

WOMAN KIND

Game on Beauty's Poll.

A hat—or should one call it a head-dress?—worn by one occupant of a box in a Broadway theatre last night excited almost as much interest as the play. It consisted solely of a large white pheasant, with extended wings, pinned to the wearer's hair in front of the knot of curls at the top of the head. No hint of substructure was given. The long tail feathers curved gracefully down over the back of the hair, reaching almost to the shoulders. The bird had a black head, and from the sable feathers two yellow eyes stared out. Women in the audience approved the ingenuity of the wearer, or her milliner, but one whose sense of the artistic seemed better developed shuddered. "Isn't it too hideous!" she said. "Just like having a bird nesting in your said!"—New York Press.

Old Style for New.

Those who have yielded forty or fifty dollars or even more for the heavy cloth auto or tourist coats now so popular will be shocked to learn that this fashion is an exact reproduction of one which gained favor about thirty years ago. The fact was unearthed by a Washington woman, Mrs. A. M. Parnell, eighty-six years old, widow of one of the great Irish patriots' near kinsmen. Mrs. Parnell has just taken from her cedar chest a black beaver coat which she wore thirty years ago. It is long and loose, with gaily befringed fronts, and back hanging along the approved lines of the present mode. The sleeves are not exactly the latest, but they are near enough to pass. This garment, brushed and aired makes its owner as up to date as the newest debuts.—New York Press.

Leather Hats.

An innovation in the hat line for children as well as for grown-ups, is the patent leather finish on felt hats. Hats made entirely of kid are also seen in white, black, and various attractive shades. Thus gloves and hats may be seen in white, black and various attractive shades. Thus gloves and hats may be an absolute match, where formerly harmony of color was all one might hope for. The brim of this hat is not too wide for proper proportion and the band and bow of wide taffeta ribbon make a graceful trimming. The weather proof hat is ideal for school wear. In Paris the milliners are making large hats of white kid. The brims are faced with the same or with black velvet. A large buckle and a black velvet bow or band are the only trimmings.—New York Tribune.

Repays Eye With Herself.

Annette Schmidt, daughter of a Vienna merchant, has been married to a man who lost an eye because of one of her hat pins three months ago. She alighted from a street car, and the man stepping down behind her, came in contact with the pin. The young woman took him in a carriage to a hospital and waited there until the surgeons performed an operation on the damaged eye. At first it was thought the optic would be saved, but the injury was so serious that all treatment failed. For more than a month Miss Schmidt visited the patient every day. When the doctors said the eye was destroyed, she said there was nothing for her but to marry the man to whom she had brought such a loss. He victim took her at her word, the engagement was announced, and the other day they were married.—New York Press.

Don't Interrupt.

One of the social tricks that a young girl must guard against is the bad habit of interrupting some one else's conversation. This does not mean joining a group or a couple who are talking and entering into their conversation or calling one of the persons away from it. It means never letting the other person finish a sentence. It is a custom more observed in the breach than the performance, and it is markedly impolite. No matter how long a sentence may be, or how eager you are to do something else, or have your own way, keep quiet and let the other talker finish that sentence. It will teach you self-control, and this is, in itself, a great gain. It will teach you courtesy, and this is imperative if you desire people to like you.—New Haven Register.

Useful Toilet Article.

Few people realize exactly how useful bags may be until they have owned some and have proved their manifold possibilities. One really particular woman owns bags of all sorts, and when she wishes to find anything in a hurry, or when she packs her trunks, she says they are the comfort of her life. "I have big flat bags for my blouses," she explains, "three of them; one for my dressy waists, one for colored blouses and one for my tailored shirts. These are made of white linen and embroidered with the name of the contents; the receptacle for the colored waists is marked with colored threads. I also have three bags for my stockings; one for silk hosiery, one for colored hose thread and the third for plain black stockings. The

first of these is made of some wash silk; the other two are of pretty ginghams, but they are not alike for if they were I could not tell at a glance which one I needed.

"In a bag of dainty pompadour ribbon I keep my ribbons for belts and ties; in another bag of pink silk lined with a wadding and sachet I keep my handkerchiefs, and in a blue bag of the same kind I keep my gloves. Besides these, I have, of course, rubberized silk bags for all toilet articles; but these I do not use daily. They are put away to be ready in case I go on a trip. When it is time to pack the trunk, all I need do is to lay each bag carefully in the tray, and then, when I reach my destination, everything may be found without trouble or delay."

Such bags as these are never furnished at the top with drawstrings; they merely fasten with the patent glove fasteners, so they may be spread out flat.

Some women, instead of making different bags, make them all of the same material—perhaps a pretty cretonne or dainty chintz—and then mark them by embroidering the name of the article upon a shield-shaped bit of white linen, and sewing this to the center of the bag.—New Haven Register.

Proper Attitude of the Hostess.

The hostess, who is herself at ease, at once puts her guests at their ease. One of the most trying things a guest often has to bear are the profuse apologies that a hostess offers for certain discrepancies.

It is so much easier for both guest and hostess if a mistake or failure on the part of the hostess is passed over lightly with a simple explanation and not agonized over to the point where it becomes painful.

"A lesson in this sort of thing came to me the other day," said a bright woman. "I had been invited to bring a friend for a week-end visit to the house of a comparatively recent acquaintance. I knew her for the soul of hospitality and the possessor of much saving common sense, but I had never met her in emergencies of any sort.

"Some taste of how she would meet them I saw on my arrival. A caller on business met her at the door of the house just as we arrived. She handed our bags to the maid. "Go right upstairs," she said to me, "It's the same room you had before—you know the way. Just make yourselves comfortable and I'll be with you in a moment. And don't be frightened if you find the bed unmade. The sheets haven't come home from the laundry, but they'll be here before bedtime."

"Sure enough, when we reached our room the bed was bare except for the mattress cover, the pillows and the neatly folded blanket and spread in apple pie order.

"What sensible woman!" exclaimed my friend. "Some women would have overwhelmed themselves and us with apologies and made us all uncomfortable, that is, if they hadn't broken their necks before we came trying to get the sheets and have the bed in order for us."

"It was only a trifle, but it served as an indication of the spirit of our hostess. Would there were more like her—understanding the little importance of such trifles and sparing themselves and their friends unnecessary friction and worry! I am happy to add that the sheets came in ample time—but if they hadn't I am prepared to believe that some easy expedient would have made its appearance.—Indianapolis News.

Fashion Notes.

Beaded purses are prominent in all sizes.

Pear-shaped earrings have a strong vogue.

Plaids are again conspicuous among ribbons.

All the hair ornaments of the hour are glittering.

Scarfs of the season are generally long and wide.

Velvet makes up many of the handsome walking gowns.

Two-toned linings are seen on many of the tailored coats.

Beads and bugles figure prominently in trimming designs.

The lace of our grandmothers is in the height of fashion.

The smartest hat pins are long sword hilts made of tortoise shell.

Very handsome separate blouses are made of tucked chiffon over net.

Gold fiber tissue is considered smarter for gulps than net or tulle.

Novelties include velvet dog collars with flowers embroidered in natural colors.

Tucks, puffs, caps and drapery of varying designs now elaborate the sleeves.

Skunk is so popular it is used to trim scarfs and dresses, as well as for wraps.

Gold or bronze Mercury wings adorn some of the small velvet hats from Paris.

The smartest afternoon veils are made of fine net trimmed with large velvet dots.

The darkest greens for street wear and the lighter ones for evening are alike very popular.

AGRICULTURE

Care of Tools.

Get all of the tools and machinery put away in the shed for winter. Rub oil or axle grease on plow shares and cultivator shovels to keep them bright and prevent a lot of extra work when taken out for use next spring. On the first rainy or stormy day go into the tool or implement shed and give all the machinery a good coat of paint with plenty of oil in it. A day's work and two dollars' worth of paint will save \$25 worth of machinery.

Care of a Colt.

When the colt is taken away from the mare he should have a box stall that is well lighted and ventilated. The box stall will afford him more exercise than a single stall. After giving him a box stall do not think that he should have no more exercise, but turn him out every good day and allow him to run around in the yards. Bran and oats make an ideal grain ration and timothy and clover hay mixed make a good roughage.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Proper Horse Shosing.

Rider and Driver publishes the following rules for properly attending to horses' feet:

(1) The reduction of the wall to its proper proportions, such as would have occurred through friction had no shoe been worn.

(2) Fitting the shoe accurately to the outlines of the foot, not altering the latter to fit the shoe. Rasping away the crust to fit the shoe not only renders the horn brittle but is so much loss of bearing surface.

(3) Leaving the wall intact, so far as its varnish-like layer is concerned. The practice of rasping the wall for appearance sake destroys the horn tubes and allows of so much evaporation from the surface of the foot that the wall becomes brittle.

(4) The sole not to be touched with the knife; it cannot be too thick. It is there for the purpose of protection. (5) The bars not to be cut away; they are part of the wall and intended to carry weight.

(6) The frog to be uncut and left to attain its full growth.

Keep the Colts Growing.

Raising colts and growing young horses that shall be valuable and sell well in the markets, requires thought and careful attention in feeding and handling them. It has been well said that colts can only be kept growing by feeding generous rations. Now is the time for breeders to arrange for generous care of the 1909 foals if they expect the youngsters to develop into extra good individuals that will command top prices when offered as mature horses. Proper shelter should be provided for the weanlings to protect them from storms and inclement weather. The foal should be fed a ration of oats and bran and the ration increased to four quarts a day as the weather gets colder. If well cured clover hay can be obtained, or alfalfa, it will make excellent roughage for young horses which need a ration containing plenty of nitrogen and phosphorus to develop strong bone and muscular tissue. Unless there is such development as comes from the feeding nitrogenous foods as well as the carbonaceous, horses when they come to be marketed will show the fault of feeding, and command small prices.—Indiana Farmer.

Farm Lights.

Some time ago while visiting relatives we noticed they were using gasoline lights which were so far superior to any lamp for country lighting we had ever seen that we took pains to investigate them.

We found them entirely different from the expensive way of installing a gasoline system, which is usually practiced. Although unlike the kerosene hanging lamp they may be hung on the same hook. The gasoline bowl being immediately under the hook and burner, some three feet below the light is comparatively like the gas light, being a mellow white light, and it can be compared with the common kerosene lights only by a real test, then there will be left no doubt as to the superior light.

Another advantage is it seems to burn no more oil than the kerosene lamp, and makes more light than three of the latter. One can easily read a paper in any part of a large room where one is used. These lights can easily be taken down and hung in another room, but I deem it more advisable, after trying one to get what your needs require.

The cost may seem high, but it is not so when you sum up its worth and how much more attractive and bright the home appears.—O. R. A. in the Indiana Farmer.

Poultry For Profit.

The few that keep hens for their company will have no interest in this, or any other article, that tries to make the path plainer, that leads through the devious pitfalls of poultry raising.

Sometimes it is easier to tell what is not the way than what is the right method, assuredly a flock of poultry that has to get up early, keep on the hunt all the time, and keep off the roost to the last second of light in the hope of securing a belated bug, or a stray crumb or grain, will not be profitable neither would any kind of stock that had to hustle in this way, yield a profit. Such hens, or hens so treated, haven't time to lay, even if they had the inclination, and the most

eggs ever gathered, in a given time, may be gathered from such a flock if healthy, where they are taken in hand, fed and cared for in an intelligent manner.

Don't be scared of procuring such a flock. They will not cost much in money, because they will not weigh heavy. There will be some weeks of feeding without returns for the poor, starved things have to build up a while but after a reasonable time they will yield eggs, though, in fair numbers.

If you are owners of a nice flock of poultry, it would be silly to dispose of them, and procure the "scratch or die" chickens, unless you desire to for the sake of experiment, or for humane motives, but it could prove useful to the beginner.

Remember the only poultry that will yield a fair profit is the flock that is well fed and cared for.

The young chicks should be fed all they will clean up nicely, several times a day; fed so that they will be ready for the table or market at less than three months of age; of course the nice pullets will not be for eating, but they should be as well fed to promote early maturity. The hens, unless the sitters, should be fed enough at all times, so they would dress and cook nicely, in no other way have we ever been able to secure a profit. This does not mean they should be too sluggish to forage, or to exercise, a healthy chick will always exercise and forage, if given the chance, but they should have enough to eat without tearing up the earth in their efforts to secure a living.

The amount to give will have to be determined by the feeder, and it will vary considerably at different times; use your eyes and when they seem to desire to wander off from the feeding place, don't feed any more at that time. I suppose their appetite varies something the same as any animal, then some days they make a find of a particularly nutritious family of bugs. The main idea is to keep the fowls as comfortable as possible; a well cared for and well fed chick is as happy as a bird, and as lively as a cricket, then when all has been done to promote this happiness, and yet the results are not satisfying, there needs to be a change, either in the fowls, or else to different methods.

Among a large flock, there will be some grouchy ones that nothing will please, the thing to do is to dispose of all such, lest they inoculate the whole of the "happy family."—E. C. in the Indiana Farmer.

Farm Notes.

Shoot every strange dog that comes on the place.

Any flock of over fifty sheep ought to have a Collie to look after them.

Never mate a big ram with a small ewe. Best to breed animals of the same type.

Oilmeal will often prevent indigestion and keep the young sheep on edge.

If your ewes are poor at breeding time they will be greatly handicapped.

Keep the ram by himself in daytime and turn him with a few ewes at night.

The big sheep ranges of the west are being broken up and our daily mutton will have to come from the small farm flocks.

Don't guess at the breeding time. Red paint on the ram's belly will mark the ewes so you can tell when they will drop their lambs.

Full blood yearlings should bring \$100 and upward. The first cost should not be considered when buying stock; the high grade stock pays best in the long run.

Three factors are vitally important in the economic production of dairy products, namely, good cows, good feed and a good feeder. It is imprudent to attempt profitable dairying unless these three things can be brought into harmony.

Wounded Hawk's Hard Fight.

An osprey, better known as a fish hawk, the first ever seen in this section, was captured alive today by Arthur Baylor after a fight which lasted over an hour.

Baylor noticed the bird, which is a magnificent specimen, its wings measuring 6 feet 2 inches from tip to tip, hovering over the chicken yard. He succeeded in shooting it through the right wing and then started forward for the capture. The plucky bird, with broken wing dragging behind, advanced to meet him.

Then ensued a battle royal, the strange bird sinking its talons again and again in Baylor's arms and legs.

After a full hour's fight and with the aid of a passerby Baylor succeeded in making the capture captive.—Danville correspondence Philadelphia Record.

Big Catch in Lake Erie.

The fishing boats going out from Sandusky Saturday brought in as their catch that day 40,000 tons of herring. Other fish are plentiful in proportion, and never in the history of fishing in the lake have sauger, pickerel and pike been so numerous.

All this is the result, no doubt, of the work of the fish commission through its Lake Erie hatcheries. Fishermen are enthusiastic over the restocking of the lake with fish and are entering into the work of assisting the State commission with great enthusiasm.—Columbus Dispatch.

Famous Songs

How "The Ninety and Nine" Originated With Sankey

By F. Reddall

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HE religious faiths of the world have produced many remarkable and beautiful lyrics, such as Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," the "Nearer, My God, to Thee," of Sarah Flower Adams, and Cowper's "God Moves in a Mysterious Way." Many of these were written under peculiarly dramatic circumstances, as was particularly the case with those by Cowper and John Henry Newman alluded to above.

But wide as has been their use and their application among Christians of all creeds and sects, there is one hymn that overshadows all others, whether we consider its widespread popularity or its wonderful evangelistic power. This hymn is "The Ninety and Nine," by the late Ira D. Sankey, long the musical associate of Dwight L. Moody. These two men together were the greatest soul winners ever known, and the success of their united work was undoubtedly largely traceable to Mr. Sankey's songs in general, and to "The Ninety and Nine" in particular. Its unique origin has often been described, but will bear repetition.

When leaving Glasgow for Edinburgh with Mr. Moody, Mr. Sankey bought a penny religious paper. Glancing over it as they rode on the cars, his eye fell upon a few verses in the corner of the page. One day they had an unusually impressive meeting in Edinburgh, in which Dr. Bonar had spoken on "The Good Shepherd." At the close of the address Mr. Moody beckoned to his partner to sing something appropriate.

"At first he could think of nothing but the Twenty-third Psalm, but that he had sung so often; his second thought was to sing the verses he had found in the paper, but how could it be done when he had no tune for them? Then a thought came—to sing the verses he had found in the paper, anyway. He put the verses before him, touched the keys of the organ, and sang, not knowing where he was going to come out. He finished the first verse amid profound silence. He took a long breath and wondered if he could sing the second the same way. He tried it and succeeded. After that it was easy to sing it. When he finished the hymn the meeting was all broken down—throats were crying and ministers were sobbing all around him." Hundreds were converted then and there, while in subsequent years other thousands of souls were gathered in through the singing of "The Ninety and Nine."

Clearly the song was the result of a sudden inspiration so far as its musical setting was concerned, and it may be doubted if there was ever a similar case of spontaneous and subsequently successful composition.

"The Ninety and Nine" literally sang its way around the world. The simple paraphrase of the scripture parable appeals to "all sorts and conditions of men," and the world's hymnology is the richer for that Sunday afternoon inspiration in the Scottish capital which came to Ira D. Sankey.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Feet

Some of the Things a Nature Student Has Noted

By E. H. Attkin

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REFERRING to birds and beasts with standard feet, I find that the first outside purpose for which they find them serviceable is to scratch themselves. This is a universal need. But a foot is handy in many other ways. A hen and chickens, getting into my garden, transferred a whole flower-bed to the walk in half an hour. Yet a bird trying to do anything with its foot is like a man putting on his socks standing, and birds as a race have turned their feet to very little account outside of their original purpose. Such a simple thing as holding down its food with one foot scarcely occurs to an ordinary bird. A hen will pull about a cabbage leaf and shake it in the hope that a small piece may come away, but it never enters her head to put her foot on it. In this and other matters the parrot stands apart and also the hawk, eagle and owl; but these are not ordinary birds.

Beasts, having twice as many feet as birds, have learned to apply them to many uses. They dig with them, hold down their food with them, fondle their children with them, paw their friends, and scratch their enemies. One does more of one thing and another of another, and the feet soon show the effect of the occupation, the claws first, then the muscles, and even the bones dwindling by disuse, or waxing stout and strong. Then the joy of doing what it can do well impels the beast further on the same path, and its offspring after it.

Of all the feet that I have looked at, I know only one more utterly ridiculous than the twisted flipper on which the sea lion props his great bulk in front, and that is the forked fly-flap which extends from the hinder parts of the same. How can it be worth any beast's while to carry such an absurd apparatus with it just for the sake of getting out into the air sometimes and pushing oneself about on the ice and being eaten by Polar bears? The porpoise has discarded one pair, turned the other into decent fins, and recovered a grace and power of motion in water which is not equaled by the greyhound on land. Why have the seals hung back? It is so difficult to pry into the domestic ways of these sea people—but evidently the seals cannot manage it, so they are forced to return to the land when the cares of maternity are on them.

I have called the feet of these sea beasts ridiculous things and so they are as we see them; but strip off the skin, and lo! there appears a plain foot, with its five digits, each of several joints, tipped with claws—nowise essentially different, in short, from that with which the toad or frog, first set out in a past too distant for our infirm imagination. Admiration itself is paralyzed by a contrivance so simple, so transmutable, and so sufficient for every need that time and change could bring.

Husband Gives Her a Just Share of What She Earns

By Mrs. Robert Erskine Ely, Sociological Investigator

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WAS brought up to believe that every girl should know how to look out for herself. My mother always talked that, and she saw to it that I and my sisters could qualify.

I do not consider that by working for my husband in our home I am in the least forfeiting my financial independence. I settled that before we were married. I said: "Now Robert, we will decide what I am actually worth to you for the work that I do, and my salary will be put aside every week or month in regular business fashion." So we figured it out together, and out of his income he gives me the fair, just share which I earn, and I do with it as I choose—spend it or put it in the bank or give it away. I never have asked him to give me a cent—I don't need to. Isn't that a good way of arranging things?

Certainly, no woman ought to marry just for the sake of obtaining a house for which she doesn't have to pay rent and a dinner which she needn't buy. I do not think self-supporting women are inclined to do this. I do not know, but there may be fewer marriages among women who work on that account. Listen—in that case, fewer women can have their own children. Then, perhaps, they will be willing to pay some attention to the poor little children who haven't their own mothers and fathers. Orphan asylums are full of such babies—so bright and pretty and cunning, and nobody to love them. If of such number of business women who do not marry increases, perhaps some of them will take pity on these poor little ones, and the world will be better off after all. That bears thinking about.