

HATS OF THE SEASON.

HEADGEAR AFFECTED BY THE FASHIONABLES.

Great Diversity of Shapes Is Seen and Size May Be Either Large and Showy or Small and Modest—Coarse Straws Used.

New York correspondence:



O much of winter millinery was in large sizes that the headgear from which women are now choosing does not make the impression for size that otherwise it would. The fact is that a very large proportion of the new hats of dressy order are very large, but since the same has been true of late, and as the largest of them is of a feather's lightness, the extreme sizes do not seem at all out of the way. In the spring models small and medium sizes are not lacking, many of them dressy enough for any reasonable taste, but the prospect for summer is that there will be few sizes between the small and simple hat and the large and showy affair. This matter of size is apparent, too, not only in wide brimmed sorts, some of these drooping and some stiff, but in turbans and like shapes,

straw being used for the foundation, and a straw of plain color for the trimming. On the larger turbans the brim turns back to the height of the crown and a band is often put midway of this. An example was a red and black and green straw trimmed with a band of green straw and a straw rosette. Turbans of finer straw sometimes show a wreath of small roses on the rim. The back of the hat may be either plain or trimmed. If an effect of breadth is desired at the back, it may be obtained with loops of two-inch velvet arranged to lie down over the hair. Elaborate trimming is characteristic of many large hats. Lace and flowers are combined without apparent system. Flowers appear here and there in clusters, and lace droops and drapes without other rule or reason than a graceful, ornamental appearance.

Tiny flowers are put in clusters, and large ones may stand alone, in lots of two or three, or they may be sprinkled about in profusion, though as a rule the lavish use is restricted to the smaller bloom.

So diverse is the new millinery, then, that the choice of a few examples for illustration is not easy, types being so few that selection of monstrous novelties becomes a temptation. But in today's pictures the artist presents hats that are pretty and stylish, with the warning that there are hosts of others quite unlike them. The hat of the first picture was a fancy white straw trimmed with white lace in whose mesh black velvet encircled the crown and fell on the hair in back. In the next picture, at the top, is a wide hat of pale green chip trimmed with pink roses and green velvet. Its

A JAPANESE WAR SONG.

It Describes Prowess of the Japanese During War with China.

When Japan sent a party of naval officers and sailors to this country to take charge of the cruiser Kasagi, built by the Cramps, they taught one of the Japanese war songs to their American acquaintances. Here is how the Japanese version ran in part:

Tenshin joyaku hakai hashi
Toyo heiwa no giwo shiranu,
Momoi ganko no chan-chan ga,
Barei kiwamaru furumaiwa,
Setshi yakuwari kogai hifun,
Nippon danshino udemaide,
Yaban no gume a yaburanto.

Translated the song is as follows:

"The Tientsin treaty has been broken. The extremely discourteous conduct of the barbarous and stubborn Chinese, failing to recognize the value of peace in the east, causes teeth to be set and arms folded, while public sentiment is sorrowful and angry.

"To break this dream of barbarism by the power of the Japanese soldiery, our re-enforcements are continually advancing, with flags floating bravely.

"Both in the desperate battle of the Gulf of Pechili and in an attack on the province of Seikio, we displayed the national prowess by slaughtering the Chinese fighting against our country. We are marching through a country in which the scorching heat blisters the flesh. We are passing through fire and water, but we do not care. The enemy's projectiles come like hail. The corpses were piled mountain high at Heijo. Blood discolors the waters of Wei-hai-wei, but our soldiers, never retreating an inch, easily capture the Chinese fort.

"Grasping 400 provinces with one hand and planting the flag of the Rising Sun on the castle of Peking, let us return in triumph. For you are to be an example of the military clan, increasing the fame of the nation.

"Human life is only fifty years. If we are reluctant to lose it, we become disloyal to the emperor for generations.

"Two ways lie open before us; the loyal way is to die. Let our motto be to continue fighting until we fall exhausted.

"This is the most satisfactory solution. How desirous. How joyful."—New York Sun.

DIKE BUILT AGES SINCE.

Remains of an Earthwork Evidently Constructed in Prehistoric Times.

The Western States and Territories contain many evidences that this continent was once peopled by a race well advanced in the arts of civilization. A wonder of apparently prehistoric origin has been discovered recently by a surveyor in Northern Idaho. It is the well-preserved remains of a dike, and lies along the east side of a swamp known as Hoodoo Lake Kootenai County, in a country thickly covered with timber and underbrush.

The dike is 6,000 feet in length, is built carefully of rock and covered with earth. In dimensions it is four feet in height and three feet wide on top. The dike is broken in two or three places for a rod or two, and at one point apparently it has been cut in recent years. There are also evidences that parts of the dike have been broken and swept away by floods in times long past. Trees over 100 years old growing on the crest of the dike also attest in some degree to its antiquity.

The surveyor, William Ashley, was at first inclined to the belief that it was an old moraine of the glacial period, such as are frequently encountered in the Northwest. Upon close investigation, however, he was convinced that it was the work of man owing to the singular regularity of its form and the materials which compose it. The earth's surface must have undergone some great changes since the construction of this dike, for the present geological formation of the locality renders it useless either for reclamation purposes or to keep back the water. It could not have been the work of Indians. Its origin is suggestive of vast expanses of time and recalls the work of the ancient mound builders.

Simplicity in Toys.

It is a pity that such a great variety of toys are given to the modern child to play with. Everything comes to his hand ready made, and leaves almost nothing to his own creative genius. A few simple playthings made the child just as happy, and much more inventive. Many a little one will spend hours building houses and laying rail road tracks with a box of blocks for his material who will in a day cast aside the most costly toy, if it suggests nothing new to his fancy.

Not Interchangeable.

"Remember that time is money," said the person who gives much advice.

"Yes," answered the man who is not working; "but sometimes it is very difficult to effect the exchange."—Washington Star.

Quite a Different Reason.

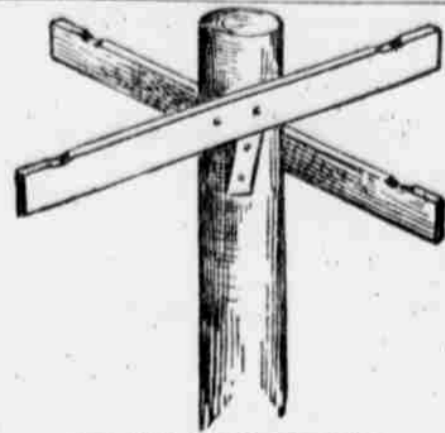
"Folks say you only married me because I had money."

"Nonsense! My principal reason for marrying you was because I had none."—Illustrated Bits.



Helps for Butchering Time.

There is more or less work in the killing of small animals during the winter on many farms, and always the annual butchering; although it is getting to be quite the fashion in the more thickly settled portions of the country to sell the hogs in the fall and buy the meat back from the town butcher at double price during the winter. Where there is more or less butchering to be done one should have



FOR THE FARM BUTCHER.

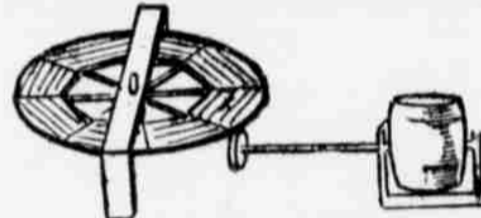
for ready use a large boiler of some kind so that a quantity of water may be heated at one time; tools such as knives, saws and other things used should be kept in proper shape and everything be in readiness so that the hard and disagreeable work may be over with as soon as possible.

The illustration shows a rack for hanging the carcass of an animal, which should be on every farm where butchering is done. It needs but little description. A post eight or ten inches through and five or six feet high is set firmly in the ground, and cross-pieces, two inches or more thick and eight feet long spiked to the pole, in the positions shown, so that they will project three feet on either side. They are notched near the ends as shown and braced underneath. These racks will save one much strength, for when the hogs are hung on them they are easily cut.

Homemade Tread Power.

A light tread power for churning, turning grindstone, etc., is made by mounting a disk wheel nearly horizontally, the axle being inclined so one portion will be higher than the other. The dog, sheep or calf used for motive power is tied at one side, headed toward the higher part. As the animal walks, the wheel turns because of the animal's weight, and communicates motion to the pulley or small friction wheel beneath. There are no belts, no cogs. The weight of the animal bears the part of the large inclined wheel upon the smaller wheel beneath and causes it to revolve.

A discarded wagon wheel might be used as the framework of the large wheel, nailing boards on the upper surface for the animal to walk on, or



TREAD POWER AND CHURN.

a frame is easily made, and if some what larger than a wagon wheel—say 6 feet or 7 feet in diameter—the circle will be larger and the animal will find the walking more direct. The under wheel may be 6 or 8 inches in diameter. The power is increased by giving the large wheel more pitch, and diminished by setting it more nearly level.—E. C. Bennett, in St. Louis Republic.

How Many Seeds to a Pound?

Number of farm seeds in a pound varies greatly with even the leading farm crops. Red top 603,000, reed canary grass 600,000, smooth-stalked meadow grass 2,400,000, rough-stalked meadow grass, 3,000,000, sheep's fescue, 680,000, various-leaved fescue 400, 800, creeping fescue 600, awnless brome grass 137,000, perennial ryegrass 336,800, Italian rye grass 285, 000, orchard grass 579,500, meadow fescue 318,200, meadow oat grass 159, 000, yellow oat grass 2,045,000, velle grass 1,394,000, timothy, 1,170,500 meadow foxtail 907,000, vernal grass 924,000, crested dog's tail 1,127,000, alsike clover 707,000, sainfoin 22,500 red clover 279,000, white clover 740,000 common kidney vetch 154,000, alfalfa or lucern 209,500, trefoil 328,000, bird-foot trefoil 375,000, official goat's rue 62,000.

Horse Notes to Remember.

A horse that is well trained is worth half a dozen that are but half broke and are therefore unsafe and undesirable.

Teams that have been partially idle for some time should come into work again gradually, and their shoulders should be washed and bathed in salt water.

Never buy a horse with a narrow or shallow chest, or whose forelegs are very close together. He has not sufficient room for a set of strong lungs and will not be long winded.



SUGGESTING THE DIVERSITY IN MILLINERY.

quantities of which are in hand. These new turbans are not the little snug fitting affairs they used to be, but are either high of crown or wide of brim, or often they possess both these characteristics. The coarse braids of which these hats often are made serve to make them look even larger than they are.

Flowers fashioned from ribbons and from straw are novel trimmings. The straw flowers are especially useful in suggesting lightness and complexity, but recent standards have demanded passa-

wide black chiffon veil was to be counted a feature of its embellishment. At its right is a three-cornered hat of red and white coarse straw, finished with a fancy rosette of soft red straw. Below these, in order, are a fancy tan straw picture hat trimmed with black ostrich plumes and black silk; a sailor of white straw, with pink roses and white quill, and a blue chip sailor trimmed with blue silk and clusters of white chrysanthemums. In the next sketch see, at the top, an openwork hat of white guipure,



TYPES OF MODERATE SIZE.

ble counterfeits in the imitation bloom, and except in shape, the straw flower cannot meet this test. Their newness, however, is immensely in their favor. Many turbans are made and trimmed entirely with straw, a plaided or variegated

with edge of pink panne, and with pink silk and roses for trimming. Below are a soft tan straw trimmed with lavender silk and white roses and leaves, and a rough brown straw turban topped with a bunch of double white roses.