

WOMEN AND FASHION

WOMAN

Primitive Fishing Hooks

TRAP MADE OF THORNS—POINTS OF SHELLS OR BONE.

The inhabitants of Oceania, living as they did upon small islands dotted about in the Pacific, afford an excellent example of the stone age fisherman. Appliances, however, require a great deal of space to display and are consequently for the most part neglected, says the London Field. Two only are of especial interest, a small trawl net with wooden frame, used by the New Zealanders to collect mussels, and a small basket trap from New Guinea.

The latter is made with a number of small branches fastened together to form a small hollow cone; each branch is furnished with sharp thorns, all of which are directed toward the small closed end of the trap where the bait is placed. Once a fish has placed his head in the trap the thorns prevent his escape. This trap looks very inefficient, but no one who has been once induced to introduce his hand into it has been known to require any further proof on the subject.

The hooks are extremely varied in shape, size and material, but fall roughly into two classes, those for use with bait and those for use without. The former are made of wood or turtle shell and are either cut from a single piece or composed of a shank with the point lashed on; they may be divided into two types, those which secure the fish by penetrating some part of the mouth or gullet and those which have the point curving round almost to meet the shank, and it is beneath this curve that the bait is tied, so that the fish cannot get it without taking the hook also. These hooks vary in size from the large types used in New Guinea and Micronesia for the capture of sharks to the minute turtle shell hooks, like a No. 12 round bend, with which the Solomon Islanders take mullet.

The Polynesian hooks are often barbed, and in one specimen from New Zealand where the point is made of a portion of a dog's jaw one tooth has been left in situ and filed to serve as a barb. In this country hooks pointed with human bone were considered particularly efficacious, and it is to be remembered that Maui, the great culture hero of the Maori, drew up the North Island out of the sea when fishing with a hook made from the jawbone of his grandfather; hence their name for their country, Te Ika a Maui (the fish of Maui).

In the class of baited hooks (though they are not strictly hooks at all), may be included two interesting gorges from Malanesia and Micronesia respectively; the bait is fastened on a small and nearly straight slip of turtle shell, which is bored with a hole at the center for the attachment of the line and sharply pointed at each end; when the fish seizes the bait this pulls the slip toward the gullet, and the fish can be dragged in. In the Malanesian specimen the slip consists of a piece of wood weighed at one end with a pebble, in the Micronesian specimen it is a young cocoon. They are used to catch flying fish. Of special interest as compared with these are some gorges of exactly similar shape used locally in Brazil to catch fish. These consist of thorns cut from a blackthorn, to which a piece of string is attached.

The best made and by far most beautiful hooks are meant to be used without bait, after the fashion of spoon baits. The part which attracts the fish is cut from the pearl shell or iridescent hallois. In the former case the entire hook is sometimes cut from a solid piece of this material. More often, however, the shank of the hook consists of a broad piece of shell, often cut from the hinge of the valve, so that the ribbed structure imparts a spin to the hook, and the point is another piece of shell or of bone. Sometimes a piece of shell, often shaped like a small fish, is neatly lashed to the back of the shank of a turtle shell hook.

But the most elaborate patterns come from New Zealand and Tonga. In the first instance the shank is of wood, neatly shaped in a curve, the front of which is inlaid with a single strip of hallois shell, and the barbed point is cut from bone. The Tongan hook is larger, and the shank is of whale's bone, inlaid along the back with a gleaming slab of pearl shell; the point, also barbed, is of turtle shell, and to the end of the shank is fastened a frayed piece of white bark, which flutters as the hook is drawn through the water. Marvellous neatness and accuracy are shown in the fitting of the various parts of the composite hooks and the bindings by which these parts are held together, and when it is reflected that every piece has been cut from the solid and bored without the aid of any metal implement it will be realized that the manufacture of a single hook demanded not only great skill but the expenditure of a vast amount of time and labor. The lines are every plaited or vegetable fiber usually cocooned; but it is evident that though primitive man fished for off he certainly did not fish for. However, they are very strong, and as all fishing was for the pot there was no sense in risking the loss of dinner as well as a hook which had cost many days labor. One metal fishhook from La Tene, in Switzerland, is of bronze and dates from the bronze age, and it is interesting to note how little the earliest type of metal hook known in Europe differs from the latest productions of the present day.

Lord Morley's contrast between Carlyle's recognition of the "able editor" as "the ruler of the world" and his scoff on another occasion at journalism as "ditch water" might have been extended by many other parallel quotations. But in one passage of "Sartor Resartus" the sage brought compliment and the other thing into deliberate conjunction. He makes his Teufelsdröckh say: "The journalists are now the true kings and clergy; henceforth historians, unless they are fools, must write not of Bourbon dynasties and Tudors and Hapsburgs; but of stamped broad-sheet dynasties and quite new successive names, according as this or the other able editor or combinations of able editors gains the world's ear. Of the British newspaper press perhaps the most important of all, and wonderful enough in its constitution and procedure, is a valuable descriptive history already exists in that language under the title of 'The Tan's Invaluable World Dispatch,' London Chronicle.

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FITTED FOR DUTIES OF WIFE.

Of course the old-fashioned woman began to get old while still young! She had nothing else to do. Human faculties give out just as machines must when not used. The woman who doesn't exercise loses her strength. With loss of strength she loses her beauty. The woman who doesn't fill her mind with new thoughts and interests becomes mentally old. When her body is old and her mind is old she is old herself; whether she has lived ninety years or only forty. The public woman of the past did not grow old prematurely because they continue to use their faculties.

The most representative women of today don't have time to grow prematurely old. While marriage and motherhood are still, as they must always be, their chief activities, they are no longer their only activities. They now take active part in very many phases of life outside the home and domestic spheres. They are no less women for being more individuals. The old generalities about women are less and less applicable because women are less and less like cockles out of the same mold.

The modern, handsome, athletic girl is certainly better qualified for bearing children than her weaker ancestors whose most violent exercise was playing croquet. The mother today with her civic, philanthropic, artistic, or literary interests is certainly better equipped for training her children than the old-fashioned housewife who had no interest outside her domestic affairs. The vigorous modern grandmother, who is fast changing the three-hundred significance of that word, is certainly a much more cheerful and useful member of society than her doleful counterpart of years ago—and she has a better time.—Appleton's Magazine.

AS DRUMMERS

Women drummers are becoming more plentiful every day and they are successful, too. One has but to go to the firms employing these "ladies of the grip" to learn that their sales are as large as if not larger than those of the sterner sex. This field for women is comparatively new, but already so many bright and clever young women have entered into it who have met with phenomenal success that it will not be long until they will stand countenance with the "knights" who have for so long monopolized this particularly well-paying business.

And we have not far to go in looking for a reason for all this. In the first place, a woman is bound to gain recognition simply because she is a woman; for it is the hardest thing in the world for a man to refuse a request made by a woman, especially if the woman be young and pretty, and of course, clever. So, before he knows what he is doing, he is placing an order.

In many branches, such as in selling cosmetics, ladies' wigs and underwear, perfumery, millinery, toilet articles, and dozens of other things, a woman is better adapted to the business of selling than a man, and she is particularly successful along these lines. A successful woman drummer is always in her element, for she is sure of herself and knows what she can do. It is second nature for her to dilate and expound on the salient features of such of these articles as she may be selling. As a rule, these women are quick at repartee, some of them good story-tellers, brimming over with original good humor, and have a thorough knowledge of men's weaknesses.—New Haven Register.

DOUBLE VEIL FAD.

The double veil fad, which was discarded two seasons ago by general request of the men, because it was an impossibility to tell who was bowing to them, has been renewed with vigor. At the Casino at Newport, Mrs. Philip M. Lydie came in for some special notice. A heavy dark brown veil over a white tulle effect and as another woman shook Mrs. Lydie by the hand she remarked, "I hardly knew you." Mrs. Lydie replied, "I am sure I did not know who you were till you spoke."

Then in came Miss Anna Sands with another double veil showing only her eyes and a portion of the forehead, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll followed. These veils are either of brown, green or white, and are caught in the back of the head and worn from the bridge of the nose and well under the chin. The eyes and forehead only are shown.

It was a wave of veils at the Casino. Mrs. Smith Hollis McKim, of New York City, came in wearing a white serge gown with a lavender-colored parasol, a Panama hat turned up in front and down in the back, with a silk tulle veil carrying almost to the ground. Miss Ethelinda C. Morgan, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. Joseph R. DeWorth wore the extreme long drooping veils.

WHY SOME CHILDREN STEAL. I have a feeling of compassion for growing lads and lasses who have no ways of earning spending money. It is so pitiful to need a little change and no way to get it. Some parents do not consider the matter as one of importance. I recall the sixteen-year-old son of an honored key from farmers. He was tempted and yielded, the owner of the birds made no fuss and the father became the hit. The boy afterwards became a newsboy and helped himself.

Another boy stole various farm products which he sold for cash. He was discovered and his father settled the matter and people did not tell of his disgrace. The father hit upon a plan to help the erring lad. He was a busy doctor, but he bought a few acres and set them out in small fruits. The children cared for the patch, and by the second year a little income was theirs to enjoy. The boys did the work and received the money for the berries and melons.

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CREPE RADIUM.



A handsome afternoon or luncheon gown of crushed grape crepe radium made with tulle front and long train. The double row of braiding down each side and across bottom of train is done in dark grape souché. The round chemise and stock of tucked white silk mousseline is outlined by a wide band of self-tone passementerie. Double bands of same trim the bottom of tucked front bodice, just above the unique grille of Empire waist.

time violently or carelessly in any one place and you will likely break the back and cause a start in the heels. Never force the back of the book.

Should Train Their Nerves. We hear women talk of "nervous nerves" as though they looked upon them as their greatest foes. All the physical pleasures of life are brought to us through our nerves, and even the higher joys of the intellectual and the spiritual life we become aware of only through the medium of feeling, and for this reason alone it behooves one to keep one's nerves in a normal, healthful and responsive condition.

The fact that the nervous system is amenable to training and that its habits can be unerringly cultivated at one's own will, and under one's own direction, or with outside assistance is necessary. This is so because the recent work of scientific men is showing us to what a minute degree nerve habits can be controlled and also because especially in America, our climate and our modern civilization are making greater demands upon nervous force and contribute to the unconscious formation of detrimental nervous habits.

The time has come, prophesied by Mr. Gilman's "neolithic man":

We're going to wear great piles of stuff
Outside our natural skins,
We're going to have diseases
And accomplishments and sins.

Worry, ill temper, haste, laziness, overwork, selfishness, egotism and distrust are in many cases bad habits of the nerves.—Anna Sturges Duryea in the Delineator.

Women Who Do Things. Miss Anna Pritchett, of Louisville, only 24 years old, is professor of economics at Wellesley College. Miss Margaret Ashton, sister-in-law of Ambassador Bryce, has been elected to the town council of her native place in England. Miss Zella Nuttall, of Chicago, is field director of the Red-Crocker expedition in Mexico. Mme. Louise Blano and Mme. Jeanne Menard are regular ship physicians on two of the largest Mediterranean steamships.

Beauty's Man. The forehead filled with lines is not always a sign of years. Often it is nothing but evidence of bad facial habits. Do you knit your eyebrows when you are thinking of perplexing matters or are down on your luck? If you do you will have a forehead seamed with lines and several deep furrows between the eyes.

A Sad Disappointment.

Mrs. Gould gets \$26,000 a year all-moon, and she insisted on the stand that no lady in her position could dress becomingly on less than \$40,000 a year. So she's short \$14,000 a year alone, not to speak of hotel, carriage and touring expenses. Evidently this unhappy woman is doomed to a life of self-denial. What she wanted was \$260,000 a year.

Not Search for a Shovel.

"Lady, I'm de gent you hired ter clean your spov off last winter!"
"But, my dear man, it's summer now, and the snow is all gone."
"I know, lady; but it's took me all dis time ter borrow a shovel."

Poetry, Prose and Truth. "If I should die, and at my death some friend should come and stand above me—should whisper with his sobbing breath how very much he's come to love me—if he should weep and wring his hands and wail that I had acted fairly—should say that ever from the stands he's boosted me for doing squarely; if he should say that I was right in giving out some close decision against the home team in a field where he had never cursed my vision; if he should whisper in his grief, 'Old boy, I know that you were straight—I never called you a 'top-cared thief never swore you were a pirate's mate; I never clamored for a rope when your decisions looked entirely sticky; nor have I yet expressed the hope you'd go where know'lls vanish quickly; I cheered each time you acted well, as thou you were a human being—nor daily gave you merry hi-accidents beyond my seeing; I always thought you did your best, and so no side advice I proffered—I think you fairly met the test whenever the occasion offered.' If there were but the words he said, I'd rise up in my white cravat—it were not enough to wake the dead to get a sudden shock like that—I'd rise up in my coat of white and look around a bit, and then, if I found that I'd heard aright, I'd drop back dead again."—Grantland Rice.

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Entertaining Quietly. "These people who entertain all the time in a cheap way make me sick," said a young housekeeper discussing an inexpensive puzzle party a friend had given. "How much smarter Margery's affairs would be if she gave one stunning lunch or dinner a season? It would save her lots of trouble, too."

Ideas like these are the deathblow to hospitality and sociability. Women who cannot give handsome dinners and luncheons give nothing. They limit their entertaining and are burdened by a weight of unpaid social obligations because they cannot have as fine linen or china as wealthier friends.

The power to entertain handsomely is enviable; even more to be envied is the gift of entertaining charmingly but simply. Girls at home and young married women who possess this knack are never lacking in popularity. It is a pleasant thing to welcome one's friends, but when their coming means a splurge that can be ill-afforded entertaining misses its purpose.

We need to get back to the simpler ways when having a few guests to dinner did not mean a caterer, several extra waiters and swelled bills. There are brides who pine to show off their dainty gifts of silver and china, who yet keep their pretty things packed away waiting for the time when they can give a costly enough meal to be in keeping. How more than foolish! There are many ways in which young people can entertain at little cost. Eliminate expensive refreshments and costly prizes. These are the things that run into money. What is needed is courage not to do as the rest of your set does.

To Freshen Flowers.

If cut flowers from the florist's or garden are placed as soon as possible in cold water in which a little mild soap has been dissolved, making suds, they will keep fresh much longer than usual and will even freshen up wonderfully if they have already drooped. Also, if one wishes to keep roses in bud for some time a soft thread should be tied firmly around the bud, and when ready for use even though several days after picking the rose will be found as snug a bud as when first tied up, and, moreover, will not shatter as soon as ordinarily.—Woman's Home Companion.

To Decrease Height.

When standing or walking the effect of tallness may be decreased by a slight droop of the head. To allow the head to hang in extreme and accomplish nothing beyond an unpleasant appearance, while the tiniest droop can do wonders. There should be no stooping of the shoulders, however, for this will ruin the figure and make the girl most awkward. She should hold herself erect, though not stiffly so. Marvells may be done in taking off inches by the manner of hair dressing.

Law of Attraction.

The attractions of men to women and women to men are full of the most perplexing inconsistencies and contradictions imaginable. It is, for instance, a physical law that magnetism is not simple attraction of one thing for another, but the difference of two opposing forces of attraction and repulsion, of which the former is the greater. The same law holds in relation to the attraction of men and women for each other.

Stylish Foulard Gowns.



Dotted wistaria satin foulard was used to make the gown from which this model was sketched. Plain satin-covered buttons are elaborately used for decoration, and the Empire waist line is defined by a band of velvet (several shades darker than ground material) attached in front at bust line by two huge amethyst buttons. Chemise and stock are white Irish crochet lace.

How to Open a Book. Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so on, alternately opening the back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the center of the volume. Do this two or three times and you will obtain the best results. Open the vol-