long, wrinkled sleeves will be of the new coarse tulle embroidered with silver and rhinestones.

There seems to be a good deal of evidence coming from all sides that the dull grays are to take the place of vivid colors for elaborate gowns.—New York Times.

## Deny Feminization of Schools.

The old cry about the effeminization of boys by women teachers has been raised again, this time by George W. Ehler, late athletic director of Cleveland's public schools. Mr. Ehler made the charge against the women teachers on the occasion of his resignation from this post. The schools, he declared, were not turning out many lads. They lacked the qualities a man would teach by example. In games they showed no sportsman's honor. They merely wanted to win. They were quitters and talebearers and their characters were negative, not positive. The school board of Cleveland does not take this view, but President Thwing of Western Reserve University indorses it.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, physical director of the public schools of New York City, disagrees most emphatically with Mr. Ehler. He has not noticed that the boys under his supervision are becoming ladylike. In spite of the thirteen thousand women teachers. Neither has any one intimated to him that they do not show as much manliness in their athletic sports as any other boys.

"No one has suggested," he said to a New York Tribune reporter, "that football as played by the boys of the New York public schools is effeminate or that basketball has become a mild and ladylike game.

"If women teachers tend to make effeminate, it is strange that they do not seem to have that effect in New York, where there are so many of them. Last winter, you may remember, there was much discussion about discipline in the schools, and some thought it would be necessary to restore corporal punishment. That does not look as if the boys were mild and ladylike. In some of our schools, particularly in Brooklyn, the principal and teachers are all women, and yet these schools take a splendid stand in athletics. This is because the teachers have made the work go. They don't actually do the stunts themselves, but they furnish the inspiration.

"It is the same old question that has always been in the world. The mothers of all of us have been women. In the age of chivalry the women were the inspiration of the men, yet no one ever accused the knights of effeminacy. In fact, the whole history of bullfights and similar exhibitions shows that women can be just as savage as men.

"Of course I think that in the schools, as well as in the home, there should be the man's influence as well as the woman's, but as a plain matter of experience during the time that I have had them under observation I have never had any occasion to fear that our boys were becoming weak and effeminate."

## Fashion Notes.

Soft polka-dotted foulards are very good for general wear shirtwaists.

Many of the new broadcloths show polka dot designs in graduated sizes. The polka-dotted goods are in one color, with darker dots on a lighter ground.

There is no doubt that the season of 1909 will show polka dots in quantities.

Nearly every material is invaded by the polka dot design, usually in the color of the gowns.

The ribbed Ottoman silks will be much pushed the coming season, as all of the Parisian houses are using Ottoman ribbed silks.

Some broadcloths have wide vertical stripes, and others have horizontal stripes, ranging from half-line stripes at one edge and four-inch stripes at the other.

Pongees will be popular for waists. A pretty pongee waist, displayed among some new models, was entirely tucked all over the front, with the back perfectly plain.

A new crepe satin, a new material sold under several different names, is being used for handsome costumes for afternoon wear. It has a woftling and a lustrous satin surface.

White pique waists and those of other heavy white materials are shown for fall wear, built on the new, light-fitting sleeve and broad shoulder.

# BETTY THINGS TO WEAR

New York City.—Simple tailored coats are among the smartest that young girls can wear. Nothing could



be more desirable than this particular model. It has the long sleeves that already are in demand, and it has darts at the shoulders, which mean

## Sweet Peas in Millinery.

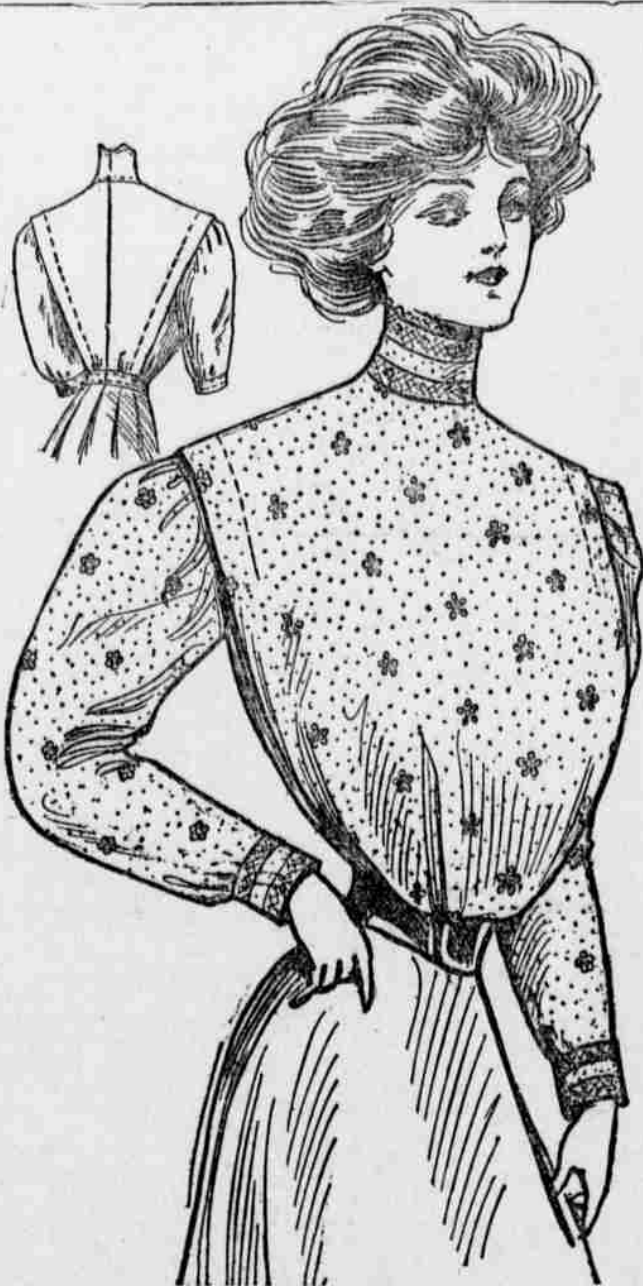
Sweet peas are fashionable in millinery, and really few flowers wear so well as these small, dainty blossoms. Being vari-colored, they do not easily show the ravages of either sun or dust, and their prim shape prevents a ragged or shabby appearance that is often seen in flowers with larger, looser petals.

## Eight Gored Skirt.

The gored skirt that is relieved of severity by some arrangement of pleats at front and back is among the very latest to have appeared. This one is charmingly graceful, yet quite simple, and is adapted both to the house and to street wear. The princess style will be a favorite one for a long time to come, and is much to be commended wherever it is found becoming, but there are figures to which the one of regulation kind is better suited and the skirt can be cut off at the waist line and finished with a belt if desirable. In the illustration serge is finished simply with a stitched band of the material and with handsome buttons on the front panel. All fashionable materials that are heavy enough to be made in so simple a style are appropriate, however.

The skirt is cut in eight gores. The back gore is arranged to form a box pleat and the front gore is laid in pleats that give the box pleat effect and conceal the seams.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is twelve yards twenty-four, ten and a half yards thirty-two or five yards forty-four inches wide when material has figure



perfect fit easily obtained; also it has novel pockets that give the characteristic taller finish. In the illustration broadcloth is finished with collar and cuffs of silk, but all the suiting materials and all those used for separate jackets are correct, so that the coat can be used for linen, taffeta and the like and made available for the late demand of the summer as well as for the heavier fabrics of the future.

The coat is made with fronts, back and side-backs. The fronts are fitted by means of darts at the shoulders, and the back is arranged to form pleats at its edges, which are lapped over onto the side-backs. Pockets are inserted and finished with lappets, and there is a regulation collar with lappets at the neck. The cuffs are prettily shaped and allow effective use of banding or contrasting material.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is four and a quarter yards twenty-seven, two and a half yards forty-four or two yards fifty-two inches wide, with one-half yard twenty-one inches wide for collar and cuffs.

## The Tulle Blouse.

It is modish and very becoming. It needs no trimming and is made on the tailored plan. It is not gathered across the chest, but is worn with an immense jabot at the front.

## Lace Scarfs.

The gauze scarf in lovely colors has been a leading fashion, and promises to be all winter, but its rival is one of baby Irish lace two and a half yards long.

or nap; nine and a half yards twenty-four, seven and a quarter yards thirty-two or four and three-quarter



yards forty-four inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

## Real Rosebud Hatpins.

Hatpins made from real rosebuds, by subjecting them to an electro bath which deposits metal on the bud, preserving it with all its delicate veining and tracery perfectly, are a novelty.

## Half Mourning Waist.

A pretty waist worn by a young woman in half mourning was of white tulle. A jabot of the same material was edged with black tulle about two inches wide.

# GARDEN, FARM and CROPS

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

### Employ Only Good Blacksmiths.

The average life of a draft horse's foot on the streets of a large city under the best conditions of shoeing is about seven years. When shod by ignorant blacksmiths it is about two years. Shoeing a horse according to intelligent ideas will lengthen the usefulness of the horse several years, and greatly add to the comfort of the animal.—Weekly Witness.

### Food for the Sow.

The food of the sow at breeding time should be of a cooling nature, such as slops and vegetables. Corn should never be used, because it is heat producing. The great trouble is that the ignorance of the average breeder has caused him to select compact, refined sows, which he has fed a ration consisting almost if not entirely of corn. Some breeders believe that if a sow is bred early in heat she will raise mostly sow pigs, while if late in the heat the opposite will be true, but it is not probable. The sow at the time should be in good condition, neither poor and skinny nor lard fat.—Farmers Home Journal.

### Utilizing Wastes.

Farmers past middle life can remember when wheat bran was not considered a staple product, but rather the waste part of the grain. And that was when more of the strictly nutritious elements were left in the bran than at present. But now, when bran is almost literally only the "overcoat" of the wheat, it is so much in demand as to make it a factor in the market price of wheat and an important part of the dairyman's feed supply.

The latest by-product to assume importance as a feed element is molasses—the old despised and rejected "blackstrap" or "nigger heel" of the southern cane plantations. Molasses feeds under various names are produced in immense quantities now, and yet the supply scarcely keeps pace with the demand, so popular have such feeds become.

For some years the best sugar factories of Germany have been distributing their residue to the dairies, in tank wagons, and the dairymen purchase it in small or large quantities, as they demand, and mix it in with their feed, or what is more common with them, put it in the drinking water of the cows.—Epitomist.

### The Duck or the Hen.

The question is repeatedly asked, which is the more profitable, the duck or the hen? In order to decide this matter, an enterprising poultry man made a test. The result is reported as follows:

At a week old the ducklings weighed four ounces, while the chick only reached two ounces. At two weeks old the duckling reached nine ounces, and the chick got up to four ounces. At three weeks, duckling one pound; chick, six and a quarter ounces. At four weeks, duckling, one pound and nine ounces; chick, ten ounces. At five weeks, duckling, two pounds and two ounces; chick, fourteen ounces. At six weeks old, duckling, two pounds and eleven ounces; chick, one pound and two and a half ounces. At seven weeks old, duckling, three pounds and five ounces; chick, one pound and seven and a half ounces. At eight weeks old, duckling, four pounds; chick, one pound and twelve ounces. At nine weeks old, duckling, four pounds and eight ounces; chick, two pounds.

So it can be seen that in the same time the weight of the chick was doubled by that of the duck. The prices for dressed carcasses run very close to each other; so that the increased price per pound makes the profits on the duck greater, although it takes about twice the amount of food to grow them.—Weekly Witness.

### Green Food.

People do not know the value of wheat, rye, wheat screenings and oats. They all feed them, but how? The majority of the poultrymen feed those grains dry. It is all right for the fowls to make hens scratch, but those grains can be fed to more value and of more benefit and success, to the men and fowls both. We poultrymen all believe that fowls need green food as well in winter as in summer. For this I believe grain is the best for green food; but how? This question can be easily solved. Good grain as named above, if soaked in a wash tub with very warm water for 18 to 24 hours, and then the water taken off and the grain left in moist condition for five to seven days, will soon germinate and begin to sprout. The quantity of grain you put to soak will swell to four times its bulk; that means you will have four times as much as if fed dry, so it is a saving for the poultryman. After 24 hours the water should be taken off and the feed put into a shallow box with holes in the bottom. It should be kept moist and turned twice a day, so it will sprout evenly. This sprout is the best green food for all kinds of fowls, especially for chickens in close confinement. It will act as the best green food and will brighten the comb and plumage and start them to lay much earlier than if fed without; and it will make the eggs more fertile. The best time

to feed this is at noon. From 2 to 4 o'clock feed mixed dry grain in the litter; that will keep them busy and healthy. One peck of grain like wheat, buckwheat, oats, wheat screenings will cost 25 cents as the price of feed is now. This will save you the price of one bushel or more. A good plan is to keep always on hand and prepare new before the other is gone. This I consider the best and cheapest food, as well as green food for winter, when others cannot be had.—Correspondence, American Poultry Advocate.

### Care For the Dry Cow.

On farms where dairying is not made a specialty there is often a disposition to let a cow shift for herself after she is allowed to go dry, and she is compelled to share luck with the other animals in the lot and shed, no consideration being shown her beyond the allotment of hay or fodder and letting her help herself to water when she can have access to it.

This is not the best for the cow nor for her owner. After giving milk through the season and being again dry along in gestation before she was dried up, it is not to be supposed that she has laid up any surplus fat, therefore she needs a warm shelter if she is to be comfortable and get the most out of the food she eats, for first of all it goes to keep up animal heat.

It must be remembered, too, that she is eating to support her unborn calf as well as herself, and her ration should therefore be generous.

Give her all she will eat of roughage and supplement this with a reasonable amount of grain, for, remember, you will get it all back again when she gets to milking, for any feed she gets above the support of her own frame and the growth of the calf will be turned into ash and fat, which in turn will be converted into milk when she lathers.

Aside from this consideration the calves, if the dams are well fed, start in life with the best show possible and are not puny weaklings which may or may not live and amount to little whether the mother is a beef or a dairy cow.

Many a man who keeps cows and complains that they do not pay has himself to thank, for the poor, half-starved things after they have dropped puny, undersized calves do no good till they get on grass, and the best of the season is half gone before they have recuperated sufficiently to give a good flow of milk.

Not long after the cow has begun to "pick up" the flies come, then shorter pastures, then the milk decreases and soon she is dried up to go through another winter of semi-starvation.

Take the best Jersey or Holstein and she cannot make milk from nothing and would soon develop into a scrub and give only a scrub's yield of milk if starved and neglected.

In addition to the feed and shelter advised at the beginning of this article give the dry cow a lot of exercise in where she will not be disturbed by more active and younger animals, for as she advances in pregnancy, she becomes more uncertain in her movements.

Watch a cow heavy in calf and see how deliberate she is in her movements, and yet she is sometimes placed at the mercy of steers and colts if she must share a yard in common with them, and accidents frequently occur which could have been prevented.—C. S. Cornman.—Farmers and Drovers Journal.

### Farm Notes.

A good Scottish rule: Clean land before it's foul, feed it before it's hungry, and rest it before it's weary.

Don't forget the apple trees. Unless these are protected rabbits and mice are apt to kill some of the finest trees.

Small potatoes are put to a good use when they are saved and boiled for the hens as a change in the bill of fare.

You can pick out the rented farms in any section, where both landlords and tenants try to get the most out of the land.

Shoes should not be left on a horse longer than six or eight weeks without being reset. Many a foot is raised by not attending to this in time.

When setting out fruit trees, or shrubs be sure to pile the dirt around the trunk, so that water will gather next to the roots and freeze.

The usual custom is to save all the small potatoes for seed. A good grower selects medium size potatoes for his seed stock, right from the hill while digging.

A young farmer in Illinois, who feeds about 20 head of western sheep every year, has never come out even on his feed bills, but the cleaning up the sheep gives his fields, together with the manure they drop, makes the transaction profitable.

The cream pot should have its contents stirred every day, in fact, every time any cream is added to it. This is partly to expose the cream to the air to allow it to oxygenate. This even ripening of the cream will insure and better butter.

China decorators use brushes made of spun glass, as fine and soft as silk.