

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

"A Week from the First Katydid" Is the Autumn Girl

By NELL BRINKLEY
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"Six weeks," says the farmer, wading through the grass beginning to golden, and cocking his head to one side to listen well, "six weeks from the first locust is the first katydid, and a week from the first katydid is frost!" And frost means the winter-girl a-coming in furs and the floating skirts and the soldierly little cape-dolman and the basque that creased round her waist, and the tiny cocked hat of the Highlander, all in the latest mode!

Six weeks from the first locust is the first katydid, and a week from the first katydid is the frost—and the autumn-girl! I have already heard and seen all three—and I can feel the wind in the air and hear the dead golden leaves a-skippling!—NELL BRINKLEY.

Bringing the Dead to Life

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

One of the greatest mysteries of life on this earth is the phenomenon of suspended animation. An animal—it may be a man or a woman—appears to be dead. Its consciousness is gone; its bodily functions cease their action; it neither hears, nor sees, nor moves, nor gives any evidence of feeling.



This is not the state of sleep, in which consciousness alone is, more or less, arrested, while the bodily activities are simply slowed down. It is rather a mockery of death, and so perfect is the imitation, in many cases, that only the failure of mortification to set in gives an assurance that life is not absolutely extinct, or excluded.

There are many different forms of suspended animation, some resulting from accident, like drowning or freezing, and some due to a regularly recurring process of nature, like the hibernation, or winter sleep, of many animals. Some animals during hibernation are smothered in close-packed mud at the bottom of ponds.

have perished of cold, like Captain Scott and his companions, and have remained buried in the eternal snow of the polar regions.

The marvelous preservative power of cold is shown in the fact that the bodies of ancient mammoths which were engulfed ages ago have been found in recent years almost perfectly preserved in the frozen swamps of northern Siberia. Nobody knows how many tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of years those animals may have lain in their icy graves. How they got there we do not know. Their long, thick hair shows that they lived in a cold climate, but how it was that their bodies became frozen so quickly as to arrest mortification is a mystery.

The animal is there, but its life is gone. Suppose there had been absolutely no bodily decay, as might be possible if the cold did not vary, could we then affirm that the mammoth was simply in a state of suspended animation, and would it be conceivable that, by some process of restoration more elaborate than that applied to a drowned person, but of a similar nature, the ancient monster might be brought back to life? That would be re-peopleing the earth with prehistoric animals with a vengeance!

In truth, however, the preservation of the bodily tissues is never perfect for very long periods. Internal changes occur which render the restoration of vital action impossible. A person who had been frozen might be restored to life within a brief period after the suspension of animation began, but as in cases of drowning too long a lapse of time must bring about mortal alterations in the cells and organs of the body.

But a fresh interest is added to this subject when it is suggested that the principle of suspended animation may, some time, when science has advanced a little further, be applied to the prolongation of human life through the destruc-

tion by cold of noxious germs which have found a firm lodgment in the system and cannot otherwise be got rid of.

Dr. Williams mentions the fact that the microbe of tuberculosis perishes at a temperature only six degrees below the freezing point. This looks like a very promising subject for experiment. The attention of the leaders of medical science is only beginning to be concentrated upon it. The use of local anaesthetics, produced by cold, for surgical and medical purposes may be enormously extended, and in the puzzling subject of suspended animation may be found a clue to an entirely new method of combating disease.

Doctors now sometimes put us to sleep in order that we may awake emancipated from our ill next, perhaps, they will suspend the swing of our life's pendulum in order that when they set it going again its motion may be free from impediment.

Household Suggestions

Pickles may be kept from becoming mouldy by laying a little bag of mustard on the top of the pickle jar.

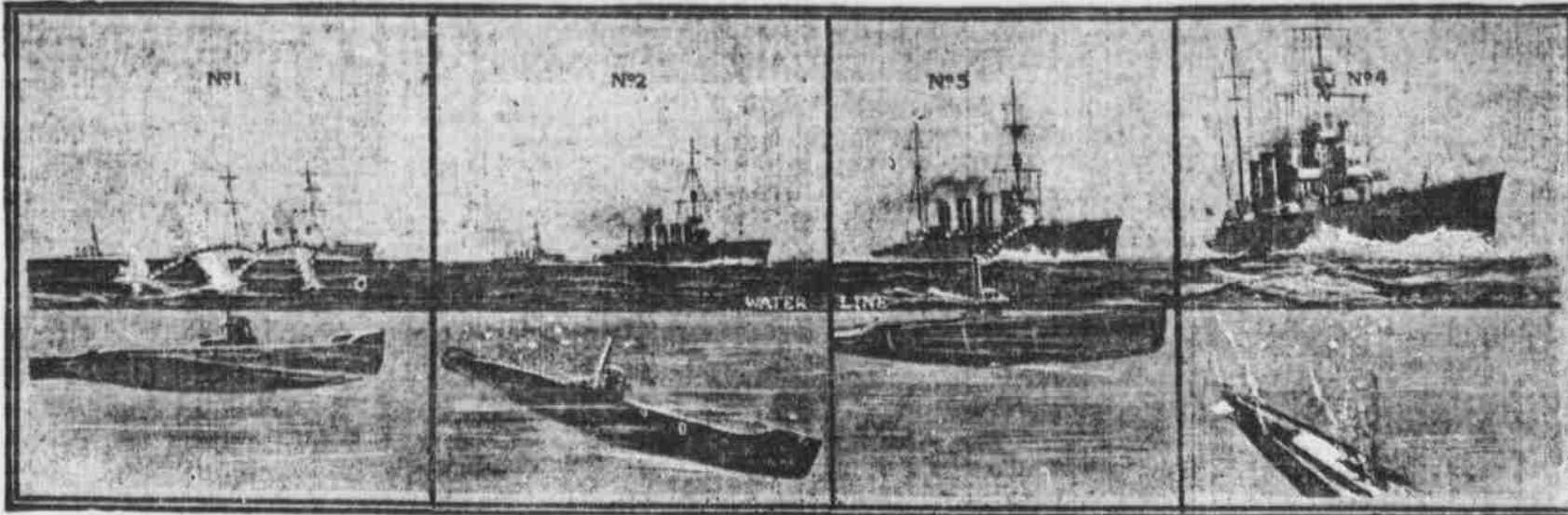
When incandescent mantles break do not throw them away. Crush them up into a powder, store in a small box, and use for cleaning jewelry. It gives a splendid polish and does not scratch the surface of gold or silver.

Some people have a difficulty in remembering when pork is really in season, but if they will bear in mind that it is out of season during all the months that are spelt without an "r" they will know it is in from September till April.

To give a rich, creamy flavor to coffee, before adding the water mix well with the dry coffee as much mustard powder as will cover a three-penny-piece and the same quantity of salt for every pint of coffee required.

How a Submarine Attacks a Warship

The Success of the Deadly Smaller Vessel Depends in Great Part in Keeping Its Periscope, or "Eyes," Intact

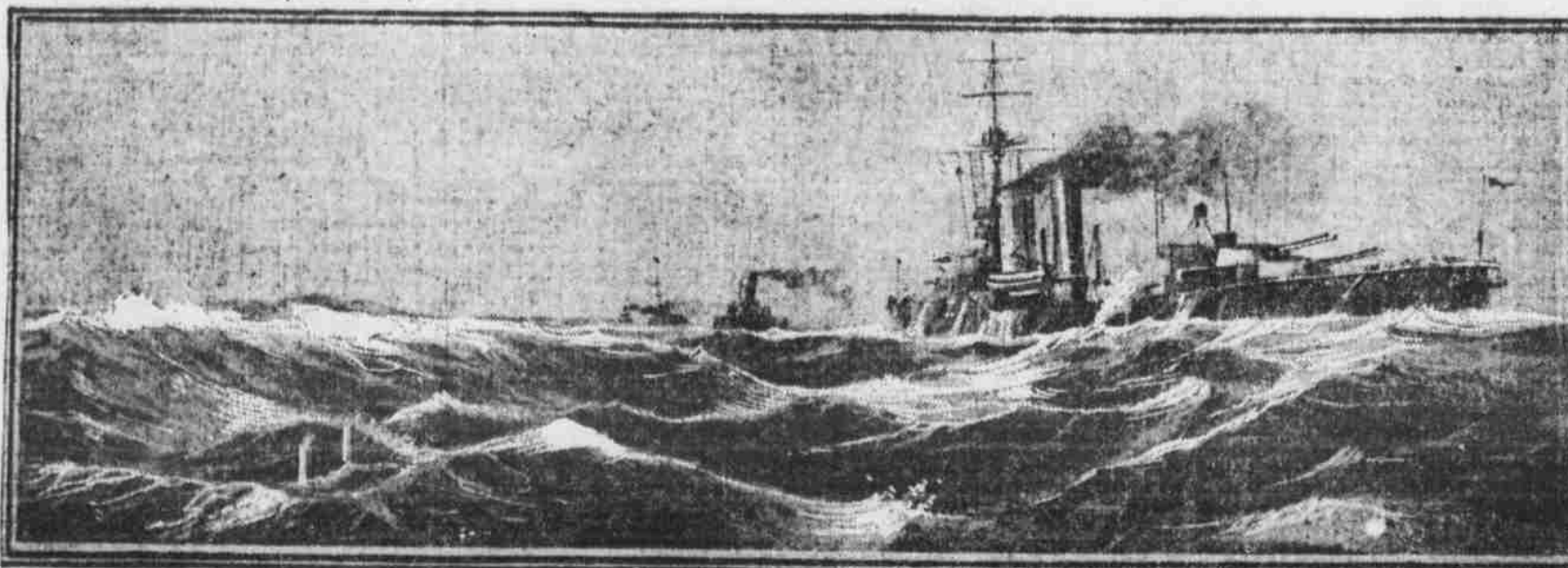


I. THE FIRST POSITION.
The English cruiser Birmingham lures the German submarine U 15 within effective range—about 2,000 yards—and then smashes the only visible portion, namely, its periscope, which would be about four inches in diameter and sticking up one foot above the surface.

II. THE SECOND POSITION.
With its eyes destroyed the unfortunate German instantly dives below the surface, while its antagonists, well knowing that in time it would have to reappear, range themselves to await its coming.

III. THE THIRD POSITION.
The submarine without its periscope is forced to come right to the surface, so that the officer in command can look through the glass ports in the tower and observe his position. Its wash is observed by the enemy's gunners.

IV. THE FOURTH POSITION.
Instantly the gunners in the on-rushing Birmingham reopen fire; a shell hits the conning tower of the U 15 where it joins the deck and wrenches the whole structure away, leaving a gaping hole, through which pours the water.



The Danger of the Submarine in Rough Weather—The Absence of the Tell-Tale Streak. In a rough, choppy sea the battleship's crew have to be much on their guard against the approach of submarines, for in such weather the tell-tale streak of bubbles and wash is less obvious, mingling as it does with the sliding foam upon the waves.

Woman Against Woman

Why the Sex Treats Its Sisters With Contumely Though It Loves Them at Heart.

By DOROTHY DIX.

One of the most curious things in the world is the latent antagonism that women show toward members of their own sex.

Of course, this is a matter of inheritance and tradition, bred-in-the-bone sort of feeling that is the result of woman's age-long struggle for a husband. Her bread and butter, her position in society, her interest in life depends upon her capturing some male who would furnish her with a home, and throw the glamor of his name about her, and so every woman's hand was against every other woman's, and she regarded every other woman who crossed her path with jealousy and suspicion.

Now that woman has become self-supporting, and marriage has become less alluring to her fancy than a career, she still cannot rid herself of this prejudice against her own sex handed down to her in her very blood from her foremothers. It has become what Darwin calls an acquired hereditary tendency.

We see this distrust and dislike of their own sex exhibited by women in a thousand ways. No woman criminal would be willing to be tried by a jury of other women. She knows that a woman jury would understand, as no man jury can, the torturing jealousy, the frantic fear of losing what she loved, the desperate sense of her powerlessness to hold a man who was tired of her, that may at last have driven her to commit murder.

But she also knows the old sex-antagonism, that nine times out of ten, will make a woman take a man's part against another woman, and condone a man's offenses at the expense of a woman, and assume whatever he did that was wrong he was beguiled into doing by the woman.

Women do not like to work for other women, and from the forelady in the factory to the housekeeper, the woman who must manage other women has a hard time of it. [This is not because the woman employer is any more difficult to get along with, or any more of a slave driver than a man is, but because women resent being bossed by other women.

They are accustomed to yielding obedience to men. They are used to having men criticize them, and to taking meekly men's reproaches, but when it comes to having a sister woman call them down, and hold them up to their work, they simply can't stand for it.

If a woman and a man go into a restaurant where the serving is done by waitresses, it is at once amusing and aggravating to see the difference in the way they are treated. Two or three waitresses will rush forward to serve the man,

they will flutter about his chair seeing that he has every attention possible to give him, and if there are any special tidbits that it is in their power to give him, he will get them.

But the woman patron will be left to settle herself as best she can, and wait the pleasure of some haughty damsel to descend to serve her, and when her food is brought her it will be handed down on the table in any old way.

The explanation of this used to be that men tipped and women didn't, but the woman who goes to restaurants nowadays no more withholds her gratuity than does the man, and so the explanation of this phenomenon goes back to woman's inherited habit of serving man, and feeling it an honor to minister to him.

Shop girls do exactly the same way. When a man ventures into a store the clerks vie with each other for the privilege of waiting on him, and show endless patience in hunting up anything he may wish, while they let women customers stand and wait. That is why many women drag their poor, protesting husbands shopping with them. They know that husband will get an amount of attention that nobody but a millionaire, with a charge account, ever receives from a saleswoman.

And, curiously enough, this woman-against-woman feeling finds its most pronounced expression in the family where the mother never treats her daughters as she does her sons. Of course, mothers will deny this; but it is true, nevertheless. Every woman is anxious to get her daughters married and off her hands, but it is the bitterness of death to her for her sons to marry. At every wedding you will see the bride's mother weathed in smiles and the bridegroom's mother in tears.

Where both sons and daughters go out to work, the mother expects the girls to turn in their wages toward the family support, and she accepts their earnings without gratitude; but if her son contributes anything to the family exchequer she can never sufficiently praise his generosity. She also expects the girls, after their day's work is over, to help at home with the housework, but the warmest set by the fire, the easiest chair, the choicest food, is reserved for her darling boy when he comes home from his labor.

The queer part of this woman against woman antagonism is that it has no base in fact. Woman is always and invariably woman's best friend. It is to a sister that every woman must turn in her hour of need.

It is the woman who get up the petition that saves the murderers from the chair; it is women who have gotten shorter hours and decent working conditions for the woman toiler; it is her daughters and not her sons who take in the poor old mother and make a home for her in her last days; it is only women who help other women without expecting any return.



Madame Isbell's Beauty Lesson

Hair Problems of Middle Age—Part III.

The explanation of the hair structure given in a previous lesson shows the dependence of the hair on the nourishment provided by the blood. Any condition of ill health that interrupts or depletes this supply means thinning, falling or breaking hair. As a rule good health means good, normal hair and ill health the reverse.

There are exceptions to this rule for there are local and peculiar conditions that sometimes govern the growth of the hair. The oil supplied by the sebaceous glands is a strong factor in hair health; if this supply is interrupted, the hair becomes harsh, dull and inclined to break; if it is over-abundant, the scalp becomes oily, the pores close and dandruff of a peculiarly unpleasant form is apt to result.

A thin, light scalp means thin, impoverished hair. Luxuriant, glossy hair grows from a fat, loose scalp for the reason that this cushion of flesh provides room for a plentiful amount of blood vessels and oil glands. A tight scalp, that is one that adheres to the skull, is an abnormal condition that should be remedied by massage and friction as soon as it is perceived, for it is a symptom of approaching baldness.

You will note this condition on most baldheaded men. When the scalp is very tight and shiny it is generally an indication that the hair follicles are completely atrophied and that there is little chance that the hair will ever again grow from them.

As a rule women have fatter scalps than men. This is pointed out by some writers as a sex difference and the explanation as to why women have more luxuriant hair and are less prone to baldness. My experience, however, leads me to believe that this difference in the scalp is of comparatively recent date and due to man's incurable habit of over-washing his head, drenching it with agreeably and not humiliate you.

smelling nostrums and wearing a stiff hat that presses tightly on the big arteries on the side of the head that feed the scalp.

It is only modern man that has little hair. The ancient Britons were extremely proud of their abundant locks, and luxuriant, flowing hair has been highly prized by men almost up to modern times. We know that Cæsar was bald, but he was so sensitive of this fact that he always concealed it by wearing a wreath of laurel.

Nervous, anæmic people are apt to have scanty locks. Any serious illness of an eruptive nature or accompanied with high fever is a cause for falling hair, although this may be followed by a new crop of hair more vigorous than the first. Neglect or improper care of the scalp will result in diminished locks. Climate even has an effect on the hair, both severe cold and heat being inimical to it. In Lesson II I took up the effect of excessive perspiration on the hair and it must be admitted that women inhabiting a mild climate have a better chance for beautiful hair than those exposed to excessive heat or cold.

Certain functional changes in a woman's life, which include cellular activity are often accompanied with an improvement in the hair. A girl's hair begins to thicken and grow longer at fourteen and women between forty and fifty, if in good physical health, are often gratified by a distinct improvement in the hair.

INSERT SIGNATURE CUT.

Madame Isbell

Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

Dear Miss Fairfax: We, two girls of 15 years of age, who clerk in a confectionery store, are constantly wondering how you should treat a man who is often young men will make love to us, and we are at a loss to know what to say. Won't you kindly advise us what to say and do? We are both orphans. Will you please tell us if we should accept one of the many proposals we have had, or keep up this.

TWO FAIR GIRLS.
Girls who serve the public in any capacity must expect to meet with a certain degree of impudent familiarity from young men, who think it is smart to tease them, or who fancy themselves to be of so great attraction that they are doing the girls a favor by noticing them. The only safe way to deal with such smart alecks is to quietly serve them and pay no attention to their flippant remarks. It would be very unwise to accept a proposal of any kind from such a man. By being quiet and dignified, you will not only serve yourselves well, but will give your employer such service as will make him loath to part with you. And the man who really loves you will try to protect and not humiliate you.

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