

# JOHN HENRY

## ON AMERICAN SCENERY.

BY GEO. V. HOBART, ("HUGH M'HUGH.")

Dear Bunch: Yours from Nice received; also Alice's letter to Peaches. I'm wise to the good time you're having, old pal, and, believe me, I wish we were with you.

It must be aces to travel through the Riviera and pipe the forget-me-nots and the magnolia blossoms blooming all over the place, while the air is laden with the scent of roses and the song of the nightingale makes music for the midnight lunch—what!

Not bad on the pocsy thing this morn, eh, Bunch?

Holy mackerel! I'd like to see you travel over this part of the universe and get a peep at any forget-me-nots or maggieolas. Nothing doing.

Over here, Bunch, the wild-eyed advertiser is abroad in the land, and his



"Took Another Look."

advertisements are stuck, like a lot of second-hand court plaster, all over the face of Nature.

I love to read the advertisements in the newspapers and the magazines, but I also love to be permitted to stop reading them when the dinner bell rings, which is an impossibility if you're traveling on the railroads in our dear land of liberty—God bless it!

In these days, Bunch, you'll find that the something which once was a beautiful landscape is covered with a board fence wheren it says:

EAT EATEM'S EATABILITY  
EASILY THE MOST  
EATABLE  
EATING EVER EATEN.

I think the idea of changing a green hillside into a treatise on indigestion, and making all the pretty trees along the roadside point their branches in the direction of a drug store is wrong, but maybe I've too much poetry in my veins and not enough business.

I took a little trip from New York to Philly last week, and it was then that the foregoing thought hit me a belt in the thinker.

It's only a question of a short time, Bunch, when our American scenery will be changed to pill news.

I looked out the car window with the laudable intention of admiring all the geography as it rushed by, but before I could enthuse over two spruce trees and 18 blades of grass, a large sign shut off my view and caused me to see this:

SAWDUST FRITTERS  
The New Breakfast Food  
Once Swallowed  
Never Forgotten

I winked my eyes once or twice and took another look, and there, spread carefully over the map of New Jersey, was a sign which said:

Blonde Pills for Brainsy People  
Try One Box  
And You'll Never Try Another.

I dodged back into my chair and closed my lamps for a moment. Then I said to myself: "I'll try the other



"The Wild-eyed Advertiser is Abroad."

side of the car where, no doubt, I'll see a mountain or a country fair or something human in the distance, "but all I saw was 97 feet of board fence, which was yelling out these words:

DRINK BINGLEBAUER'S  
WHISKEY  
All Judges Say It Makes  
Trade Lively  
Especially the Police Judges

For ten minutes I sat there, Bunch, with my eyes shut, and when finally I took a little peep out the window it resulted in this:

SMOKE  
YELLOWFINGER'S  
CIGARROOTS  
And Die Lingerins, But Dopey

Then I tried to figure the thing out, and presently came to the conclusion

heart of civilization, and that after we reached the real country the landscape would assert its rights and begin to happen.

In about 20 minutes I glanced carelessly out the window, and I'll be dog-goned if I didn't see another board fence with this on it:

Be a Good Chooser and Chew  
CHEWINGTON'S CHOO CHOO  
The Gum That Don't Come Off.

Now I leave it to you, Bunch, if it isn't discouraging.

Can you beat it in Europe? Can you get close enough to it to tie it?

Then I looked up and out and saw—yes, Bunch, another mile of fence, some of which bore this legend:

Children, dear, in any case  
Don't drive nails in Mother's  
face;  
If you do and she should  
scream  
Try Mike Smith's Complexion  
Cream!

Speaking of scenery reminds me that Peaches and I took a flying trip to Niagara Falls not long ago.

I'm not out to describe the Falls, Bunch, so don't throw this letter down and scream for help.

When we stepped off the cars we found, stretching out as far as the



"Took a Flying Trip to Niagara."

pocketbook could reach, a line of hacks, river-going hacks which had been standing so long in the shadow of the falling water that they seemed to be giving each other the Minnehaha. (Indian joke.)

Eighty-seven hack drivers with tears in their eyes and beer in their voices, when possible, coaxed Peaches and me to jump on board their catamarans and be cushioned over to the Falls, but after a long and bitter fight our consciences won the victory, and we walked.

Like all great things in this world, Bunch, the Falls of Niagara started out from a very small beginning and gradually worked itself up to fame and fortune.

When it started out away back in the woods the Niagara river had no thought of getting itself in the school books and becoming a national pet, like a prize fighter.

On the contrary, Bunch, it started out to be just a plain, ordinary river rolling gently on its rocky mattress, but one dark night it suddenly fell out of bed and created such a sensation that it has kept right on falling out of bed ever since.

This is the only record in history where a reputation has been made by falling out of bed.

Peaches and I walked down to the edge of the Falls, and for eight minutes we stood there without speaking a word.

Peaches afterward acknowledged that the Falls had a wonderful influence over her, because that was the first time in her life she ever went eight minutes without saying something.

To stand there, Bunch, and watch those thousands and thousands of gallons of water pushing each other over the edge of that precipice and then falling with a roar into the depths below makes all the poetry in one's system come to the surface and beg to be let out.

Yours for better scenery,  
JOHN.

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**Pity and the Picturesque.**  
There was a widow (her husband had been dead for a fortnight) who lived in a humble and honest way, and who achieved triplets at a stroke. Two newspapers, touched, and rightly, by her indigence, decided that a candy shop would be a pleasant thing for her. They ran a human story that fairly dripped mercy and loving kindness, telling of the tenement home, the bereavement, and the scheme for ready bargains in caramels and chocolate kisses. The public, which is everything rather than stony-hearted sent back \$1,000 and the widow was able not only to start her shop, but to include a soda fountain. This is the same public that throws newspapers and banana peels into the hospitable gutter, and thereby cuts off the appropriations for tenement house in spection; spits on the sidewalks and in public buildings, and thereby multiplies disease. The average person responds to obvious signs of sympathy rather than to bigger and more distant good.—Collier's Weekly.

**Venerable Clergyman Dead.**  
Rev. Angus Bethune, vicar of Seaham, England, who has died at the age of 97, discharged his clerical duties to the last. He was 67 years a clergyman in the diocese of Durham and 49 years an incumbent of one parish, and had served under seven bishops of Durham.

## Summer Dresses



For the costume pictured on the left figured delaine would be very suitable. The skirt is gathered into the waist with a little fullness; it has a piece of fllet insertion put down the center of front, and taken all the way round the skirt. Below the insertion are two tucks about two inches deep. The bodice is tucked down the center of front; below tucks is a piece of insertion put on in a V shape; on either side of that is another piece of insertion taken to waist; the shoulders are tucked, and insertion is put round the armhole. The puffed sleeve is gathered into an insertion-band at the elbow. Straw hat, trimmed with a big wreath of roses. Materials required: Twelve yards 30 inches wide, about 10½ yards insertion.

The second costume is made in striped zephyr. The skirt is a circular shape, and is cut so that the stripes meet in points down center of front and back. The bodice has epaulettes and shoulder-straps of material; the straps are cut on the cross, and the epaulettes on the straight; it is worn over a spotted muslin underslip made quite simply; it has a plain yoke trimmed with insertion to which the material is gathered. Materials required: Eight yards 30 inches wide, 2½ yards muslin, three yards insertion.

The third illustration shows a useful style for tennis or other outdoor games. The skirt is a five-fold shape in cream serge; it has a three-inch hem, and is machine-stitched three times above it. Any simple blouse can, of course, be worn with it. The one illustrated here is in cotton voile patterned with pink; on each shoulder are four tucks in groups of twos, at the end of each button and cord are sewn; it has a box-plait down center of front, and a full of soft lace sewn on the left edge; the back is set into a shaped yoke; the material is gathered to it in the center; the sleeve is set into a turn-back cuff just below the elbow. Materials required: Four yards serge 48 inches wide, three yards cotton delaine 28 inches wide, one yard lace, two dozen buttons.

### TO BE WORN IN AUTUMN.

Looking a Little Ahead for the Decrees of Fashion.

The prevalence of glossy-faced materials, with satins in the lead for elaborate occasions and satin-faced wools for day-time use, is assured for fall wear.

It is evident that very supple but firm weaves, such as the broadcloths, Venetian cloths, prunellas and serges, are to be in great request.

The vogue for separate coats will have a salutary influence on the velvets for winter, and it is said that enormous orders for velvets are being put through the velvet manufacturers through their paces.

From some samples which represented a part of a buyer's output for the coming season it is prophesied that checks, plaids and stripes will be in great demand.

This style is being fostered by the vogue of plain skirts and plaid, striped or checked skirts or the reverse.

With the sheath skirt, which is likely to be modified, one may rest assured that the tight-fitting French coats with scanty peplums will come out in velvet for cloth skirts as soon as the weather permits.

Whatever the weave in silk or wool, there is one quality which is common to all—suppleness and a tendency to close texture. This bodes well for the permanence of the tight skirt, since a firm material is needed to keep it in shape.

That the petticoat will continue to feel the change of style is certain, but that it will be actually banished is improbable.

### CLOVER FOR THE SACKET.

How Fragrant Plant Should Be Gathered and Preserved.

When going on a clover-gathering expedition the morning may be taken for cutting down the stalks and laying them together in a pile. Then after, lunch the stalks can be stripped, dropping the leaves and flowers into the receptacles previously made ready for them.

After the clover is gathered it is dried thoroughly by spreading it out thinly over newspapers, and putting it in the sun, but care must be taken that it is not in the wind where it might be blown away. Several days are required for the drying and the leaves will break to powder when all the juice is sapped out.

When the leaves and bloom are ready for cases, any material that is desired may be chosen for making

### Sleeves to Be Longer.

The vexed question as to the correct sleeve length has been answered at last with no uncertain voice. Sleeves are to be long, so long that not only are the elbows covered and reach the wrists, but the point must fall over the knuckles, and in some instances there are actually concealed thumb holes in the cuffs, through which the thumbs may be passed in order that they may help to keep the sleeve down to their fullest extent.

This particular vogue adds not a little to the studious suppression of all efforts after display that characterizes the modes of the season. Yet, curiously enough, the exceedingly quiet aim that is sought for in the smartest of smart toilets is not achieved at the cost of any loss of elaborate detail. On the contrary, it is because each item of the sartorial scheme is mosaic-like in its precision that the whole effect is so subdued.

### Fringe on Black Hats.

The fringe hats with a cabriolet situated somewhere near the top of the head have been

### OF THE LATEST STYLE.

sacket holders. It must be thin, of course, and no cotton is put in for padding. The bag does not need to be entirely filled, for a thin layer spread over the surface when the case is laid down that is quite sufficient. Cases may be made just the size of bureau drawers, and small ones are nice, too, for slipping into trunks. Among house linen the sweet clover cases are delicious.

### OF THE LATEST STYLE.



The most conspicuous of the late millinery models, because the most attractive, are the draped and fringed bonnets of net, tulle or lace, recalling vaguely the much-abused bebe hat of other years and built up on much the same lines as the Charlotte Corday. The new shapes are very high of crown, too. The brims vary in width, but in all cases droop sharply, and since the bonnets sit low upon the head, so do all the hats of the season, the plaited frills of these brims fall softly around the face and over the low chignon at the back. They seem to belong by right to pretty faces, or at least to piquant faces; but where they are becoming they are as delectable as anything ever devised for wear with sheer summer frocks. The above illustration gives an idea of the models.

### Keep Drawing in Place.

When you wish a drawing in a garment put in string as long as the hem, or facing, tie a small rice button to each end, and sew up, allowing only the string or tape to pass through. You never will be troubled with your drawstrings pulling in or out.

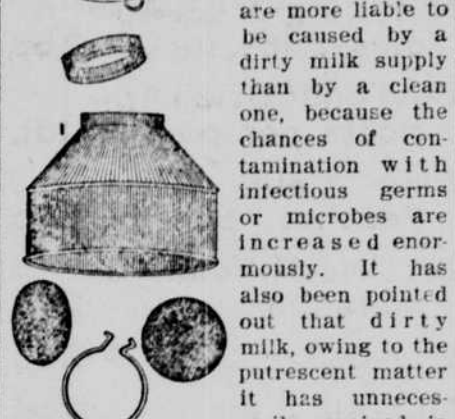
change, so long as the mouth of the bottle is plugged with sterilized cotton wool, which though permitting of a free admission of air, filters out any germs the air may contain. It is impossible under ordinary circumstances to secure this exceptional purity. Normal milk always contains a certain number of germs, derived from exposure to the air, which is unavoidable in carrying on the milk trade.

But these germs should be as few in number as possible, and should be prevented from being of a deleterious kind. There is a difference between having in every teaspoonful of milk a few million microbes and a few thousand. There is also a great difference between its having putrefactive organisms derived from manure or other filth and the ordinary lactic acid organisms which even clean milk contains. The ways in which microbes gain access to the milk are numerous. They may be attached to the inside of an unclean pail which receives the milk, they may fall into the milk from

## CLEANLINESS IN MILK AND BUTTER A NECESSITY

Bar the Unwholesome Microbe—Make Friends with the Wholesome Ones—By Prof. W. J. Simpson.

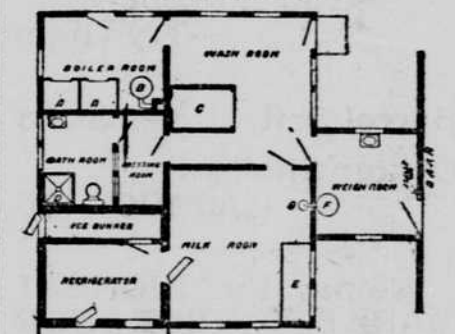
Much has been heard in recent years regarding the importance of clean milk in connection with the health of children, of invalids and of milk drinkers generally. It has been pointed out that infectious diseases are more liable to be caused by a dirty milk supply than by a clean one, because the chances of contamination with infectious germs or microbes are increased enormously. It has also been pointed out that dirty milk, owing to the putrescent matter it has unnecessarily received, is a specially fertile medium for the growth of microbes or bacteria in such numbers as to be injurious to the health of those who drink it. This is one aspect of the question relating to milk and is of interest to everyone. It is a health question, and has been brought to the notice of the public by the many recorded outbreaks of scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria and sore throat traced to infected milk, as well as of summer diarrhoea prevalence caused by dirty milk.



Form of Strainer Used in Some Certified Plants. Growth of microbes or bacteria in such numbers as to be injurious to the health of those who drink it. This is one aspect of the question relating to milk and is of interest to everyone. It is a health question, and has been brought to the notice of the public by the many recorded outbreaks of scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria and sore throat traced to infected milk, as well as of summer diarrhoea prevalence caused by dirty milk.

Apart from ill-health attributable to frequent consumption of dirty milk, it is neither pleasant nor appetizing to have to drink unclean milk. Ignorance as to the nature of the dirt in such milk accounts for its being tolerated. It is certain that, if it were generally known that dirty milk usually means contamination with the filth of the cowshed, even the least fastidious would be disgusted. Another point of view which is of special interest to farmers and purveyors of milk is that dirty milk is very costly.

### Dairy House For Certified Milk Plant with Fifty Cows.



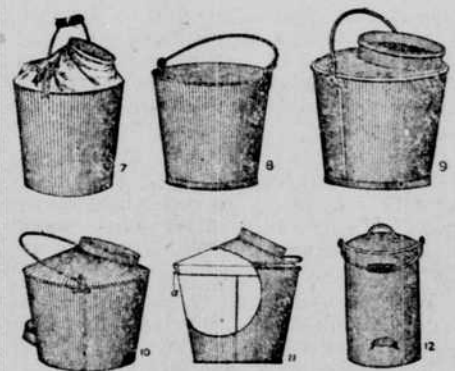
(A, A, coal bunkers; B, boiler; C, sterilizer; D, shower bath; E, bottling table; F, cooler; G, receiving can.)

for its keeping qualities are much inferior to clean milk, while butter prepared from unclean milk is inferior in quality and does not keep well.

The rapid fermentation and decomposition which go on in dirty milk are brought about by the immense number of microbes which gain access to it. Every particle of dirt contains millions of these microbes, and milk is one of the best fluids in which they can grow and multiply once they are introduced into it. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to find in dirty milk, after it has been kept for a few hours, several million microbes in every teaspoonful.

The source of these microbes is not the cow, if she is healthy or has healthy udders, because, with the exception of the fore milk, or first few ounces drawn, which receive germs from the milk ducts of the teats, milk from the cow is free of microbes. With special sterilizing apparatus and appliances it is possible to take milk from the cow and keep it fresh indefinitely. Such milk has been kept for years without undergoing any

### Forms of Pails Used in Certified Dairies.



No. 10 and 11 illustrate the same pail as No. 9. No. 11 showing a section of the interior. This pail is objectionable for the reason that the cover is carelessly soldered in, leaving an open seam (a) which collects dirt and is impossible to keep clean.

No. 12 shows the shape of an ordinary cream can. The opening is too large and the can is not provided with a hood. The can has too many seams, and it is not ordinarily built strong enough for milking.

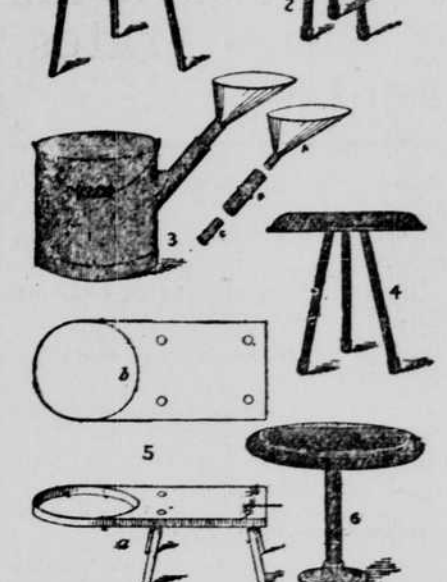
The Hen's Appetite.—The appetite of the hen is some indication as to her productive capacity. Those with good appetites will meet one at the door at feeding time, and, if at all tame, may hop on to the feed basket. They will scratch the litter about the pen in a vigorous way in search of hidden grains, and may be heard singing away contentedly as they work. They will always be active, never drooping around the pen or staying on the roosts after the others have left. In fact, the first hen about in the morning may usually be considered one of the best producers. The reason for this is simple. If she requires just food enough to supply the wear and tear of the body it will not take her long to secure it, but if she is a good egg manufacturing machine, a large supply of fuel is needed to keep the mechanism running. The fuel furnishing this energy is found in the food consumed.—Michigan Station.

When Hatching Ducks.—When ducks are hatched out by a hen they should be removed from the nest as soon as possible, owing to their restlessness and the likelihood of the hen treading on them.

dirt on the clothes or hands of the milkman, from the dirt on the udder and hind parts of the cow, or from the dust in the air, particularly that of the cowshed, which, when not kept clean, may contain particles of manure, or during the different stages of handling the milk incidental to the milk trade.

The supply of clean milk accordingly depends in the first instance or

Milking Stools Used in Certified Dairies.



No. 1 is a good type of sanitary stool made of metal. The ends of the pipes used for the legs are filled with lead, and there are no corners to collect dirt.

Nos. 2 and 4 are similar to No. 1, except that caps are screwed on the ends of the legs, making them slightly more difficult to keep clean.

No. 3 serves for both pail and milk stool. The cover, hoops, ball, etc., make it more difficult to keep clean than the simpler styles.

No. 5 is devised so that one end serves as a receptacle to hold the pail while the milk sits on the other end. As in the case of No. 3, this style is more difficult to keep in a sanitary condition than the simpler forms.

No. 6 is constructed entirely of iron, galvanized after being put together. It is simply constructed, having only a single leg. The base, however, furnishes a larger surface to keep clean.

The cleanliness of the cowhouse and dairy and their surroundings, and on the cleanly manner in which the operations connected with milking and the handling of the milk are carried out, and later it depends on the cleanly arrangements of transport and distribution. Similarly, the supply of butter of good flavour and aroma, and

### Two More Forms of Milk Pails.



No. 13 is a good, sanitary milk pail. The height is convenient, and as the opening is on the side there is but little chance for dirt to fall in. The seams are well flushed with solder. The objection to this pail, if any, is the difficulty of seeing that all parts are clean.

No. 14 is a sanitary milk pail showing cup attached for holding the milk. The most objectionable feature of the pail is the difficulty of seeing whether all parts of the interior are clean.

endowed with good keeping qualities, depends on the extent to which this cleanliness is carried out.

Objectionable flavors and early rancidity in butter are due to preventable causes, and these causes have their source in some defect, either in the handling of the milk or butter or in the state of the cowhouse or dairy. Butter that does not keep well or has an unpleasant flavor is a sure sign, provided the cows are healthy and the usual skill in the process of making has been exercised, of something amiss with the cleanliness of the operations or with the purity of the air in which the milk or butter operations are carried on. For instance, the natural ripening of the cream is effected by friendly microbes which, during the process, form products that give the butter the flavor it possesses.

The friendly microbes, which are the active agents in the natural ripening of cream and in producing good flavors in butter, have been isolated in the laboratory from creams supplied from farms successful in their butter-making by the natural ripening process. Different flavoring bacteria have thus been obtained, and the knowledge and power acquired have been put to practical use in butter making.

It doesn't pay to borrow trouble even on a friend's account.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. Use a teat.

When women argue they like to argue that they don't.

## NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. Bertha Huff, of 515 N.C. St., Louisiana, Mo., writes:

"Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my troubles public.

"For twelve years I had been suffering with the worst forms of female ills. During that time I had eleven different physicians without help. No tongue can tell what I suffered, and at times I could hardly walk. About two years ago I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice. I followed it, and can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice restored health and strength. It is worth mountains of gold to suffering women."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Huff, it will do for other suffering women.



The Girl—Yes, Willie, I think we'd better call our engagement off!  
The Boy—Why, Genevieve?  
The Girl—Well, I'm just thinkin' that any man that can sit with his back to a girl, fishin' for four hours ain't very much in love!

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

The String to It.  
"Why did you refuse me just now, dear?" said he.  
"I wanted to see how you would act," said she.  
"But I might have gone without waiting for an explanation," said he.  
"I had locked the door," said she.—Harper's Weekly.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP & buy Furs & Hides. Write for catalogue 105 N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The more cause one has for loss of patience the more reason there is for holding it.—Sinclair.

Lewis' Single Binder Cigar has a rich taste. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

It doesn't pay to borrow trouble even on a friend's account.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. Use a teat.

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