

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Man as Raw Material.
German science announces that everything needed to make a man weigh 180 pounds can be found in the whites and yolks of 1,200 hens' eggs. Reduced to a fluid, the average man would yield almost eight cubic meters of illuminating gas and hydrogen, enough to fill a balloon capable of lifting 135 pounds. The normal human body has in it the iron needed to make seven large nails, the fat for fourteen pounds of candles, the carbon for sixty-five grams of crayons, and phosphorus enough for 320,000 matches. Out of it can be obtained besides twenty cubic spoons of salt, fifty lamps of sugar and forty-two litres of water.

Revival of Jet.
Jet is having a great revival, and all the old time bracelets, brooches, combs, chains and necklaces are being used again. Women who have not brought such trophies forth from long hiding would better do so before their vogue wanes again.

Unsolved Problems.
The three great problems on the solution of which humanity is bent are the same that perplexed our ancestors—the immortality of the soul, perpetual motion and women's hats.—Paris Figaro.

For Loose Windows.
When the wind blows hard at night the rattling of loose window sashes of ten causes great annoyance. Wooden pegs inserted at the side of the sash



In dresses stripes are used in any way that one's taste may dictate. All styles of coat suits are being fashioned of linen, crash and the popular pongee.

Silk muslin gowns with cloth hems continue the rage for heavy finishes for the bottoms of skirts.

It appears this summer as if every other woman had entered into the game of "Button, button, who has the button?" Collars, ties and belts are of the utmost importance with the shirt waist suit, whose simplicity demands the greatest nicety in all of its accessories.

The ribbon chain, with slides of either rhinestones or diamonds, is now the climax of stylish accessories. The ribbon is a half-inch black moire and from it may depend vanity box, watch or other ornament.

Make Own Lamp Wicks.
old woolen shirt, cut the width of your lamp wick, hem both sides. It will work as well as the ones you buy, and will save buying wicks for your lamps.

Keep a Pair of Fitters.
The most convenient thing about a house is a pair of pliers. For cutting wire, tightening loose nuts, pulling nails, or lifting hot pans without handles they can't be beat.



A baby in a family, especially the first baby, is a source of unending entertainment. Nothing is more delightful than to watch the gradually increasing signs of intelligence as the special senses develop one after the other, and to see the mind unfold as the body enlarges and grows apace.

The first of the senses to be developed is that of touch. This is present at birth, although it is not very acute. But it rapidly increases, and very soon

THE SEASON'S STYLES IN BATHING DRESSES.



will stop the troublesome noise immediately. The convenient little pegs are easily made from wooden clothes pins by simply splitting the pin down the middle. A cord can be tied around the head and the peg hung on a tack inside the window curtain, so that it will always be found ready for use.

The Thing that Matters Most.
After all, the thing that matters most both for happiness and for duty, is that we should habitually live with wise thoughts and right feelings.—John Morley.

Hints for Preserving.
In selecting fruit the greatest care should be taken to see that it is not overripe.

A cheesecloth bag will be found useful in straining the fruit through the colander.

The best jelly bag is a long one made of flannel, which is made in a point at the bottom.

Plenty of sugar makes rich and luscious preserves and makes the fruit keep much longer.

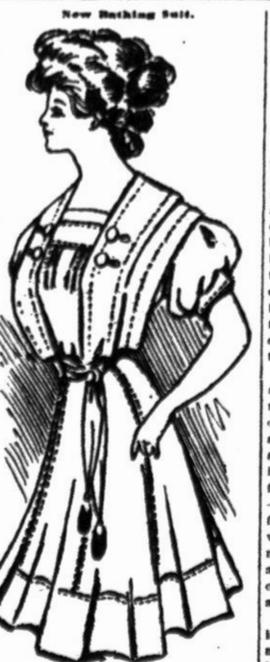
Jelly glasses without fitted tin or glass tops can be covered by pieces of writing paper.

These pieces should be dipped in the unbeaten whites of an egg and pasted at once over the glass.

Berries that have been picked more than twenty-four hours are too old to make good jellies and preserves.

The first consideration is a preserving kettle of brass polished until lustreless and with no stain of fruit.

This should never be squeezed in order to hasten the dropping or a discoloration of the fruit will result.



Here is a chic bathing suit of brown mohair, than which there is nothing better looking nor more stylish. The hands across front of low cut neck are plain white mohair stitched with brown silk, as is the sash and girdle arrangement about waist. Buttons are white pearl.

In sewing buttons on the every-day clothes of children it will save the mothers trouble to stay each button in the first place with a small piece of the material or with a stout piece of muslin if the garment is not an outer one. Cut little squares just about the size of the button, put it on the inside of the spot where the button is to go; then hem down the edges all around so they will not fray. It is always better to make a stem in sewing on a button, as if it is sewed tightly it will more easily tear our material. Take loose stitches and then wind them on the right side with the thread four or five times.

Never wear shoes that are run down at the heels. A woman is judged quite as often by the appearance of her feet as by her hands.

the crying and fretting of the baby, if a pin scratches or the clothing presses unduly in any part, afford ample proof that this sense is well developed.

Taste and smell are present early, but do not become at all acute or discriminating until after infancy is past. Infants are not born with their eyes shut, but they might as well be, for they are blind as kittens. They appear to distinguish between daylight and darkness, and a child a few weeks old is evidently interested when a bright object is moved before his eyes, but it is two or three months before the child evidently recognizes a face—even his mother's. This is through no fault of the eyes, but is due to the fact that the brain is not sufficiently developed to record and interpret what the eyes see.

The new-born child is deaf as well as blind, but usually notices loud noises by the middle or end of the second week. The direction from which a sound comes seems to be recognized about the end of the third month. It is some time after that—anywhere from two weeks to two months later—before the baby can distinguish different sounds or recognize his mother's voice. Babies like noise, if they are not too loud or too sudden, and they are particularly pleased with rattling or jingling sounds, especially if they are more or less rhythmic.

By the end of the first half-year an infant will show pleasure on hearing music, especially singing, although humming on a few notes will usually give it as much pleasure as actual singing.

A child's movements at first are without significance or reason, and its kicking, clenching of fists and making faces seem to be merely instinctive exercise of its new muscles, just as its crying serves to expand its lungs. Other motions are reflex or instinctive, and purposeful muscular movements are of course not made until the brain is sufficiently developed to order them.—Youth's Companion.

MYSTERIES OF HOUSE PLANS.

Causes An Ailment to Occur in the House Plan World.
How many people would guess the meaning of a "Spanish onion soup?" This strange phrase—one of the many to be found in the professional's dictionary of slang—is used to denote the music hall ballad, and owes its origin to the fact that no self-respecting member of its race would be without a pathetic reference to "dear old mother" or "somebody's sweetheart far away." Now, pathos draw tears, and so do onions. The rest is obvious, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

These ballads are also known by the name of "Give me your kind applause songs," a title which is also applied to ditties whose duty it is to draw attention to some misdeed on the part of the imperial government.

Artists, too, always allude to the last song they sing as their third song, though in many cases it may be their second or their fourth.

"Breathes" are so called because the unfortunate artist who sings them has no chance to breathe unless, perhaps, he surreptitiously drops a stray note here and there and thus draws a few molecules of air into his lungs. These songs—of which "The Irish Christening" is an example—always have at least five long verses, which are run one into the other and sung without a break of any kind.

A type of song which is designed with the express purpose of deceiving the audience is the "cod ballad." With great ingenuity the composer begins his verse in a highly sentimental tone, when, just as the audience is commencing to search for its pocket handkerchief, a sudden turn is given to the words and every one realizes that he has been tricked. The whole thing is, in fact, veriest parody. "Mingle your eyebrows with mine, love," is a case in point.

At the present moment the music hall world is searching high and low for concerted numbers, which form 9 per cent of the seaside. These are merely solos, rewritten to form trios, quartets or quintets for Pierrots and outdoor theatrical troupes, while "extra business" is added to suit requirements.

Motto songs, which are increasing in popularity every day, will also, it is expected, help to pass the hours for the loungers on "those yellow sands." These ditties always point an excellent moral. The "production number" is a term which needs some explanation. It means that the song is elaborated or "featured" with chorus girls and is "produced" on a more elaborate scale than the ordinary number. It also requires special scenery, with effects.

Soubrette songs give the idea of songs always sung by soubrettes. They must, however, fulfill certain other requirements. The chorus, as in other songs, do not remain the same, the couplet in every case being differently worded.

BORED AND PLUGGED.

The Truthful Story of a Ship Struck by Lightning.

"In Duluth down on the docks some days ago some fresh water. Ancient Mariners were talking of adventures on the raging main," began an old steamship man. "Captain H." said one, "it seems to me I've heard somewhere that your vessel was once struck by lightning while sailing, sailing over to the bonding main?"

"Yep, twice," said Captain H. "I happened off Point Aux Barques about fifteen years ago. We were joggin' long when a thunderstorm overtook us, and the very first flash of lightning struck the deck asternside and bored a hole as big as my right leg right down through the bottom of the vessel."

"And she foundered, of course?" "No, sir. The water began runnin' in, and she would have foundered, but there came a second flash, and a bolt struck my foretop' gallant mast. It was cut off near the top, turned bottom end up, and as it came down it entered the hole and plugged it up as tight as a drum. When we got down to drydock we simply sawed off either end and left the plug in the planks."

Cherry Stealers.
It is still asserted in school books that cherries were introduced to England by the "fruiterer" or green grocer of Henry VIII.; also, that they were not common for a hundred years after that time. This is an error. Mr. Thomas Wright found the name in every one of the Anglo-Saxon vocabularies which he edited. So common were they and so highly esteemed that the time for gathering them became a recognized festival—"cherry fair" or "feast." And this grew into a proverbial expression for fleeting joys. Gower says the friars taught that "life is but a cherry-fair," and Hope "sundereth but a throw, right as it were a cherry-fair." There is more than one record of the purchase of trees for the king's garden at Westminster centuries before Henry VIII. was born. But Pliny contradicted the fable, as if in prophetic mood. After telling that Lucullus first brought cherries to Rome (from Pontus, in 690 A. C.), he adds that in the course of 120 years they have spread widely, "even passing over sea to Britain."—Cornhill Magazine.

Fatalities.
"Yes," said the beauteous young thing, "when I asked papa if I might go mountain climbing he took my head off. But I had my own way, of course, and finally the crowd got started, and you know they made me put on a lot of wraps and things that simply suffocated me. And about half-way up I slipped and fell over a cliff and broke my neck! Indeed, yes. And when they had lifted and pulled me back on the trail I absolutely died from pain. But before long I was able to go on to the top, but by the time we were almost there I collapsed and sat down, for I could never breathe again. But they made me pull myself together and in time we got to the summit, and there it was so cold I froze to death! Oo-oh! And I was glad, I can tell you, when we came down at last, and as soon as they got me home I went to bed, dead from exhaustion."—Independent.



JEWELS A TEST OF TASTE.

It takes instinctive good taste to know when jewelry is allowable and in good form. Very often, however, women, knowing perfectly well that they are violating the law of good taste, persist in the promiscuous wearing of jewels at all times of the day. Jewels, excepting rings, should never be worn except when the costume is at least semi-dressy. Necklaces and bracelets are most distinctly out of place with a strictly tailored gown, although rings are allowable.

It is cooperative to say that ornaments should never be worn before 12 o'clock midday, and it is better to avoid them until after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. One bangle, or several plain ones, a few rings and a watch chain may be worn at any time, no matter how early the hour.

Just as men always wait until after 6 before wearing evening dress, just as no one would ever wear a watch with a ball gown, these little laws of fastidious fashion are quite universally obeyed.

Girls before 18 should never wear precious stones, unless it be one handsome ring. When school days are over and long skirts are adopted they may wear what jewels they see fit, providing they do not deck themselves in a conspicuous way.—New Haven Register.

MOTHER AS COMRADE.

The problem of trying to keep in touch with my two wide-awake boys, aged eight and ten, I find harder to solve every day. At present we are comrades. I make it a rule to be interested in what they like best to do, if I consider it proper, and in this way win them over to doing things I enjoy. At present we get along well, and so long as I can keep up this comradeship, feel sure they will not go far astray. To make children want to stay at home, parents must make self-interest to entertain them. Most of my evenings are devoted to the children. We read, play games, tell stories; sometimes I have sewing to do; then I ask them to read aloud to me, give me words to spell, or geography and history questions to answer. I make many mistakes and they enjoy correcting, and I derive much information. We busy mothers are apt to become rusty on many subjects.

Sometimes their father will join in a spelling contest, when much fun will prevail. If you know anything about boys, you will understand how much they like to come out ahead.—E. T. D. in the Ladies' World.

MONEY FOR NEEDY WOMEN.

Candy making and cake making along artistic lines are branches in which some highly connected women are earning money. Mrs. Eliza Root has put several deserving young women in the way of making a good income by furnishing fancy candies and cakes for fetes in fashionable homes. One girl, whose father was a general in the Army, now dresses herself on the proceeds of the excellent ginger bread which she learned to make in her palmy days. It goes to husbands of Washington homes, all through Mrs. Root's recommendation. Another girl, whose popularity in a foreign court was the talk of society a decade ago, now gets a fair income from candies made for juvenile parties. She has designed her own molds, and can turn out little dogs, pretty cats and tempting looking flowers. There is nothing so pleasing to young children as candy so fashioned.—New York Press.

EXPLAINS GENIUS OF WOMAN.

It must delight the suffragettes to know Professor Schmitz in his learned essay on genius remarks: "I honestly believe that the amount of brains apportioned to womanhood equals that apportioned to men, but in women the division of brains is more commensurate. Among men there are more brain capitalists than among women, but it should be remembered that the number of mental proletarians among men is much larger in proportion than among persons of the opposite sex." He said it can be proved by world-wide statistics there are more women of superior intellect approaching genius than men. There are more poets, he said, than poets among men, more apostles, than men apostles, but more geniuses belonging to women than men.—New York Press.

ADVISES WHITE LUNCHEON GOWNS.

One society woman who has retired to the enjoyment of the simple life in Europe to retrench—for, as she says, "this is a dear old country for millionaires," but it takes the cash to do it justice—sends home a word or two on simple dressing as conducted in England. Speaking of dresses suitable for luncheon wear, she agrees with the Englishwoman who wrote to her daughter, "Luncheon is the white hour of a woman's life. Dress always in white for luncheon." White linen is liked especially, though the color should be vivid, for though the wearer had been out in the sun and intended to go again, white lingerie costumes which call for a delicate pallor are very much in evidence at luncheon this summer.—New York Press.

ROUGE USED ON EARTIPS.

It has been remarked that certain women who sit on the piazzas of summer hotels this season are adopting the French idea of using no make-up except a little rouge on the tips of their ears. "Women who will not make up in the daytime," says a woman who returned recently from Paris, "rouge the tips of their ears. The redness of the ear lobes brings out the paleness of the cheeks. The women whose cheeks are white make them appear ruddy by rouging the tips of their ears a bright pink." This ought to furnish a fresh topic of conversation to those who sit on the sun-

mer piazzas and have everlasting discussions on beauty, dressmakers and age.—New York Press.

POLISH.

Remember that self is the greatest obstacle to good manners and self is always with us.

Surface polish may hide self, but scratch that surface and out it will pop, sometimes in unlovely guise.

As there is nothing harder to fight than self, the woman who aspires to be truly polite had better go to work early on thinking of others first.

Thus only can she, hope to have that heart politeness which is more to be desired than the polish that comes from training, but conceals a deadly selfishness within.—New Haven Register.

TRAVEL AS TEACHER.

"Travel forms the young" is a French proverb. So it does, and it also helps a teacher to become formative. Travel is good for teachers professionally, because travel is good for everybody who is hale and sane. "There's fools o' folk what never have their toes off their door steps, little brother," a gypsy said to me forty years ago. I am glad I have never been one of those.—J. H. Yorall, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly.

THE AMERICAN MAN AND WOMAN.

The men do seem terribly busy, though. I have not met one man who seemed thoroughly at ease. They appear to be always working, and I can see that your men are overworking themselves while your beautiful women are taking life so nicely and getting out all there is in it. This is why they are so beautiful.—Lady Duff Gordon.

CAN WOMEN ORGANIZE.

Can women be organized in trade unions like the men? That is the question which your gallant helpers are trying to answer; and all women who are working outside the home ought to combine to enable us to reply to that question with a good decisive "Yes."—Bishop of Birmingham, in Women Worker.

ALL A WOMAN NEEDS.

All that is required of a woman intellectually is to be able to read and understand the newspapers, to gather the meaning of political information, and to have some knowledge of financial matters. She wants no more than a smattering of everything; otherwise she becomes unbearable.—From the Tokio Jogaku Sekai of Japan.

LIKABLE WOMEN.

Women like a woman who lends "joy and grace to all her little world of friendship, to make her home a place which every guest enters with eagerness, and leaves with reluctance. She lends encouragement to the timid and ease to the awkward, represses violence, restrains egotism, makes controversy courteous."—Register.

Easy Way to Impress British Sailors.

The prevailing prejudice against the conscription so warmly advocated by Lord Roberts may possibly be founded partly on ignorance of what conscription means. "Thank goodness, we shall never come to that!" was a remark overheard yesterday in the underground railway. "England knows better than to go back to the days of the press gang."

It is to be hoped that England does know better than that, judging by a device of the press gang, related by an old chronicler in 1778, when, "a fleet of ships being required immediately to be manned, the press gangs placed a live turkey on the top of the masted which, drawing together a great number of idle people, they had the opportunity of selecting as many men as answered for the purpose of their intent."

We are glad, further that a furious citizen shot a shot at the bird, which occasioned it to fly away, but the mischief was done, and we should advise that traveler in the underground to avoid making one of a crowd round a disabled motor omnibus in future in case of accidents.—London Chronicle.

A Superstitious Landlord.

The limit of superstition has been reached by Landlord Miller, of the Johnston Hotel in this city. For years this hotelier has been known as the Johnston Hotel. Yesterday a new electric sign appeared in front with the words "Johnson Hotel." Many thought a mistake had been made and rushed to Miller, but he informed them that no mistake had been made; that he had changed the name from "Johnston Hotel" to "Johnson Hotel" because there are thirteen letters in the first name. Miller says many traveling men had noted the fact, and that as a result they refused to stay at the house. Miller also changed room No. 23 to parlor A. He says drummers are as superstitious regarding room 23 as they are of room 13.—Logansport despatch to Indianapolis News.

Parasols For Men.

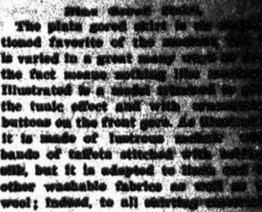
Rumor has it that mere man is about to take a leaf out of woman's book, and at the risk of ridicule protect his head from the rays of the summer sun with the parasol.

The rumor is confirmed by some West End shopkeepers, who profess to have done a good business in the last few days in sunshades specially designed for men's use. The shades are, of course, not the elaborate article used by the lady of fashion, but the plain, unadorned specimen often used by men in tropical countries.

At some of the recent race meetings a few well dressed men have been bold enough to start the fashion, and at Ascot a gentleman having borrowed a pretty shade from a fair companion was not ashamed to take advantage of it.—London Daily Graphic



The plain gown style is the closest favorite of the moment, is varied in a great many ways, and is illustrated by a simple example in the tunic effect gown with buttons on the front panel. As shown it is made of lustrous material, and other washable fabrics are well suited; indeed, to all cutting patterns.



that can be made in the plain gown style with success. It would be charming made of linen with either heavy lace or braiding in soutache between the bands, it would be exceedingly handsome made of pongee, and it is appropriate for all the wool suitings.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

Order Coupon.
No. 0022.
SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

Tucked Blouse with Yoke.
The blouse that is made with a yoke always allows effective use of contrasting material, and this one, in addition to that advantage, is trimmed in a novel and distinctive manner. As illustrated, this trimming consists of bands and medallions of lace, while the yoke is cut from tucking and the blouse itself is made of fine white lawn. But for the yoke lace or inserted tucking or any fancy material can be utilized, or plain lawn can be distinctly enhanced by hand, while the banding can be lace or embroidery as liked. Pattern

Pattern No. 0022.
No. 0022.
SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

materials as well as plain are being much used just now, and while white muslin with embroidered dots of color would be both dainty and fashionable.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

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LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.
Germany's medical students number 7,245.

The report of a cannon has been heard 146 miles.

The limit of mining operations in England is 4,000 feet.

Statistics show that the Englishman is the heaviest eater.

Too much food, exercise and education has serious effects on the memory.

The total seating capacity of the theaters and music halls of London is 327,000.

One-seventh of the foreign commerce of Great Britain passes through the Suez canal.

In eleven years the coal output of Japan has increased from 200,000 tons annually to 11,500,000.

Modelled after the great Taj Mahal temple at Benares, a Hindu temple has been built and consecrated at Benares, being the only one of its kind in the Western world.