

# WOMEN AND FASHION

**The Happy Wife.**  
 You ask me why I'm happy when so many wives complain.  
 And say their husbands only live to give them endless pain?  
 My secret you demand to know; you've seen my happy nook,  
 And you quiz me not a little, but—remember I can cook.

When other wives are envious and tell my husband dear,  
 My gowns are very out of date and at my wardrobe sneer,  
 I have no fear, I only smile, I care not how I look!  
 I know I've but to whisper, "Dear, remember I can cook!"

My love has often said to me, "My dear, I know you're plain,  
 But married life with you, my sweet, has brought me naught but gain.  
 Let other women sing and dance, or even write a book,  
 Yet you're above them all in charm—remember you can cook!"

And always, when I'm begged by girls to tell them by what art  
 I captured such a handsome man, and won quite all his heart,  
 I merely say, "My dears, I'm sure that all the pains I took  
 Was asking him to dinner—for remember I can cook!"

And all you modern women who are anxious to be wed,  
 Be wise, throw up your arts and crafts and learn to bake your bread.  
 For be certain that no husband will forget the vows he took,  
 If his wife will only please him by remembering how to cook.

—Home Monthly.

## Frock for a Girl.



Frock of old-blue mohair with full skirt tucked at top, shaped flounces at bottom, with stitched band of same for a finish. Blouse waist square in the neck, with stitched shaped band and whole tabs; puffed sleeve with tucks and double flounce reaching below the elbow; also at top, forming epaulette effect.

**Raising a Girl in the Wrong Way.**  
 An Atchison girl of fifteen gets up in the morning, eats breakfast which her mother has prepared, goes upstairs and takes care of her room and then goes downtown, sometimes taking two hours, to buy a spool of thread. She eats dinner which her mother has prepared, wears clothes her mother has made, spends the afternoon reading story books or gadding with her friends, eats supper her mother has prepared and spends the evening with her girl friends. She has done nothing wicked all day, and her mother is satisfied that she is bringing her up right. But is she?—Atchison Globe.

**A Woman's Chance.**  
 Every woman has the signs which tell the experienced whether she will live to be very old. Here are some of the supposed signs of longevity. The woman who appears taller in proportion when sitting down than when standing has a good chance of long life. If the body is long in proportion to the limbs, the heart, lungs and digestive organs are large. The pulse should beat with a full and normal stroke. Limbs and joints should be large and well formed. Those who resemble their mothers may expect to live longest,

and the first-born is longer lived than the other children. Out of a million persons 225 women reach the age of 100 years. Only 82 men in the same number are privileged to see a century of life. One of the secrets of long life is to have plenty of sleep, and other rules are: To sleep on the right side, keep the bedroom window open all night, take a bath of the same temperature as the body every morning, don't have pets in the living rooms, take daily exercise in the open air, watch the three D's—drinking water, dampness and drains; limit your ambitions, keep your temper, worry less, work more, ride less, walk more, eat less, chew more, preach less, practice more.

**Rules for the Maid.**  
 The rule of "a place for everything and everything in its place" must be enforced. The maid must keep her kitchen cupboards in as good order as her china closets, and if she does in a little while she will become so familiar with the location of each utensil and each piece of china or glass that she could find it in the dark. There should be no liberty allowed of keeping a thing in one place at one time and in another some other time. This may seem a trifle, but all these trifles do their part in creating an orderly and systematic habit of mind. Do not permit the maid to leave the dishes standing around after they have been washed, but teach her that it is as essential to put these away as soon as they are clean as it is for her to wash her dish towels and hang them out to dry once a day.

Try to cultivate system in your maid in other ways. Impress it upon her that she must let you know as soon as the supply of any article is exhausted and not wait until there is need for it again before she discloses to you the fact that it is wanted. To help her in this hang in your kitchen a small pad of paper and a pencil and instruct her that as soon as she uses the last of any provision she is to write the name of this on the slip that it may serve as a memorandum when you go to market.

If your maid's memory is poor, encourage her to make notes of the items of the work she has to perform. In a way this may not develop her memory so well as charging her mind with the details, but there are many of us whose remembrances need a crutch now and then.—Harper's Bazar.

**To Make Children Truthful.**  
 The best means of encouraging truthfulness in children is a problem which taxes the judgment of the best among us. The road to truthfulness can only be found through mutual sympathy—a sympathy which enables the mother to know what demands she can and ought to make upon her child's obedience to her higher will, and which teaches the child uncomplainingly to accept her wishes as law. To win this trust, a mother's correction should never outrun her love, and she may well make it a golden maxim never to let the sun go down upon her wrath. If a child once feels that the day has gone by with a loss or lessening of the mother's love, the influence of the mother for good is dangerously weakened; a link is snapped in the chain of truthfulness, and a precious idol is in danger of being hopelessly shattered.

Undue harshness is one of those irreparable errors we are sure to regret; mothers should, therefore, temper their reproofs with love. The responsibilities of motherhood are indeed heavy, but they are not beyond their powers, and it is within a mother's scope to control, far more fully than she may be ready to acknowledge, the environments of her children, and to weld their characters for good or evil.



**DAME FASHIONS DECREEES**

It is to be a great season for the mohair family.  
 Plain white silk parasols are for the girl in white.  
 Skirt tucks are larger and in groups of two or three.  
 The black-and-white check promises to be ubiquitous.  
 Plique coat revers and cuffs come for half a dollar a set.  
 Creamy pink and white carnations are new in millinery.  
 Trimness and a plain look generally are the distinguishing points.  
 Blue and green and lavender roses may wound one's sense of the fitness

of things, but they are lovely, just the same.

An edging of tiny balls is the smartest embellishment for net or lace.  
 Dainty little lace-trimmed slips of colored silk are to be had ready-made.  
 Gloves of vivid green or red, as you choose, come in the double-tipped silk sort.

The downward droop in the front of some girdles might be termed exaggerated, but for the most part it is kept within the bounds of moderation.

Fashion is lenient; the tall woman can have her redingote, the little one her bolero, the stout one her plain skirt and the slender one her frock full gathered.

The latest innovation of the dressmaker is a slightly draped effect across the top of the front skirt breadth just below the girdle and seeming to continue that article.

Small checks in blue and green, brown and blue, blue and black and green and black are made up into some of the jauntiest spring suits. The material is mohair, panama cloth or silk.



**Dressmakers' Fitting Stand.**  
 The implements of the sartorial artist have been very largely augmented during the past few years; the ancient tape measure being no longer the sole mechanical assistant of the cutter and fitter. In the feminine world one of the greatest difficulties of the fitter is to secure an even cut of the bottom of the skirt, it being difficult to calculate with any degree of accuracy the actual length, owing to the curvature of the fitted form and the take-up due to the introduction of trimming



**DRESSMAKERS' REVOLVING STAND.**  
 schemes of one kind and another. The gage and marker for garments illustrated herewith is not the first attempt that has been made to solve the problem in a mechanical way, as it should be done, but the introduction of the platform, that makes its use so much more convenient, is a decided step in advance. The measuring bar revolves around the central stand support, and the guide arm, with its scale, is adjustable with great accuracy. The marker may consist of only a steel indicator, or it may carry a piece of chalk to leave a graphic record of the finished measurements. Strange to relate, the invention is the work of two New York men. One would have expected some bright, adaptive woman would have hit upon the idea.

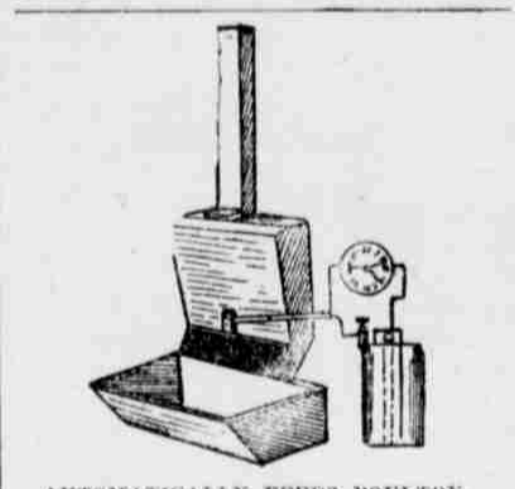
**Rules for Girls.**  
 Don't frown.  
 Don't get angry.  
 Don't speak untruthfully.  
 Don't withhold the kind word.  
 Don't forget that wealth of character is far above all riches.  
 Don't depend upon others to make you happy, but try to make others happy.  
 Don't fail to see the happiness in the lives of toilers with whom you come in contact.  
 Don't fail to make new resolutions when old ones form themselves into bad habits.  
 Don't let a day pass without adding at least one stone to the building of your character.

# AGRICULTURAL



**Water for Farm Animals.**  
 It is admitted that water is essential to the well-being of humans, and if this is so, why should anyone presume to think that animals can get along with little or no water? Yet that is the plan on which many farmers work. The cows and horses are, perhaps, properly watered, but the other farm animals are given little water. In a series of experiments carried on by the writer a number of years ago it was found that sheep, swine and poultry gave us nearly 20 per cent better returns when regularly and carefully watered than when the water was given but occasionally.

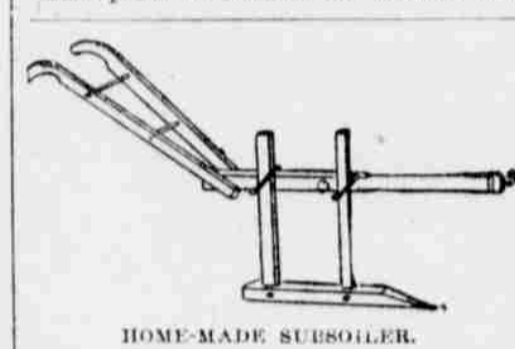
That is, the egg supply was larger from the hens, and the sheep and hogs kept to the desired weight. More than this, we found there was less trouble with diseases, particularly those that had the stomach for their base of attack. It is now a regular practice to give all the animals on the farm regular supplies of clean water. In watering the sheep and swine, troughs are provided and kept for the purpose. After the animals have drunk, the troughs are removed, so that there is no chance of them being defiled. It will pay every time to water all farm animals regularly and with clean water.—Indianapolis News.



**Automatic Poultry Feeder.**  
 An Illinois farmer, evidently a poultry raiser, has patented the automatic poultry feeder which is shown in the illustration. As soon as daylight appears, chickens are about and ready for their morning meal, and to produce good stock their wants must be attended to. This means that the poultry raiser must be awake early in the morning to feed them, and this automatic feeder is designed to do it for him. It consists of a hopper having an outlet, this outlet being closed by means of a partition or diaphragm, which is independent of the walls of the hopper and being pivotally mounted at its lower end. This partition or pivoted door can be adjusted to any

intermediate point, so that the capacity of the hopper may be varied and an unobstructed discharge maintained. A latch arm is connected to the pivoted door, this latch arm being controlled by an electro-magnet. The latter is operated by a clock, so that the contents of the hopper can be emptied at any predetermined time.

**Home-Made Subsoil Plow.**  
 A very serviceable and practical subsoiler may be constructed with but little work. The beam and handles are the same as any other plow stock. The two uprights which support the plow point can be made from pieces of old wagon tire, each two feet long. The point bar should be about the same length and about two inches square from one upright attachment to the other. The front end should be made of good steel, well tempered and drawn to a point which is best if made wide and flat. The uprights are attached to the beam by stirrups or lamps made of three-quarter-inch iron rod. The front upright should be sharpened on its front side, which will assist in cutting the old roots and thick clay.



This plow will break the bottom of a furrow made by any two-horse breaking plow. If made for one-horse, it should be constructed lighter, and need have but a single upright. It is especially adapted to loosening up sod which has become very solid from long raipling.—Farm and Home.

**Keep the Young Stock Growing.**  
 The calves, the colts, the pigs, all from the time they were put in winter quarters until spring, should suffer no cessation in their growth. The calves yearlings and colts should be kept teddily vigorous and growing; not merely holding their own, but increasing in size and proportion; not necessarily the laying on of fat, but the enlargement of frame and muscle, with a healthy vigor.

**About Sugar Beets.**  
 A report comes that the percentage of sugar in beets has been largely increased through a selection of seed. A few years ago the percentage of sugar was 12 per cent; last year it is said to have run from 15 to 18 per cent. People who are posted say that sugar manufactured from beets is not nearly so sweet as that manufactured from cane.

**The Colt's Feet.**  
 When the colt is growing, the hoofs should be looked to occasionally to see if they do not require trimming.

**Harvesting Cowpeas.**  
 The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station used the following method for harvesting and curing cowpeas needed for certain experiments: They were cut with a mowing machine and allowed to wilt thoroughly. This required two days. They were then raked in windrows and placed in small cocks made narrow and about the same diameter throughout in order to insure an even cure. The hay remained in these cocks for five days. The cocks were then turned over for a couple of hours to dry the bottoms, which had taken up moisture from the soil. The hay was then hauled to the barn in excellent condition. The leaves retained their green color, and nearly all were preserved. The hay, even at this time, felt a little damp to the touch, and to one who had never had experience with the crop, it doubtless would have appeared unfit to store, but it saved perfectly and was eaten greedily by the animals in the test with scarcely any waste. An average crop of cowpeas showed a yield of two and one-half tons per acre.—Home Monthly.

**Useful New Insects.**  
 Among the useful bug importations of the Agricultural Department, besides the ladybird, introduced successfully among the California fruit groves to destroy the dreaded San Jose scale, a small parasite comes from South Africa which in like manner destroys the black scab, another formidable pest doing great injury to the Pacific coast orange crop. The newcomer goes at its work in a businesslike manner, and promises to be the means of rescuing almost from destruction an important industry. The importation of protective bugs is sure to expand, as their potencies are made known and occasion for them rises.—American Cultivator.

**The Amateur Poultryman.**  
 The amateur who is just starting into the poultry business must be willing to begin at the bottom and work up. He will encounter many obstacles, but if he has a sufficient amount of stick-to-it-iveness in his makeup he will succeed. His rise may be slow, but there is room at the top. The mushroom poultryman is short lived.—Commercial Poultry.

**Sorting Pears.**  
 I had a remarkable crop of 7,000 bushels of apples this year, says A. D. Appletree Barnes of Wisconsin, and by careful assorting and handling was able to sell them for \$1,215. I tell you there is nothing like systematic sorting and careful handling to make apples pay.

**Poultry Yard Pickings.**  
 Cheap food is always at the expense of quality.

Quality in food for poultry is what gives it value.

No food is cheap that does not bring paying results.

Damaged food invites indigestion and various bowel troubles.

Lack of grit when snow covers the ground endangers the flock's health.

Provide plenty of nests where there are many hens or pullets.

Grit, either oyster shells or crushed granite, should be kept under cover accessible to the poultry in all the houses during the winter.

Keep the cockerels and pullets separate until a couple of weeks before you commence saving eggs for hatching. Both will be the better for the plan.