

SOCIETY-MADNESS.

We are not content to leave much to Nature nowadays. If we were, perhaps we would get along better than we do and with fewer worries to make us grow old before our time, says the Charleston News and Courier. Philadelphia just at present is being held up before the eyes of the country as a horrible example. Some industrious statistician, seeking light or perhaps seeking cotin, has undertaken to ascertain the effects of social activity in that city upon those who take part in it. He has discovered that the season which is just now drawing to a close has very nearly sent some of the society leaders to their graves. He has unearthed the fact that of the women who have been in the main responsible for what is declared to be the most strenuous social season in the history of the city of Quakers several are now in a state of utter collapse as a direct result of the strain to which they have been subjected. This is interesting, but why get alarmed? Social leaders of this sort can very well be spared. If they are taken away from us they never will be missed. Why not let Nature have her way and inflict what punishment she deems fit on those who have not intelligence enough to take care of themselves?

Floating factories have become an important part of the development of the forest resources of India. In certain parts of that country the forests are only accessible through the water courses, and the great expense of erecting the plants for the utilization of the lumber resources makes such a course impracticable. Therefore, sawmills and other manufacturing establishments are built on floating platforms and moved up the streams as they are needed. After the lumber is prepared in a sawmill it can be packed in a way that makes transportation much more economical than any system of logging. Plants for the preparation of tannin extracts have also been established in this manner. The plants are built on flatboats, 200 feet long by 27 feet wide, capable of carrying a load of 470 tons.

The American traveler who finds himself in Dresden or Leipzig will do well in case of need to look out for policemen who wear badges bearing the crossed flags of the United States and England, says the Argonaut. Officers thus decorated can speak English, and even though it be not the most accurate kind it will suffice. And now Berlin is to follow the same praiseworthy example. A number of officers have been selected and sent to a language school from which they will emerge fully equipped to be guide, philosopher and friend to the wandering tourist innocent of all tongues save his own.

When the Sultan of Turkey comes into an American court on a suit, he must be exactly on the same footing as any other litigant, and has to put up a bond like any other, which was the information conveyed to his royal ears via his attorney, in a suit for the insurance on the life of a rich Armenian. The decision is a patriotic one, as any citizen in an American court is as good as any king, emperor, prince or sultan. As far as the bond was concerned, that was prudent as well as patriotic.

The experiment of women on the police force has worked well in California. Los Angeles has two who wear "plain clothes" and patrol the streets with the object of affording protection to girls. Each will exercise surveillance over the dance halls, skating rinks, moving picture shows and safes on her beat, and it is safe to predict that they will perceive in advance and adroitly avert a great deal of villainy.

The gyroscope, it is claimed, has made aviation safer. With it the aviator is debarred from doing his own gyrating at critical moments, and so far, it is expected to be a great gain to aerial experimental travel. But the safer sailing in the air becomes, the more it will lose its attraction.

A Baltimore belle and heiress has married a handsome Boston waiter and no headline writer has yet called it the romance of the oriole and the bean.

After all, high school chemistry instruction has its good points. Western woman who used a preparation made her blonde hair appear like a sorrel horse that had been out in a sprinkle. Fortunately her son, a high school student, came to the rescue.

A Massachusetts woman has made five attempts to secure a divorce, three in the Bay state and twice at Reno, without success. Few had imagined it could be as hard as that.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



Tells All About Styles at the National Capital



WASHINGTON.—A curious request came to the editor in the early spring months. "The next time you go to Washington," wrote a subscriber, "won't you make some observations and tell us what the real styles are, as observed by a man? We have fashion books, of course, but what does the average man observe in woman's attire?" The letter was dispatched to Washington with other memoranda, but lay neglected in its envelope until one afternoon I stumbled in on a deputation from a fashionable young ladies' school being received by the president in the east room of the White House, writes Joe Mitchell Chapple in National Magazine. They were a bright lot of girls, laughing and chatting as became young and pretty maidens. Every hat seemed to have a ribbon

rudder veering out prominently astern. "Boat shaped" hats seemed the trend of that line of millinery. There were hats with a little lone aigrette popping up like a lonesome try-wail located well aft. There were sweeping hats, suggesting saucy yachts, floating over dainty little shell-like ears.

Some of them might have been worshipped without breaking any of the commandments, being utterly unlike anything either in the heavens above or the earth beneath. The absence of birds on those hats would have delighted the Audubon and Humane societies, for not a bird was in sight in that line of hat craft, although it looked as if several bird's nest lace creations were stowed away in some of the crowns. So far as the editorial eye of the observer could see, the hat bodies were made of straw. This, I believe, characterizes summertime headgear.

As the request was limited to styles, nothing may be added or conjectured as to the "high cost" of the various creations. The dainty jackets, loosely worn, resembled in the upper story the lines of a fancy pajama, while the lower story was reefed to preserve the nautical trend of the fashions.

She Was a Grand Little Lorgnette Operator

THE wife of a government official and as a climber she could beat anything in the fire department. At mounting the ladder she was better than Chief Wagner's fiercest fire eater. She could put one hand on the barrier of social icebergs and leap into the center of things and pretend she had always been "it."

She was a grand lorgnette operator. That was one of her prime acquisitions. She had practiced lorgnetting in much the same fashion that feverish golfers practice driving with a professional on the side lines. After several seasons, in which she climbed enough social mountains with her trusty lorgnette to entitle her to a presidency in the Alpine club, she attained that exalted position in her own imagination which always carries with a poor memory for those who do not travel in the set toward which she is clambering. One of these poor downtrodden worms, not in society of any sort, happens to be the bright secretary of a politician from the middle west. The youth is a lawyer of slight practice but of active political tendencies, and a pretty bright kid. Mrs. Lorgnette knows the youth as well as she knows her own name. His name



we will call Johnson, although it is nothing like it. One day Mrs. Lorgnette had occasion to visit the office in which Mr. Johnson was working. Mrs. Lorgnette had a heavily brocaded friend with her and for some reason it pleased her to pretend not to know Mr. Johnson. Up went the trusty lorgnette and through it shot a large-sized, well sharpened look of inquiry. "Let me see," she said with a tea party accent, "have I not met you somewhere about. Isn't your name, er—ah—isn't it Gray?" Remember, now, she knew that name Johnson perfectly well. "Yes," he said, "it is Gray. So good of you to remember it." And now Mrs. Lorgnette is beginning to believe that Gray-Johnson was making game of her.

He Illustrated the Great Possibilities of Debate



REPRESENTATIVE Charles D. Carter of Oklahoma is proud of the fact that he is one of the few men in congress in whose veins there is a goodly share of original American blood. In other words, Representative Carter boasts of seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian blood. Representative Carter spent his boyhood on the western frontier of the Chickasaw nation, and since he entered national politics has had much to do with the framing of Indian legislation under the dome of the capitol. When the lumber schedule of the new tariff bill was discussed a white ago Carter, who is straight as an arrow and swarthy of complexion, told the following story to illustrate the possibilities of debate on that important schedule:

Most of the Statues at the Capital Face North

ONE of the criticisms made against the Sherman monument at the south of the treasury is that it faces the wrong way; that is, it faces to the north, so that persons looking at it from the front must generally look against the light, thus obscuring their vision of the details of the work. It may be so.

Most of the statues in the public spaces of the capital face toward the south, but a number of statues in addition to that of Sherman look toward the north. Among those facing north or northerly are Rawlins, Kociszko, Steuben, Paul Jones, Alexander Shepherd and Samuel D. Cross, the physician whose effigy stands in the grounds of the Smithsonian institution.

Among those facing to the south or southerly are McPherson, Scott, Logan, Lincoln (in front of the city hall), Lafayette, Rochambeau, Benjamin Franklin, Farragut, Dupont,



Thomas, McClellan and Witherspoon Jackson, Greene, Hancock, Pulaski and Marshall at the foot of the capitol look toward the west. Albert Pike, Sheridan and Longfellow face toward the east, and as the correspondent writes this his memory seems to tell him that the statue of Garfield faces west and that the statue of Daniel Webster faces east, but memory is sometime a tricky thing. The statue of Scott is in the Soldiers' home grounds is another that faces toward the south.

PRACTICAL REASONS FOR PRUNING MANY VARIETIES OF FRUIT TREES

If Strict, Correct System of Plant Restriction Be Faithfully Followed Out, Resultant Harvest Will Be Greatly Enhanced in Value—Great Possibilities in Fine Fruit.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

To secure the more excellent results the grower of fine fruits must make use of the predominating law of nature, which compels all life to seek the perpetuation of its species by properly controlling and directing the immense, highly vitalized energy back of this law. Fruit trees and plants, if left to their own resources and permitted to follow the instincts of nature in their way, seek to multiply species regardless of quality in the result of fruits, for that which we term the fruit of plants is but a receptacle designed by nature to supply the needs of certain species of plants during the process of seed production.

Size, color, flavor—qualities which are so much to be desired in commercial fruit—are of no consequence as far as the plant is concerned in its efforts to follow the instincts of its being, for plant energy must be expended to develop the greatest number of plant units. If, however, the plant be restricted in the amount of vital force and energy spent in following out this law, the energy and force

resulting in a weakened plant and a shortened life.

Now, if this useless waste of plant energy is prevented by being directed into the channel of fruit production, the result will be a larger amount of fruit of a more excellent quality.

There are great possibilities in fine fruit growing when the operations are based upon the intelligent use of a knowledge of the facts presented, and the manner and way by which such results may be secured, we will now endeavor to make plain.

When bush fruit are left to follow out this inner propelling power unhindered, the immense numbers of suckers sent up, together with the large amount of bloom and quantity of seed produced, draws so heavily upon the vitality of the plants that the quality of fruit produced will not only be inferior, but the life of the planter will be shortened.

But, on the other hand, if a strict, correct system of plant restriction be faithfully followed out, both as to the amount of cane growth and blossoms



A Young Pear Tree Grown Where Pruning and Spraying is Practiced.

thus saved to the plant will be used in building up plant tissue resulting in increased size, strength and vigor of individuality as to plants. Some fruit plants, such as the strawberry and some of the bush fruits as well, propagate by means of seeds and nodes. With the strawberry the nodes are formed on an elongation of certain tissues of the plant commonly known as runners, having their origin in the crown of the plant. Red raspberries and blackberries propagate in a somewhat similar way, except that the new canes that spring up have their origin at certain points along the roots of the plant. Whichever the method used in attaining its end, a certain amount of energy is represented in each seed and plant produced, and this expenditure of plant energy draws heavily upon the vitality of the original plant.

permitted, the resultant fruit harvest will not only be enhanced in value, but the period of the plantation's usefulness as a means of revenue will be greatly prolonged thereby.

The same may be said of the tree fruits, when left to their own will of reproduction, there is a tendency to blossom and to set more fruit than the tree is able to mature. The result is a lot of ill-shaped, badly colored and undesirable fruit.

In making a practical application of this principle we confine the plants to rows six feet apart and with canes two feet apart in the row. Then, during the spring and summer, at about the time the new growth of the plants are two feet tall, the terminal bud is broken out. This causes a heavy growth of laterals, and when these reach a length of ten or twelve inches the tips of these are taken off.

ROOT CROPS GOOD FOR A DAIRY COW

If Turnips Are Fed Directly After Milking No Unpleasant Flavor Results.

No matter what some people tell you, turnips and other roots make fine milk-producing feed. Turnips, says one writer, will not affect flavor of milk if fed at the right time.

If turnips are fed in large quantities, and two or three hours before milking, they are liable to give the milk an unpleasant taste, but if fed directly after milking, no flavor whatever is noticed.

A peck of turnips to each animal per day is sufficient in most cases. A little salt scattered over the turnips, which should be chopped in quarters or smaller, add to their palatability.

Roots make a very valuable addition to the winter ration, because they add to the variety of the feed, and no animal on the farm appreciates variety more than the dairy cow. In Wisconsin, Iowa and other western dairy states the root crop is becoming a very important part of the crop of the farm.

POTATO SCAB HAS STRONG VITALITY

Germes of Disease Are Able to Pass Through Digestive Organs of Animals.

It is almost generally known that the application of fresh stable manure to the soil immediately before planting often tends to increase the amount of scab on the resulting potato crop. This theory brought up the question in the mind of an investigator whether it is safe to feed uncooked potatoes or potato refuse to animals in stalls without taking precautions to prevent unclean portions from becoming mixed with the litter. Experiments were carried on for two seasons with a horse and a cow fed infected potatoes, and the results indicate that the germes of potato scab are able to pass through the digestive tract of both species and go into the manure pile without being destroyed. This was much more readily the case with the horse than with the cow. The manure of horses fed on raw potatoes is very likely to carry the germes of the disease. On the other hand, that from cows fed a moderate quantity of potatoes is probably not a serious source of contamination.

CAMPAIGN TO SAVE BABIES

Before All Things, the Need of Pure Milks Comes First, According to All Authorities.

It is estimated that a baby nursed by its mother has approximately ten times the chances to live than a bottle-fed baby has. All welfare workers, therefore, are advised to encourage mothers to make every effort to carry out this most important maternal duty.

A clean milk supply is a fundamental need. The ideal is: Nothing short of clean milk for everybody. But the need for the prompt remedy of bad milk conditions is more urgent in its relation to the welfare of babies than to that of adults, since dirty milk is largely responsible for the occurrence of diarrhoea and enteritis, the most frequent causes of death among infants. The remedy lies in the intelligent and effective inspection of farms, the shops where milk is sold, and in ordinances governing the sale of "dipped" or "loose" milk.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 22-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Anticipating. "Say, Lawson, let me use your phone, will you?" "Certainly. What's the matter with yours?" "It's all right. I want to telephone to my wife that I'm going to bring a man to dinner. He's in my room now and I hate to have him watch my face when my wife tells me what she thinks of the proposition."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

When a young man calls on a girl he might as well make love to her; she thinks that is what he is there for anyway.

No, Cordelia, dignity and the swell head are not the same.

COMPLICATION OF WOMAN'S ILLS

Yields to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Athens, Texas.—"I had a complication of diseases, some of them of long standing. I wrote to you for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and some other things that you suggested. I must confess that I am much better in every way and have been relieved of some of the worst troubles. My neighbors say I look younger now than I did fifteen years ago."—Mrs. SARAH R. WHITLEY, Athens, Texas, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 92.

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or received so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In nearly every community you will find women who have been restored to health by this famous medicine. Almost every woman you meet knows of the great good it has been doing among suffering women for the past 30 years.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, many of them state that it has saved them from surgical operations.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

