Psyche Coiffure

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

The beautiful hair dress shown here has made a veritable sensation, and it is a pleasure to reproduce it for our readers. Without the small pleasing little skeleton cap shown in the picture, it retains all the fascination of the Psyche coiffure, and is thoroughly practical for present millinery modes.

The hairdresser has taken certain small liberties with her classic model in order to accommodate the coiffure to the hat and brow of the wearer, and they have turned out to be an improvement, since they enhance the beauty of both the face and hat. The head dress, shown in our photograph, was adapted specially to this coiffure and leaves nothing to be desired.

It may be said in passing that the head dress shown is made of gold ribbon and rhinestone ornaments set in gold. The aigrette at the side is pure white. Every one will see at a glance its simplicity of construction, and appreciate the beauty of this coiffure ornament. The foundation on which it is fashioned is simply buckram cut in narrow bands and wired before covering with ribbon.

It does not require an abundance of natural hair to build this style of coiffure. The hair, however, must be waved before it is dressed. The regular undulations of the Marcel wave may be used, but are not absolutely essential. The hair is parted off in the usual manner, and that portion about the face and neck waved in loose, irregular curves. All the remainder of the hair (much or little) is tied at the back of the head and arranged in a coil. This forms the foundation for the balance of the coiffure.

If the hair is thick and heavy it will not be necessary to use a roll at all. The hair at each side in this case is simply "ratted," that is, combed toward the scalp instead of from it, and then lightly smoothed with the comb on the outside. It is then brought back to the coil, pinned to it, and the ends fastened under it. A small portion of the waved hair on top of the head is treated in the same way and brought back lying loosely over the top, with its end fastened under the coil. The hair across the forehead is arranged in a loose pompadour, the ends lightly twisted, and brought back to the coil if long enough to reach. If not, they are concealed under that portion on top of the head which has already been fastened into the coil. This pompadour is then pulled forward and down over the brow and parted lightly with the fingers, a little to one side. Invisible pins, fasten it to place, and it is worn more or less over the brow to suit the individual taste in this matter.

A very full cluster of false puffs is placed over and around the coil, where they are firmly pinned to place. A barette is adjusted under them, supporting the short locks at the nape of the neck, which usually prove so refractory. Finishing touches are given by pulling the side hair against the puffs and pinning it to them with invisible pins and curling any short locks which may straggle about the nape of the neck into little rings. These are held in place with the fluid which hairdressers use for that purpose.

The natural hair, unless very curly, will not make satisfactory curls and puffs, and even when one possesses the requisite quantity of naturally curly hair it is much more difficult to manage than the false hair. Moreover, it will not stay well dressed as long and consumes far more time in doing, so that it is economy to buy puffs and curls. Of all things, however, one should get a perfect match in color and texture to one's own hair.

When the natural hair is very thin it will be necessary to use additional hair across the front of the head, for the hair dress just described. Several styles are made in front pieces that will fill all the requirements, and when combed in with the natural hair are not to be detected. In adjusting the hat to this coiffure a portion of the hair about the face should be pinned to the underbrim or facing of the hat.

BEST BAG FOR THE BROOM

Should Be Made to Fit, with an Opening at the Side—Good Ticking Bag.

The broom bag may be made a more satisfactory thing than the cloth that slips off in mid-air if it is made to fit the broom, and, furthermore, if it be opened at the side. The thing I have in mind is an oblong square bag of outing flannel from which the two lower corners have been cut, leaving it somewhat octagonal in shape. The small remaining bottom of the bag is made into a faced opening, and when the broom handle is slipped through the long, open side of the bag and dropped through the end opening the broom straws will be held securely.

A ticking bag for clothes-pins has fastened to its upper end two wire hooks to hang it to a clothes-line. The end is first stiffened with wire, and there is no opening for the clothes-pins except a round hole cut in the center of one side. A facing round the circular hole forms a casing for another wire to keep the opening in shape.

Countless household bags are not to be scorned, but these two are particularly useful shapes.

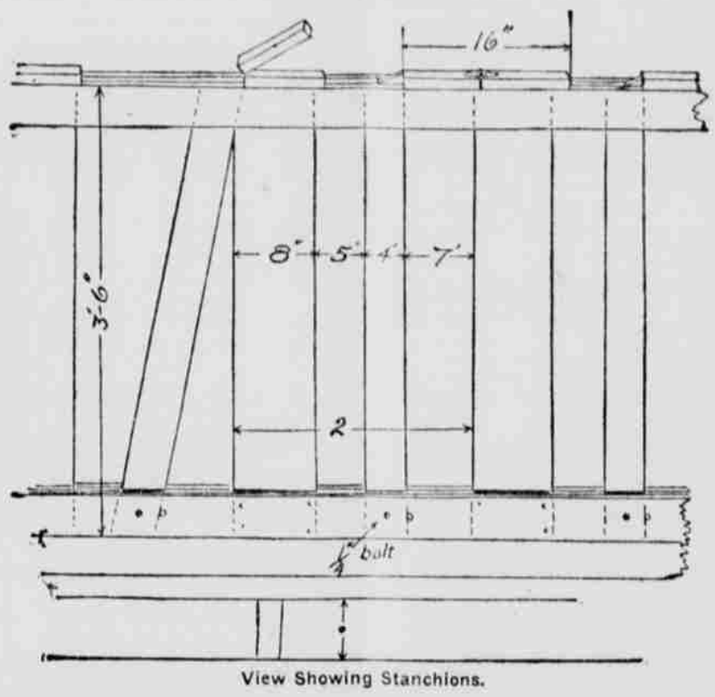
FIT INTO A DRESSING CASE

Umbrellas Now Made So They Fold—Great Convenience for the Traveler.

Umbrellas which can be folded to fit into a 24-inch dressing case are the only type which now appeal to the college girl who does not like to be burdened with more than one package when traveling. These folding umbrellas come in black, tan, taupe, dark red, blue, brown and green twilled silk, mounted upon steel frames and usually have wooden handles. Among the newest umbrella handles is one of flattened top, shaped somewhat like a huge button and about two and one-half inches across. Other wooden handles are carved to represent the heads of cats, dogs, owls and butterflies. They are usually of natural colored oak, ebony or mahogany, but occasionally one is stained to match the silk covering of its frame. Very smart umbrellas which particularly appeal to girls of artistic as well as extravagant tastes have satin finished white wood handles, with tops of onyx, jade or carved dull red quartz. They are decorated with narrow ribbon bows or with tasseled loops through which the wrist may be thrust.

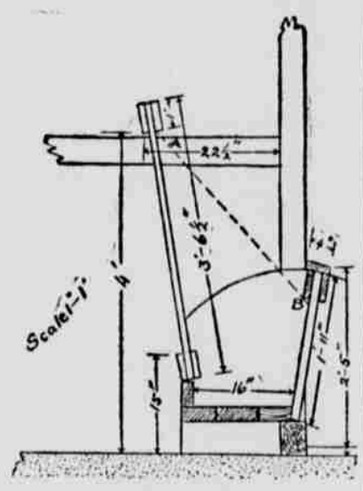
STANCHION-MANGER FOR CALF FEEDING

System Gives Utmost Satisfaction and Permits Youngsters to Be Fed Individually—By J. B. Monston.



View Showing Stanchions.

A form of combined stanchion and manger for calf feeding is illustrated in a bulletin published by the Michigan Experiment station and is recommended as being very convenient. The principle on which the stanchion is built is not claimed to be new; the use dates back a number of decades, but the especial application and adjustment of the one hereafter described presents some new features. This particular model is produced as the result of three years' trial, having undergone several changes since the first one was installed. This appliance can be adjusted so as to accommodate the calf from birth up to 12 months of age. The calves are confined in the stanchions at feeding time only. After the calf has been secured the milk bucket is placed in the manger; when the milk is consumed the bucket is removed and ensilage and meal supplied, followed by hay. By using this stanchion method of feeding the maximum number of calves can be kept in a minimum amount of space in a clean, healthy, thrifty condition, providing they are given access to the outdoor yardage. The average size of the four calf pens in the dairy barn, including manger space is 15 feet three inches by 12 feet 3 inches. Each pen accommodates eight calves up to five or six months of age. The average size of two pens in the grade herd barn accommodating six calves each, is 9 feet



View Showing Manger.

9 inches by 14 feet 10 inches, and three occupied by five each are 10½ feet by 11 feet 9 inches. Of course, in all cases except one, the calves have access to yardage at will.

Referring to the illustration for detailed description, the bottom of the manger, 18 inches wide, consisting of 2-inch hemlock, is 6 inches above the floor. As the front of the manger is built on rather than against the bottom it leaves the inside bottom measurement of the manger 16 inches. The side of the manger over which the calf's neck is placed in feeding is 8 inches above the bottom, one-half of this distance being taken up by a 2x4, the balance by the bottom framework of the stanchion resting on it. The top part of the manger over which the calf feeds is 15 inches above the floor and should not be made higher, as even this is rather high for the new born calf. The youngest calves can feed over this, but should not be left fastened during the day, as they could not lie down comfortably. The side of the manger next the feed alley is practically 2 feet high and 2½ feet above the floor; the slope given to this part of the manger is a very decided advantage, especially in placing and removing buckets while the calf is fastened in the stanchion; even more slope than that indicated would be well. The manger is partitioned off every two feet; this should be the minimum width, for while it is ample room for the young calves, even more room would be desirable for the roughage of the older ones. The manger partitions extend upward as far as the curved line shown in the illustration, but this is the most faulty feature of the fixture, as it is possible for one calf to reach over and suck another one's ears if the meal and ensilage is not promptly supplied after the milk is consumed, though this rarely happens. A more perfect manger division will be made by boarding up from the manger to the dotted line shown between A B. The front or stanchion part of the fixture is 3 feet 6½ inches high and slopes away from the manger to increase its capacity and give the calf the benefit of a little more spread in throwing the head up to remove it from the open stanchion. The stanchions are made of well-seasoned 1 inch elm and no breaks have occurred thus far. The youngest calves do not require more than 5 inches space for the neck when confined. The stanchion frames are bored with a number of holes so that the movable upright pieces can be shifted according to the size of the calf. As calves approach the yearling stage and their horns interfere with the working of the stanchion the movable piece may be removed and the animal allowed to go free while feeding. This system has given the utmost satisfaction, permitting calves to be fed individually according to their needs and entirely preventing the many bad habits so frequently acquired by the pail fed calf.

DISEASE GERMS FROM COWS

Milk Contaminated in Various Ways From Time It Leaves Cow Until It Reaches Table.

There are a hundred and one places where milk can be contaminated from the time it is drawn from the udder till it reaches the table in the form of sweet milk, cream, or butter. First, a great deal of bacteria, impurities and disease germs get into the milk at the barn or lot in which the cows are kept. Second, a great many more of these owe their existence in milk to the attendant and the place in which the milk is kept.

The moment the cow shows signs of being ill, or when even a slight eruption is noticeable, a person may contract disease by partaking of her milk.

Impure water is another way in which milk is contaminated. If the cow is compelled to drink out of a mud hole, filled with disease germs, she cannot help but drink a large number of those germs into her system, some of them being sure to reach the milk.

Milking the cow into an open pail when the barn is filled with dust, and from which there hangs an untold number of dirty cobwebs, or milking her in an offensively smelling lot, where the filth is ankle deep, or milking a cow where udder, flanks and legs are covered with dirt and filth—in such cases it is impossible to avoid contamination of the milk.

We believe that more disease germs are given the human family through milk than are given in any other agency; and we also believe that less attention is paid to the care of milk than to any other food consumed upon the table.

CROSS-CUT SAW SUPPORT

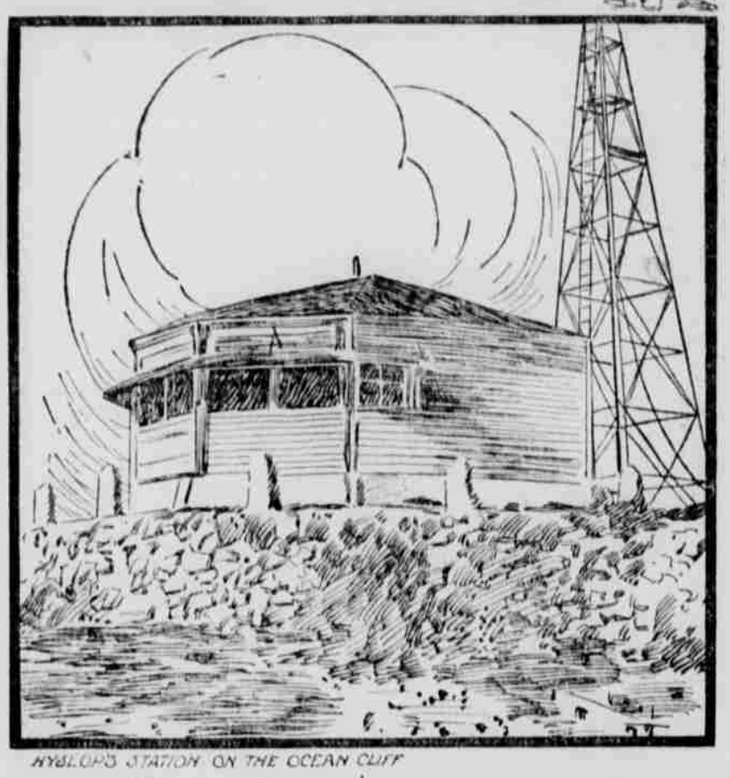
Pieces of Light Timber Attached to It Make It Possible for One Man to Operate.

Two pieces of lath or other light strip of wood bored together as shown at 3 in the accompanying illustration, will stiffen a cross-cut saw so that one man will be able to saw with it without difficulty. The strips of wood tend to control the wabble of

Strengthening Saw.

the free end. A piece of stove wire twisted around the saw and a strip at 2 will aid in keeping it in place. A wire twisted about the laths at 3 will help to maintain the strength.

THE KEEPERS OF GOLDEN GATE



HYSLOP'S STATION ON THE OCEAN CLIFF

WHEN the sailor nears land his real troubles commence. Strange as it may seem to the landsman, land is the sailor's greatest menace, especially when beset by fog. More wrecks are caused by strandings than by any other cause or by all other causes combined.

Hence the continual effort of governments to better their systems of lighthouses, fog signals and other aids to navigation.

San Francisco is one of the most admirably equipped seaports of the world in this respect, and numberless are the wearied mariners who heave a sigh of relief when the lights, first of the Farallones, then of Point Bonita and Fort Point, come in sight, are "picked up," as the sailor himself says, or, in case of thick weather, their fog signals heard. Glad, too, are tidings of a ship's arrival that are heralded by the lookout of the San Francisco Merchants' exchange stationed, day and night, in his little sentry box overlooking the Cliff house and Mile rock and the sea for miles beyond.

The keepers of the Fort Point light and of the Merchants' exchange signal station are interesting characters. They may well be termed the "keepers of the Golden gate."

For 30 years John Hyslop has been the lookout of the Merchants' exchange. He is to the port of today what old Telegraph hill was to the forty-niners. With the aid of his big telescope, a finely adjusted instrument costing thousands of dollars, Hyslop can sight a vessel far out at sea and classify and name her while she is yet miles away. He knows every liner, every steamer, every ship, every lumber carrier, every fishing boat, every schooner that passes his post. A look at a vessel's rigging is enough for him to identify her; and remember he is a landsman, or, lacking that, the sound of her whistle or note of bell. For 30 years he has trained his powerful telescope on the ships of 20 different countries.

"Jim" Rankin has been the lighthouse keeper at Fort Point for 35 years. His hair was brown when he first entered the government service and undertook the responsible task of warning vessels of the rockbound shores of the Golden gate and guiding them safely to the commodious anchorage within. He is now grizzled, but his eye is as keen and his nerves as steady and his devotion to duty as stern as a quarter of a century ago. In his period of service he has seen wondrous changes in the maritime life of San Francisco.

When a gale is on there is always an oil clad figure and a ruddy face under a lowered oilskin cap climbing the steps from the lighthouse tower to another one just opposite, where a flaring mouthed trumpet hangs over the rocks below. Every 30 minutes the big lamp must be visited. Every 30 minutes the big machine which blows breath into the steel and iron lungs of the hoarse voiced trumpet must be examined and tested that it may be ascertained if it is working to its full capacity. The duplicate machine which stands ready to take up the work should any part of its twin suddenly fail is kept in perfect condition by daily inspection; but it is seldom called on to perform extra duty.

Changes as great as in the topographica and architectural surroundings have been observed by both Hyslop and Rankin in the maritime and commercial conditions of San Francisco bay during their long terms of service. The decline in sailing tonnage and the increase of steam tonnage entering and leaving the port, the great expansion of Pacific ocean trade and many other events have taken place in the last three decades.

Twenty big grain carrying vessels used to sail out the gate in a single week. At the present time there are not that number in a year. They have been replaced by the big freighters, each of which can carry as much grain as ten of the old-time sailing ships. On the China steamers a dozen passengers used to be registered as a fair list. A China steamer's passenger capacity is tested to the utmost today by lists running as high as 250

THE FORT POINT LIGHTHOUSE

names. Perhaps a dozen sailing vessels pass through the gate in a month's time. Looking out over the bay in early days one could perceive 30 or 40 sail in a glance. Thirty years ago 1,400 tons was considered good carrying power for a sailing vessel; 3,000 tons carrying capacity is the recognized standard now. Three decades ago a 2,000 ton steamer was held a first rater, to-day anything smaller than 20,000 tons is hardly second class.

The displacement of the sailing vessels by steam propellers has about caused the towboat business to pass out of existence. When every vessel has a smokestack, towboats are no longer needed. Occasionally a big vessel will use one in docking, but the few towboats remaining are used mainly as fishing boats and are owned by two or three companies, who employ 50 men or more on the boats, which usually work in pairs. The great fishing nets, 200 and 300 feet long, are dragged through the water by being spread out between two of the boats, attached to each boat's stern. In this way fish are caught by the ton. The change from the familiar lateen sailed fishing boats, which used to be such a picturesque sight on the bay, is marked.

Fleets of sailing vessels passed through the Golden gate in the early days. Nearly all the coasting trade was carried on by means of barks and ships. The bay was full of two and three masted schooners in the latter part of the 80's.

Interesting indeed, not only to the layman, but even to the seafaring man supposed to be familiar with them, are the things told by Hyslop and Rankin, these two weatherbeaten friends of the mariner. Monotonous their life may seem, but to the marine world they are men whose duties are of vital importance to commerce.

Reliability and devotion to duty are personified in these two guardians of the Golden gate.

LUCY BAKER JEROM.

An Ungrateful Sufferer.

Steady nerves, strength and gentleness had all been included in nature's gift to Miss Harmon, and she made an excellent nurse. But when she saw a patient in what she called "the glums" she never failed to speak a few admonitory words.

"Now see here," she said, in her clear, pleasant voice one morning to Squire Lathrop, slowly recovering from an attack of gout which had been severe enough to send him to bed, "see here! I know you've had quite a siege, but you just look at some o' your mercies, square."

"What, for instance?" demanded the squire, who knew her ways.

Miss Harmon bent an accusing gaze on him.

"Take this bed, for instance, she said. "Have you thought how few there are that have the privilege of being sick on a handsome black walnut bedstead like yours, an' have their clean sheets taken out o' such a mahogany linen-press as you've got? That ought to cheer you up some, anyway, to think of such privileges."—Youth's Companion.