

WOMEN: THEIR FADS.



MILK NOT MADE.

When a young man went to a neighbor's dairy to see his well-loved, who had charge of the institution and asked timidly of the man, "How is the milk made?" the old man angrily slammed the door in his face, saying: "Our milk isn't made; it's got from the cows!"—Home Notes.

COURTESY AS A BUSINESS ASSET.

"Everything else being equal, we do business with the man whom we like the best," writes Richard A. Harte in an issue of Harper's Weekly. "Good breeding, good nature, expressed in an attitude of universal courtesy, constitute a business asset as valuable on one side of the desk as on the other." The average American, says the author, has no use for a chronic "grouch," a "pickle-face," or a "knocker." There is the type of anthropoid ape who paints the word private on the door of the inner room in which he sits and around the outer door of the outer room he places a railing with a gate that swings out. "He then hires an office boy, or, preferably, an office girl at \$10 per week, to sit in the outer office, answer the telephone and furnish 'information' as to when the great man within will see those who come on business bent."

TRUE ART IN DRESS.

The twenty-five Chicago young women who propose to apply to the art of dress the principles of color, form and line practiced by the great Raphael may change their minds when they investigate a bit.

The angels and saints of Raphael are frequently arrayed in gaudy colors, and display profusely biceps of the blacksmith variety and lines that are very near Falstaffian. In fact, the marvelous art of Raphael leans extravagantly and often to the pudgy. His ideal female appears to have been an overfat Amazon, and his idea of

this alone is impossible, but few women cannot, after all, command the services of some one else who can be entrusted with this duty.

LEARNING TO COOK.

What secret relationship there is between matrimony and needlework is one of the seven wonders of the world. As soon as the engagement ring is safely on the girl flies to a sewing machine or embroidery frame, and there she stays up to the last moment, says Helen Corinne Hambridge, in the Delineator.

There is no prettier sight than a woman engaged on a dainty bit of needlework for her trousseau—artists have made it a study for painting from time immemorial—but in the name of all that is reasonable where is the necessity for providing dozens and dozens of undergarments, dresses enough to last years, and hats ditto. I know a young bride whose boast is that she tied 700 baby ribbon bows for her lingerie and worked 1000 eyelets in the same. Before marriage she was perfectly capable of existing without all this prodigious stock of undergarments and was content to be simply well supplied. She was not going to the far north or darkest Africa, where white goods are practically unobtainable, but intended to stay in her home city, where she could buy what she wanted right along, and get things at bargain sales occasionally.

Instead of the girl's effort to provide so much in the way of clothing for her marriage being commendable, it is actually the reverse—a vanity of vanities. A sufficient supply for a year's wear is all that should ever be made for the lingerie part of the trousseau, and as to hats and gowns, only enough for the season in which one is being married. There is something distinctly vulgar in this mad rush for clothes during the engagement period. It is not the finest way by any means to fit one's self for

Our Cut-out Recipe.

Corn Porridge.—Chop the contents of half a can of corn until fine, then add to one quart of milk and bring to the simmering point; put through a sieve and return to the pan, adding one tablespoonful of butter rubbed smoothly with one rounding tablespoonful of flour; stir until the milk is creamy, then add the beaten yolk of one egg, slowly stirring for a moment, then removing immediately to prevent the yolk curdling. Season with salt, pepper and sugar to suit the taste, and serve for luncheon with hot crackers, wafers or fried bread. If liked, a grating of nutmeg can be added just before removing from the fire.

color was to use red wherever possible.

Dressmakers who seek to apply art to anatomy with success to their customers and their bank accounts will find better examples for study among the works of Chicago painters of today than in those of Raphael and his contemporaries, art critics to the contrary notwithstanding. —Chicago Journal.

AERONAUTS' CLUB.

Mme. Surcouf, wife of the French airship constructor, has formed a club for women aeronauts, to be known as the Stella Club. According to Mme. Surcouf there are about 100 women in France who are entitled to become members of the club, though at present the membership comprises only about thirty of her personal friends. The subscription for active membership is \$20 a year, which entitles a member to one balloon flight each year. The Aero Club of Paris has placed the balloon park at St. Cloud at the disposal of the Stella Club and until it has balloons of its own it will make use of those belonging to the Aero Club. While short skirts with light but warm clothing will be worn for those making ascents, there will be no special costume. Mme. Surcouf is the only woman who holds the French Aero Club's pilot certificate. She has made twenty-five balloon trips, six of them accompanied only by women. —New York Sun.

HOW TO BE WELL DRESSED.

Everything in the realm of dress appears to depend nowadays on the manner in which a woman wears her clothes, and, despite every asseveration of our grandmothers to the contrary, detail can hardly be counted for so much in the days of hoops and coal scuttle bonnets.

Punctilious attention to detail is, moreover, the determining note in the dress of to-day, and it is often a difficult problem to account for the reason why one woman, whose dress budget totals a much more moderate amount at the end of the year than her richer neighbor, always manages to look infinitely smarter and better dressed.

Much, however, depends on what appear to be insignificant trifles, and ninety-nine women out of a hundred, for instance, would never stop to consider the wisdom of buttoning or lacing the boots or shoes before proceeding to put on their gowns.

Yet it is an undeniable fact that nothing spoils the hang of a skirt so irremediably as the habit of stooping in a forced position, straining every hook and forming creases which no amount of smoothing will eradicate, says Woman's Life.

Another fatal mistake which is often perpetrated is that of omitting to pull down the skirt in front after fastening the waistband. To manage

the new duties of life. Half of the sewing hours devoted to cooking lessons and the study of domestic economy would prove a far better investment.



Cool, dainty little matinees or dressing saques increase in popularity.

Scarfs of black tulle, draped around the shoulders, are very smart for evening wear.

Linen bags, braided with linen soutache, are very smart, as are also the linen pocketbooks.

Cashmere de sois is the latest of expensive materials for mourning. It comes in pure silk and in a mixture of wool and silk.

Many children's dresses are being made from the striped and figured dimities, dotted lawns and swisses and flowered organdies.

Navy blue, faded cadet, dull stone green, khaki brown and the bride's first favorite, gray, are smart shades for going-away gowns.

Dead white straw is very smart among the hats, especially when trimmed with chaplets of black feathers and black foliage.

The colored slip of silk or lawn made to be worn under a negligee or tea gown of transparent material is a pretty idea.

Some of the fashions for small girls are in their way as smart as those designed for their elders. All kinds of bright colors are used.

Matinees or dressing saques are, if anything, more in demand than the full-length negligees, for they are so convenient to slip on when one is tired.

Silver wheat is a fashionable hat trimming, and when mixed with feathery fronds of white plumage gives an effect most graceful and pretty.

Pretty ties to finish the lace collar of an evening dress are made of black velvet embroidered in imitation jewels in the proper color scheme.

Some of the dots that mark the new veillings are squares fully an inch across. They are exceedingly trying to the wearer as well as to the beholder.

Hats of the sombrero type are growing in favor with the young girls. It is trimmed with a soft fold of satin, finished with corded rosettes and a quill or two.

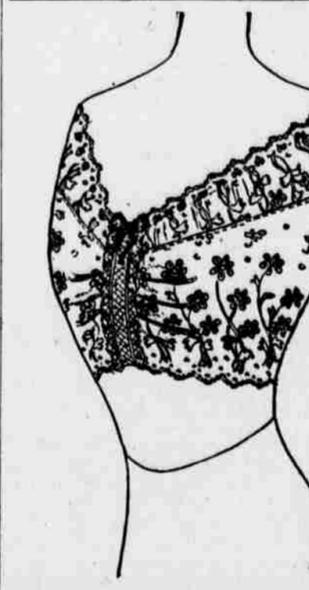
There are two Pasteur institutes in India. In the last year the one at Coonor treated 340 cases, only two resulting unfavorably.

MODES THAT BLOSSOM THIS SEASON

New York City. — The separate blouse is really indispensable to satisfactory dress, and this one will be found available for all the dainty muslins, the thin silks and all materials that are made in lingerie style.



It can be utilized for the entire gown, too, and it is graceful and attractive, while it includes sleeves of the latest sort. Mercorized sheer batiste with yoke and trimming of lace make the blouse illustrated and the wide band-



ing is of heavier lace, while the insertion and the all-over are of thinner, but various combinations will suggest themselves at once. Irish crochet or Cluny with Valenciennes is much liked; embroidery is pretty combined with lace, or the space between the narrower bandings could be embroidered in some simple design. The sleeves are of the very newest sort, slightly full at the shoulders and close fitting at the wrists. The neck can be finished with the stock as illustrated, or collarless, as liked.

The blouse is made with front and backs, the backs being tucked for full length, the front to yoke depth only. There is a pointed chemisette which is joined to the yoke, and the trimming is arranged at its outer edge. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, tucked to form the deep cuffs.

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

Statuesque.
An evening wrap of a simple kind is made in white crepe de chine, and arranged with statuesque folds, held in place on each shoulder by a diamond clasp, and so cunningly contrived, that by the fastening of a single loop of silk cord round a button, they can be draped round the arm to form sleeves, when necessary. As a rule, however, they will hang in long, unbroken lines from the shoulder, adorned only by a Greek key pattern design, worked in silver.

A Youthful Look.
The overskirt never fails to give a youthful look to the wearer. These skirt draperies are becoming popular, but a girl must be tall to wear them well.

Strings on Hats.
A number of the wide brimmed hats have loose, floating strings that tie on the shoulder or knot well below the bust. They do not tie beneath the chin in the old manner.

Popular Princess.
The popular princess will dominate the season. It is used for everything from morning toilet to evening gowns and in all materials from gingham to real lace.

Heavy Gold Braids.
The latest belts of heavy gold braid differ from their predecessors in that they are of the dull rather than the bright gold.

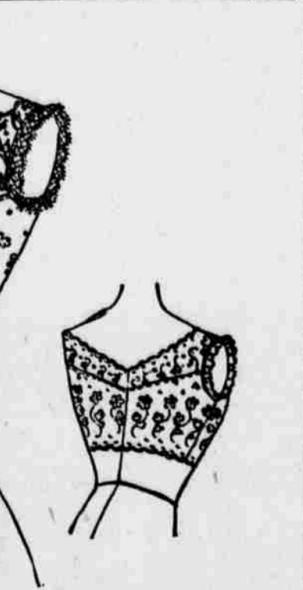
The Popular Mimosa.
The quaint flower which, with the violet, has stood for trembling shyness, is the popular flower of the moment abroad. It is used on every manner of hat with green foliage. It is worn on the corsage and in the buttonhole.

Bridal Gowns.

The fourteenth century lines now coming in are at their best in the bridal gown, whether it be severely straight and simple, of the paneled sort, or that half veiled in stoles of lace or tulle, says Harper's Bazar. They are even adapted for and are charming in sheer muslins, which so perfectly dress the very young bride. Of all the materials lately brought forward for the classic bridal gown the ivory-toned silk cashmere, richly embroidered and molding the figure perfectly under the floating Rowena veil, is perhaps the most suggestive of the early period from which such gowns are modeled.

Round Yoke Negligee.

The negligee that is made slightly low at the neck and with short sleeves is a desirable one on a warm day, and this model is essentially dainty and attractive. In this case it is made of lawn, and the yoke and long sleeves are embroidered, but while such finish is both fashionable and attractive



it is not necessary, for the yoke could be trimmed with embroidery or lace, or could be left plain if something simpler is wanted. In the back view the same garment is shown with the neck cut high and finished with standing collar and with long plain sleeves, and treated in such way it becomes an entirely different garment.

The negligee is made with fronts and back, which are gathered and joined to the yoke. The edges of the short sleeves can be held together by ribbon ties or tacked one to the other as liked. The long sleeves are plain and cut in one piece each.



The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-four, three and three-eighths yards thirty-two or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

Woven of Linen.
For the stout woman there are beautiful combination garments even thinner than the usual batiste and linen affairs made by the perfect seamstress. They are low necked and of knee length, made of a woven linen.

Colored Waists.
Colored net waists are much worn this season with cloth skirts (or silk) matching in color.

Farm Topics

ORCHARDS MUST BE FERTILIZED

The constant return to orchard soil of all vegetable matter produced will keep up an adequate supply of nitrogenous material, which will be annually increased if the application of acid phosphate is kept up in a liberal way. Few orchardists realize the amount of these mineral matters taken from the soil to produce a great tree, or in the production of apples.

A good crop of apples will remove from the soil three times as much potash as a crop of wheat on the same soil, and while in the decaying vegetable matter we can get what nitrogen the trees need the supply of the mineral matters must be kept up if we expect to get large and perfect crops of fruit.—Farm Progress.

GROW BETTER FRUIT.

One-third of our fruit is fit only for the swill pail, because we neglect to feed the trees, work the soil and protect from insect pests.

The first thing to do is to stop the incoming of apples selling to-day for ten cents each, by making more critical selection of stock going to market.

Very few take pains to grow good fruit.

It is not a question of "can" but "will." Instead of a few firsts and many seconds, make it the reverse. We have two broods of insects in Massachusetts against five in Utah, yet they produce better-looking, more uniform fruit, because they spray five to seven times.

The end tests of our packages are not the true measure. Make the middle as good and the market will respond. Grow more fruit, but grow better fruit.—Massachusetts Station.

USE HAY CAPS.

An Eastern farmer, who has used hay caps for several years, says he has saved the cost of the caps in a single season, while they are good for a score of years, if properly handled. He uses heavy unbleached cotton cloth forty-five inches wide, and cut in squares. This cloth may be made water proof and durable by dipping it into good raw linseed oil, or painting it with a mixture of three parts of this oil with one ounce sugar of lead and four ounces white resin; heat together in an iron kettle and apply hot with a wide brush. The caps are held in place by pins a foot long passed through loops in the corners of the cloth, into the shock of oats or hay.

Among the advantages of the hay caps are that they allow you to cut without reference to the weather, and save the crop in good condition, no matter how long the rains continue. One farmer testifies that his hay, protected by the caps, was worth on the average one or two dollars a ton more than his neighbor's hay that was not capped. Others say that they often pay more than their cost in one season, by the increased value of the protected hay over what it would have been worth if left to take the rain.—Indiana Farmer.

TREES FOR BARREN SPOTS.

Allanthurus trees are not very attractive in appearance, especially when young; and many of them, though not all, give off an unpleasant odor during their time of bloom, yet they possess advantages that more than counterbalance their poor qualities. In the first place, they grow very rapidly on the poorest soil and also under adverse conditions. They spread fast, and in a comparatively short time there will be a good growth of wood on a piece of ground planted to allanthurus, or where they have grown up naturally, that might be useless otherwise.

They will grow among other and larger trees, as they can get along with little sunlight. In this case, however, they should be cut out at intervals so that they will not, through their rapid growth, crowd the better trees about them or hold them back in development. In this rapidity of growth they bear a close resemblance to weeds, and seem to take the place among trees that weeds do among smaller plants.

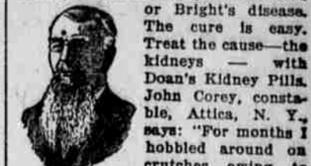
Allanthurus trees are easily cut, sawed and split, and while the wood from them will not burn as long as most woods, it answers fairly well in this respect, but does best when used with other woods, such as locust, hickory, chestnut, etc. Posts for light fencing, such as wire or lath, are easily and quickly made from allanthurus. These posts, however, should be dipped in boiling tar when green, or treated with some preparation like carbolineum before being set in the ground; otherwise they will rot more quickly than if made from harder woods.

No insects trouble or harm the foliage of allanthurus trees. In fact, insects seem to have a great aversion even to the wood itself. It therefore can be used to advantage in perches for chicken houses, and if boards from the wood could be readily obtained it would make a fine lining for a poultry house. The chief value, however, of allanthurus trees is for firewood. With the continued decrease of the forests, wood is becoming more and more valuable. Allanthurus trees growing so rapidly in poor soil, under adverse conditions and in shady localities, act as a substitute for other woods, and thus a good gain can be made through them in retaining the better woodland on the farm.—Indianapolis News.

AN EASY WAY.

How to Cure Kidney Troubles Easily and Quickly.

It is needless to suffer the tortures of an aching back, the misery of headaches, rheumatic pains, urinary disorders, or risk the danger of diabetes or Bright's disease.



The cure is easy. Treat the cause—the kidneys—with Doan's Kidney Pills. John Corey, constable, Attica, N. Y., says: "For months I hobbled around on crutches owing to lameness, weakness and stiffness caused by disordered kidneys. I suffered awful pains and also had urinary derangement. After using Doan's Kidney Pills a short time I discarded the crutches and now I am well and strong again, being completely cured."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Busy Folks.
"We New Yorkers are a busy lot." "You bet you are. Within the past hour you have superintended the starting of a balky horse, watched a safe hoisted, and helped provide audiences for three street fakers. You New Yorkers really try to do too much."

CHILD HAD SIXTY BOILS

And Suffered Annually With a Red Scald-Like Humor on Her Head—Troubles Cured by Cuticura.

"When my little Vivian was about six months old her head broke out in boils. She had about sixty in all and I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her entirely. Sometime later a humor broke out behind her ears and spread up on to her head until it was nearly half covered. The humor looked like a scald, very red with a sticky, clear fluid coming from it. This occurred every spring. I always used Cuticura Soap and Ointment which never failed to heal it up. The last time it broke out it became so bad that I was discouraged. But I continued the use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent until she was well and has never been troubled in the last two years. Mrs. M. A. Schwenk, 674 Spring Wells Ave., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1908." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies, Boston, Mass.

Peace for One Hundred Years.

MacKenzie H. King, Canadian minister of labor, in a speech at the Harvard commencement suggested that the year 1912 be specially observed by Canada and America as a peace celebration. This marks the centennial of the war of 1812, the so-called "second war of independence." It will be the conclusion of the century of peace and friendship between the two English speaking peoples of North America. Senator Root, when secretary of state, is believed to have been the first to suggest such an observance. The Canadians have taken the project more seriously than the Americans, and are sincere in their desire to carry out plans which may be formulated by representatives from either side of the international boundary. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is quoted as being thoroughly in sympathy with the movement.

Cheaper to Kill a Whole Family.

It is much cheaper for a railroad to kill a whole family in a train wreck than any part of a family. This is in accordance with a well settled rule of law which, however, does not often find opportunity for application. But Missouri is lately provided a case. In a train wreck on the Missouri Pacific road some time ago an entire family composed of parents and three children were wiped out. The executor of the estate sued for damages, but the lower court and now the state supreme court have decided that the estate has no valid claim—the interests of the collateral heirs not being such as to support a demand of compensation for losses suffered.—Springfield Republican.

ON FOOD

The Right Foundation of Health.

Proper food is the foundation of health. People can eat improper food for a time until there is a sudden collapse of the digestive organs, then all kinds of trouble follow.

The proper way out of the difficulty is to shift to the pure, scientific food, Grape-Nuts, for it rebuilds from the foundation up. A New Hampshire woman says:

"Last summer I was suddenly taken with indigestion and severe stomach trouble and could not eat food without great pain, my stomach was so sore I could hardly move about. This kept up until I was so miserable life was not worth living.

"Then a friend finally, after much argument, induced me to quit my former diet and try Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had but little faith I commenced to use it, and great was my surprise to find that I could eat it without the usual pain and distress in my stomach.

"So I kept on using Grape-Nuts, and soon a marked improvement was shown, for my stomach was performing its regular work in a normal way without pain or distress.

"Very soon the yellow coating disappeared from my tongue, the dull, heavy feeling in my head disappeared and my mind felt light and clear; the languid, tired feeling left, and altogether I felt as if I had been rebuilt. Strength and weight came back rapidly, and I went back to my work with renewed ambition.

"To-day I am a new woman in mind as well as body, and I owe it all to this natural food, Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.