

NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN

Her Attentive Brothers.

It was commencement day at a well-known girls' seminary, and the father of one of the young women came to attend the graduation exercises. He was presented to the principal, who said: "I congratulate you, sir, upon your extremely large and affectionate family."

"Large and affectionate!" he stammered and looking very much surprised.

"Yes, indeed," said the principal. "No less than twelve of your daughter's brothers have called frequently during the winter to take her driving and sleighing, while your eldest son escorted her to the theatre at least twice a week. Unusually nice brothers they are."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Invented the Valentine.

It was a college girl who invented the first American valentine, Miss Esther A. Howland, of Mount Holyoke having that honor. In 1849, two years after her graduation, she came in contact with an English valentine, a fancy affair with a tiny red-edged note in the center bearing a love message. She decided to invent something better, and asked her brother to see if he could get any orders for them. He came back from a business trip in a short time with \$5,000 worth of orders. Miss Howland then requested her friends to help and the orders were filled and before long she had a valentine factory on her hands. Her home was in Worcester, Mass., which has still the largest valentine factory in the country. On the 14th of each February Miss Howland's name is toasted at Mount Holyoke.—New Orleans Picayune.

Exquisite Gowns Can Be Copied.

One of the most exquisite ball gowns of the season was worn by Miss Mathilde Townsend of Washington at the Charity Ball, and it is so simple that almost any girl could afford a similar dress. The materials are alternate stripes of pale blue satin and tulle. The gown was princess, and the way the bands were fitted to the waist line and then ran down to a full train was wonderful. The tulle was outlined in silver, while the satin was untrimmed. The bands were about three inches in width and at the hem were finished with a ruff of satin and tulle. A simple-fold of tulle edged the bodice and a full ruffle of the same formed the sleeve effect. Miss Townsend, who can boast more jewels in her casket than many princesses, contented herself with a single strand of large, perfect pearls, which fit tight to her throat. Across her bodice a single American Beauty rose gave a touch of color.—New York Press.

Queens Larger Than Kings.

The kings and emperors of today are all, as a rule, smaller than their queens and empresses.

Whether or not the royal and imperial women, because of their larger stature, are enabled to sway the minds of their consorts cannot, of course, be said, but everyone knows that in most arguments the tallest person usually has the advantage when it is a "stand-up conversation."

Queen Alexandra, as all who have seen their photos are aware, is taller than King Edward.

The King of Italy, who is the smallest man upon a throne today, scarcely reaches to the shoulders of his Queen, who comes of the Montenegrin family, all rugged and well developed.

King Carlos of Portugal has to "look up" to his consort, and this can also be said in regard to the King and Queen of Denmark.

And, as for the Queen of Spain and the Queen of Roumania, while they do not find it possible to "look down" on their Kings, they at least are as tall.—London Standard.

Mrs. Roosevelt in Orchid Colors.

Mrs. Roosevelt, after resisting the allurements of the violet and lavender fad, yielded, and appeared in a rich costume of the combined shades. She wore the new gown at the reception to members of the Congress, and she never appeared more stately. Her gown was of brocade, dark figures on a light ground, with a satin stripe of a medium color running throughout the fabric. Everybody knows Mrs. Roosevelt's love of lady finger orchids, with their varied tints of delicate mauve to rich royal purple. The colors of her gown seem to have been chosen from the orchids, and, as she wore a huge cluster of the blossoms, the resemblance was accentuated. The gown was in the prevailing Empire style, with a demi-train and a graceful bertha of cream French lace fastened with small diamond stick pins. Since her declaration against the use of eggs bird plumage, issued in the summer, the mistress of the White House no longer uses the pretty algrettes in her hair. Usually an orchid, or a ribbon bow caught with a diamond butterfly, forms her coiffure adornment.—New York Press.

The Latest Mandate.

Fashions in hands change. And the hand that is the fashion today is not the hand which was in style yesterday.

There is a new hand, and women who want to be beautiful are studying it. They realize that the hand of this year is not the hand of a year ago.

For the athletic hand has gone out—the heavy, broad, brown, athletic hand of the past half decade. It was called the golf girl's hand, and it was the product of much athletic enthusiasm. It was a big, hard hand, useful and efficient. But it was not a pretty hand.

Now Dame Fashion has swung back to the hand of the last century. In shape it is tapering, in size moderate, in color it is distinctly feminine. It is called the Victorian hand.

It is a beautiful hand to gaze upon and a satisfactory hand to own. Fortunately for envious womankind, the hand is pliable, and the Victorian hand is such that every woman may possess it.

Spread out your own hand on a table before you and study. Know its awkwardness and its blemishes and begin right away to correct them.—New York Journal.

Elderly Views of Christmas.

Both were grandmothers, and in their appearance candidly revealed their grandmotherhood. Their figures were corseted, but not beyond nature; their gowns were suitable, not noticeable; their hair was guiltless of puffs or crimping or artificiality, just drawn back naturally and rather loosely. Both wore plain gold band rings, no diamonds or other glittering precious stones.

They were taking luncheon together, the one evidently at the invitation of the other; and they had not met for a long time, judging from the pleasant interchange of personalities. Presently their conversation ran into such broad, tolerant veins that the listener could not help listening, and even prolonging her own luncheon to hear more. There were touches of humor, comments on new books, an appreciation of daughters-in-law, finally, best of all, a bit of talk about Christmas, preluded by:

"One can't afford to worry after reaching sixty," from the guest.

"Better learn not to worry before sixty," fished back the hostess.

"How most of us women are wearing ourselves out over Christmas," continued the guest, charitably including herself, unnecessarily, one was sure. "For the last two or three weeks I have been watching the four women I know best, and it would be altogether too bad—if there weren't a humorous side to it—to see the lines deepen in their faces and their brows pucker, as the stress of getting ready for Christmas overtakes them."

"Christmas has changed since our day," said the hostess meditatively. "My mother and father thought all Christmas observances sheer folly and frivolity. I like the present day way far better; only, as everybody preaches and very few practice, we overdo it. We ought to make it just a glad, cheerful day, and as happy for as many people as we can, in the simplest of ways."

"Life isn't so very long at the longest," the guest commented cheerfully. "The older I grow the more I believe in having all the merriment and all the harmless pleasure we can. I remember hearing Mary A. Livermore say that there are few large pleasures in life let out on a long lease, and therefore we ought to cultivate a large undergrowth of small pleasures. The Christmas season is the best for such an undergrowth."

"I believe that heartily." The hostess rose as she spoke. "Now, let's decide what to do for that poor woman down in Maine I was telling you about."—New York Tribune.

Fashion Notes.

Platted ribbon trimmings appear on the Directoire coats.

The strongest vogue in gowns is still the Grecian line.

Coats are long and they were never more graceful cut.

The belt and bag set is one of the fancies of the season.

A great deal of swansdown is used to trim the black hats.

Buttons on coats are of the same character as those used with velvet and silk wraps.

Automobile veils have two-inch borders, sometimes spangled with gold or silver paillettes.

Satin and net are far and away the most used materials for elaborate costumes this season.

Cashmere de sole is a material that is being employed to a great extent by the smartest dressmakers.

Hand-made sterling silver brooches, set with small amethysts, have three pendants, set with tiny stones.

The all-white coat is probably the greatest favorite for the wee ones, but soft rose tints and pastel blues are also liked.

As the edict has gone forth that all hats shall have wing or quill trimmings, it is well that the varieties and prices are wide in range.

Automobilists are wearing white fur gloves that have deep gauntlets catching with a strap at the wrist, which closes with a jeweled buckle.

Shoe tops may be of goods to match the dress or of suede to match the facings of the suit, while the vamp is of patent leather or brown calf.

The real novelty in veils, is the "two-faced" veil, and it has been invented for the benefit of the motoring woman. It is made of two large motor veils of chiffon of contrasting colors, stitched together at the side hem.

RURAL TOPICS

MANAGING VICIOUS BULLS.

As a rule, the wisest way of handling a bull that is inclined to be vicious is to hand him over to the butcher, as an animal of this class is never safe to trust. If he be one that has proven to be an extra good sire, and it is deemed desirable to keep him for service, the safest and simplest means of handling him is to blindfold him. He may be managed by means of ropes and pulleys, giving him room to move out of his stall when required, and bringing him back to his place; but it is a cumbersome method.

Blindfolding quietly takes all the conceit out of a blusterer. A broad bandage of double sacking securely fastened over his eyes, may serve the purpose ordinarily in the stable. This device may be used to good advantage in handling a nervous or excitable beast while being led to market or drawn in a wagon to be shipped on a train.

I remember a case of a heifer received on the train being so wildly excited that she would jump at a person approaching her to untie her halter, but, by throwing a blanket over her head, and afterwards tying a sack over her eyes, she was quietly unloaded and tied behind a wagon which she followed as meekly as one could desire.

Mismanagement or lack of thought makes a great deal of trouble in the handling of stock. How often do we see men chasing pigs all over the place in the vain effort to get them into a pen, the porkers always going in the direction contrary to the one they are desired to go; while, by having a pair of low light hurdles, hinged together, forming a V-shaped guide, the animals can be handled quickly, and with the use of no unseemly words.

Vicious bulls are generally made so by unwise treatment when young, giving them too much liberty, or using them cruelly. It is well to use them kindly, but they should be trusted no more than is necessary, for it sometimes happens that a bull that has been quiet, suddenly and unexpectedly becomes vicious, and maims a man for life or goes him to death. It is the part of wisdom to handle a bull with a strong staff and a safe connection with his nosering, no matter how quiet he may be.—W. H. Underwood, in the Indiana Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

Don't forget that a wire screen door is as beneficial in winter, as in summer, for the hen house.

Don't advertise yourself as a specialist, or an expert, if you have not exhibited your stock at the poultry shows.

The farmer generally gives less consideration to the roosts and nests than to any other part of his poultry house. This is not right.

Desiring to save labor, the roosts are nailed to the walls and the nests are so fastened as to become a part of the building itself in many cases.

Under such conditions it is impossible to thoroughly clean the poultry house and rid it of vermin, for as long as there is a crack or crevice in which a louse can hide there will be a rapid increase of the pests, as a single female lays enough eggs in a day to furnish the foundation for a million in a week.

The perches should be built so that they do not touch the walls at any place, for the red mites or lice which do the most harm do not stay on the fowls during the day-time but come forth at night to seek their prey.

If the perches do not touch the walls at any place, the lice will have less opportunity to hide, and then if the roosts are thoroughly wetted with coal oil once a week for a month or two, little difficulty will be encountered with these lice.

Coal oil is instant death to them and if the roosts do not touch the walls they cannot get away from the liquid but will have to stay and "take their medicine."

The instinct of self-preservation prompts fowls to perch on the highest point possible when taking their quarters for the night. They naturally desire to be above danger from below. For this reason, perches should all be on the same level, and not one higher than the other, or there will be crowding and fighting for the highest positions.—From "Roosts and Nests" in the Epitome.

DRESSING AND MARKETING POULTRY.

The condition of dressed poultry when sent to the market largely determines the price. Frequently poultry raisers complain of the low price they get for their chickens when in truth the specimens sent should have been used for home consumption rather than for marketing. Poultry which makes a good show always meets a ready sale and brings good profits. Poultry dressed and packed in every conceivable way, without regard to appearance, seldom pays the shipper for his trouble, and, as a rule, he literally has to give it away to get it off his hands. This is wrong. A few poor birds in a crate of good ones ruin the sale of the whole lot as first-class birds, and injure the reputation of the shipper. It would be better to throw away the absolutely poor ones than to lower the price that may be realized from the sale of the good ones.

the appearance and are very likely to sour.—American Cultivator.

ECONOMY IS PRODUCTION.

Although fourteen bushels of wheat is about the average yield in this country, yet our farmers have not comprehended the importance of doubling the yield. Having plenty of land they look more to the area than to the substances from which crops are grown. Millions of gallons of liquid manure are wasted every year because no adequate provision is made on the farms for preventing this loss, and farms become poorer because a portion of the products of the farms flow away with every rain that comes down upon the manure heap. The waste materials that are of no value, such as weeds and rubbish, are allowed to damage in various ways, and even the solids of the manure lose much of their value because of not being properly kept.

This condition is found mostly on farms that have too much land in proportion to equipment. The labor that should be applied where it would prove most valuable is bestowed on too much land. The effort to raise fourteen bushels of wheat on an acre is twice as costly as to double the yield, as a profit may be possible in one case and impossible in the other. Everything not sold off the farm has value and is worth as much to the farmer as to the buyer of his produce. It is as important that he save and utilize his product, whether in the form of stock, crops or manure, as it is to send such to market to be sold for cash.—Epitome.

MAKING ALFALFA HAY.

The best alfalfa hay is made by raking and cocking while fairly green and allowing to cure for several days in the cock. On account of the uncertainty of the weather, however, this method is often found impracticable and a quicker method in which the alfalfa is dried in the sunlight must be used. It is always very important that the raking and as much of the other handling of the crop as possible be done while the alfalfa is sufficiently green to retain its leaves, as the leaves are by far the best part of the plant.

A method of handling the crop which has given good satisfaction at the Maryland station is to cut the alfalfa in the morning as soon as the dew is off, allow it to remain in the swath as late in the afternoon as possible and yet get it raked before the evening dews fall and then put it in tall cocks, if it looks like rain; otherwise leave it in the window overnight. If the next day is sunshiny the hay is scattered after the dew is off, allowed to dry until late afternoon and put in the barn. If the weather is not favorable for drying, more than two days will be required to cure the hay.

Hay put in the barn or stack when only partially cured is likely to mould or to char and be dusty, so that it is practically unsalable, and in some cases sufficient heat is generated to ignite the whole mass.—Weekly Witness.

HORSE COLLARS SHOULD FIT.

A badly fitting collar makes the young team horse troublesome. It is of the greatest importance that the collar should fit perfectly, so that it does not cause discomfort to the animal nor wring or hurt its shoulders. The shoulders often become more or less tender at first through the pressure of the collar against them, and in order to harden the skin on them it is a good plan to bathe them with a solution of salt in water (or alum in water) when the young horse has finished its work for the day.—Weekly Witness.

TO SECURE RICH YIELD OF MILK.

An experienced farmer recommends, for the securing a large yield of rich milk from a cow, that she should be supplied with water, slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. The amount of the drink necessary is an ordinary water-pailful morning, noon and night. For those who stable and soil their cows, this will be found a good practice.—Weekly Witness.

REMEDY FOR SHEEP.

Look out for stretches. The symptoms are known by the sheep spreading its legs out and stretching itself. The cause is too much dry feed. The remedy is a bran mash and an ounce of raw linseed oil.—Farmers' Home Journal.

THE ONE-CROP SYSTEM DON'T PAY.

A one-crop system followed year after year upon the same land tends to the breeding of insect enemies and to the development of fungous diseases peculiar to the crop which is being raised.—Weekly Witness.

The city of Milwaukee has almost abolished the use of horses in all municipal departments.

Cement is used for roofing in France, especially near Lyons.

Korea's average annual rice crop is placed at 2,560,000,000 pounds.

EGGS BY WAGON LOADS.

Carted for Miles Like Bricks in a Wagon, Few Are Broken in Transit.

Eggs by the wagon load, hauled for many miles over a rocky road, in almost exactly the same manner as a Western farmer transports his corn crop, is the way the Ozark region poultry raiser gets his eggs to market. On the streets of West Plains, Mo., which, according to "The St. Louis Republic," has become a great poultry and egg market, as well as the centre of the famous land of the big red apple and Elberta peach, it is a daily occurrence to see wagon loads of eggs, many of them coming a distance of more than 60 miles.

Filling a wagon with eggs so that they will ride without breaking is an art that requires skill. The Ozark Luckster and freighter has this down to a nicety, and it is seldom that he breaks more than two or three dozen of the big load in the long journey over the mountains.

In loading a wagon with eggs a three-inch layer of straw is placed in the bottom of the wagon bed. Then the eggs are carried out to the wagon in buckets and small boxes. They are poured on the straw without ceremony, and the driver, with a broad stroke of the big load in the long journey over the mountains, is complete another covering of straw is put on and more eggs are put in the wagon until the entire bed is piled high. Then boards are put on top of the load to hold it down. Usually the huge pile is much higher than the top of the wagon bed, and then it becomes necessary for several persons to get on the loads to bring them down to a level with the top of the wagon bed, and the are nailed down.

A chain is wrapped around the middle of the wagon-bed and on top of the wagon is put the driver's bedding and "grub" box, and sometimes a big bale of cotton. Eggs ride better this way than if they were packed in cases with strawboard fillers. Frequently the driver walks around on top of the wagon without fear of doing damage, and the jolting of the heavy load over the hills of the Ozarks does not crack many of the eggs. One thousand dozen is an average load, but many freighters bring more than this number if the condition of the roads permit and the hens have been busy.

In shipping eggs to market the eggs are first "candled," a process through which they are put to find all the bad ones, in order to comply with the national pure food law. Then the eggs are packed in cases and loaded in refrigerator cars, bound for the Eastern markets. A single car contains exactly 400 cases. Counting 30 dozen of eggs to a case, a car holds 12,000 dozen, or 144,000 eggs. Estimated at present prices received in the East, a car of eggs is worth \$2500.

The Missouri hen as a revenue producer is far ahead of the famous Missouri mule or even the cow. In the Ozark region the poultry industry is going to outrival fruit growing at the present stride. According to the bureau of labor statistics Missouri shipped more than \$29,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs in 1907, and this year will show a big increase.

From actual experience, a farmer's wife, with one hundred chickens, will net the tidy sum of \$65 in six months' time from the sale of eggs alone. One hundred pullets will produce on an average 66 eggs a day, or 830 dozen, in the course of a month. At 16-12 cents a dozen, the average price paid in the markets, the gross revenue derived from the hens is \$156.56. Estimating that it costs about \$26 to feed the flock, and counting two hours' labor each day at \$45, the net profit is \$65.

How Little the World Knows Its Great Men.

"Some weeks ago," said Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, "I received a letter addressed to me as Secretary of Agriculture. From there it had been sent to the Treasury Department, then forwarded to New York, and finally it came out to Iowa. I opened it. Inside was the following: 'Dear Mr. Shaw: The Blank Magazine is greatly interested in your work as a Cabinet Minister in the Department of Agriculture, and we are writing to ask if you will send a photograph for us with a special article of your work in that line. 'Such is fame,' said Mr. Shaw.—Philadelphia Press.

A Change of Tune.

"Mamma, I'm tired of going to school."

"What's the matter, Willie?"

"Th' teacher—"

"Now, don't you say a word against your teacher, Willie. I've no doubt you annoy her dreadfully, and she seems like a very nice sort of person."

"Well, she said this mornin' that she didn't think I had much of a brin' up at home, an'—"

"Wait! Did she say that? Well, of all the coarse impudence! You shan't go back there another day!"

Exit Willie, grinning.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where Bullets Are Thickest.

The adjutant had lectured a squad of recruits on company drill, battalion drill, and every other form of movement that he could think of, and at last threw in a little instruction of his own on personal behavior in face of the enemy.

"On the field of battle a brave soldier will always be found where the bullets are thickest, you understand. Private Jones, where would you be found, then, on the battlefield?"

Private Jones—In the ammunition wagon, sir.—Tit-Bits.

All Who Would Enjoy

good health, with its blessings, must understand, quite clearly, that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to living aright. Then the use of medicines may be dispensed with to advantage, but under ordinary conditions in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time and the California Fig Syrup Co. holds that it is alike important to present the subject truthfully and to supply the one perfect laxative to those desiring it.

Consequently, the Company's Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna gives general satisfaction. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

PILES Sample treatment Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and Book sent by mail FREE. REA CO. DEPT. B. 4 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Harvard Presidents as Yachtmen.

Like President Eliot, Professor Lowell is an enthusiastic yachtman. At Cotuit, where he often spends the summer on the handsome estate of his wife's mother, Professor Lowell has a fleet of small boats with which he enjoys his favorite sport. He never allows a good strong breeze to blow but what he dons his oilskin and feels the thrill of a trip over the white caps, grasping the tiller with skill equal to that of the best fishermen on the south shore.—Boston Record.

AWFUL GRAVEL ATTACKS

Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills After Years of Suffering.

F. A. Rippey, Depot Ave., Gallatin, Tenn., says: "Fifteen years ago kidney disease attacked me. The pain in my back was so agonizing I finally had to give up work. Then came terrible attacks of gravel with acute pain and passages of blood. In all I passed 25 stones, some as large as a bean. Nine years of this ran me down to a state of continual weakness, and I thought I never would be better until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The improvement was rapid, and since using four boxes I am cured and have never had any return of the trouble."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sermon Post Cards.

A Presbyterian pastor of Bangor, Me., has bought up a printing establishment and has used it to publish thousands of "sermon post cards." These are so short and readable that the demand for them has been so great as to pay off the church debt of \$15,000 and give the pastor a large profit besides.

Mix For Rheumatism.

The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and if followed up it will effect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix half pint of good whiskey with one ounce of Toris compound and add one ounce syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bed time." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.

Where Passengers Have Rights.

A passenger in a full railway carriage in England has a perfect legal right to push away any one else who tries to get into it. This decision was given at Marylebone police court when a man complained that he was pushed out of a carriage at Bishop's road station by another passenger, who said the car was full.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Short Christmas.

"Christmas Day is only three hours long in the Finnish town of Tornea," said a traveler. "I spent last Christmas there. At sunrise I got up to see my presents and to read my Christmas mail and night had fallen before I got through breakfast."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

In Boston standard time is 16 minutes slower than sun time, four minutes slower in New York, eight minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at Charleston, 28 minutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, one minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at Salt Lake City, and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco.

PISO'S
Beware of the Cough
That hangs on persistently, breaking your night's rest and exhausting you with the violence of the paroxysms. A few doses of PISO'S Cure will relieve wonderfully any cough, no matter how far advanced or serious. It soothes and heals the irritated surfaces, clears the clogged air passages and the cough disappears.
At all druggists, 25 cts.