

A "CO-ED" PARADISE

IDEAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO SEXES IN WISCONSIN.

The Male Undergraduates Are So Deficient in Their Feminine Comrades as to Call Them "Women Students."

Wisconsin is the paradise of the co-ed—a fact indicated, among other things, in the deferential habit of calling her, not co-ed, but woman student. Days and days I spent trying to track down the co-educational problem, until I seemed, even to myself, to be the victim of an evil mind.

There is no co-education problem at Wisconsin. Members of the faculty, and among them recent arrivals from Eastern universities, declared this in so many words. To the undergraduates—and I lived and took most of my meals at different fraternity houses—the only problem with regard to the woman student seemed to be how to get nearer or next. For there is only one woman to half a dozen men, and the most approved use of an idle hour appears to be what is called "socialing."

The unrestrained social intercourse natural to the West, has full swing, and the result is, as always, in a self-respecting community, a state of innocence which to any one from a highly chaperoned community, seems little short of Arcadian.

About a hundred of the young women room and dine in Chadbourne Hall. Another hundred live in sorority houses. The rest live in their own homes or board in student lodging houses—some of them in houses partly occupied by men students.

Until the present year there had been no dean of women. The new dean is trying, and with success, to prevent men and women students from living in the same houses.

The matter of chaperons is more difficult. Each of the sororities has a matron, but she is largely a figurehead. She has not even a position on the house committee, so that, though she has responsibilities to the university, she has little or no authority over the students.

Buggy riding flourishes. One of the undergraduates admitted to me that it was not unusual for parties of two and three couples to drive out to the several hotels on Lake Mendota for dinner. "I suppose," he added, "that that will seem to you horribly crude." On the contrary, it seemed like the Golden Age—or like my own boyhood in the Middle West. I asked if a single couple ever went on such an expedition. He shook his head. The girl's own dignity, if not the traditions of the university, would forbid this.

When I put the same question to another undergraduate he smiled and said that occasionally a couple would go forth to dine in "single blessedness."

Yet I am convinced that no serious harm is done. Were engagements common? By no means. Sometimes gossiping souls would allege that a couple were engaged—or, if not, they ought to be. But no engagements were announced, except in most cases, as the immediate prelude to student marriages, which are rare. And this was wise, one informant told me, for then if the young woman went home and married a man in her native town no one could prove that she was unduly experienced, or that the undergraduate had been jilted.

And this leads to the only thing approaching a co-educational problem. (Though men and women are of much the same age, there is a radical difference in their situation in life.)

The women are in a position to be married but the men are not in a position to be married, but the men are not in a position to marry them, as regards either age or worldly goods.

The women, arriving from farm, village or city, regard their life in the university as a social coming out—their first and perhaps only chance for a real good time.

Arrangement of Kitchen Utensils. For the housewife with a small kitchen where spoons, knives and forks must be kept in one compartment, try having the top drawer of the kitchen cabinet divided into three sections, the partitions extending from the front to the back of the drawer. Use one section for knives and forks, a second for spoons of all kinds and a third for miscellaneous utensils, as egg beater, skimmers, can openers and pancake turners. By this plan one can see at a glance, the article desired. The drawer will always present an orderly appearance, and will hold a greater number of utensils than if they were laid in in a "haphazard" manner.

Home Adornment in Schools. The "house beautiful" advocates are trying to get into the public schools to talk once a week on the ways to decorate a home with small outfit. It seems a fine propaganda, and eminently practical women look with favor on it.

A Caution. Never awaken a child suddenly and never carry a baby immediately into a glaring light when he wakes up; the sudden impression of light will blind the eyes.

FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

Should Be Taught That She Has a Right to Good Health.

It is easier for a girl of the growing age to injure herself than for the mature woman. The bones are not thoroughly hardened, there are changes taking place in the anatomy, the body has not become settled. It is growing, expanding, developing and strength is absorbed in the process. For these reasons a girl should learn to exercise properly if she is to derive benefit.

I know of one sensible mother who, as soon as her child was able to stand alone, taught her to use simple culture exercises on rising and retiring. First, it was a simple motion of the hands over the head, then came swinging of the legs, hitting out from the body, lying on the back and kicking the air. At six the child could fill a half hour with elaborate exercises and not feel the strain. To see the tiny body, filled with the unconscious grace of babyhood, go through the exercises and consider it as much of a routine as she did taking her bath, having her hair combed or brushing her teeth, was a delight.

Other exercises were added as she grew, and this girl at eighteen would never think of dressing or preparing for bed without her beauty culture helps. She can understand in school what many of her companions cannot, for ever since babyhood, she has been cultivating what aids in the making of health. She is well developed, stands erect with chest expanded, and has good lung capacity.

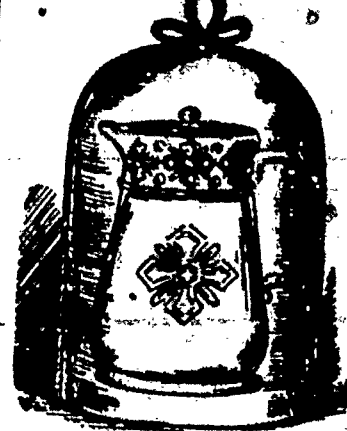
A girl should be taught that she has a right to good health, for it is usually when we become conscious of the possession of any organ that we discover something the matter; still a girl should understand that it is due to herself and others that she take every means to keep in good physical condition.

If the basis of good health is neglected before twenty there are many chances that it will be for the remainder of life. Even if the girl at length realizes that she has been neglectful of herself, and starts in on correct defects, valuable time has been lost that might have been improved, if only the girl early in life had been taught a few simple hygienic rules.

COVERS THE HOT WATER JUG.

Simple Cap That Will Aid in Keeping the Contents Warm.

It is quite as necessary to keep the hot water warm that has occasionally to be added to the teapot as it is to keep the tea itself warm. It is, therefore, a good plan to make a cozy of a similar nature to the ordinary teacup, but of course, differing in shape, to fit the hot water jug. A simple cozy of this kind is shown in our sketch, with the picture of a hot water jug embroidered on one side. It is edged with a stout cord, with three loops at the top to form a handle by which it may be lifted when required. A cover of linen or cambric that can be removed is interwoven when frequently washed. A wadded foundation covered with satin should be made, then the cover should be a trifle larger so as to slip on easily, and button at the lower edge to buttons on the foundation.



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Australian Teachers Win.

Since the granting of the suffrage to the women of New South Wales, Australia, the woman suffrage society of that province which no longer has any reason for existence has been formally dissolved, and from its ashes has arisen the woman's Progressive Association. This organization appears to be a body that has to be reckoned with, for it has just accomplished the most difficult of all tasks, namely, the raising of the salaries of women teachers. Parliament voted \$300,000 to increase teachers salaries, and the men teachers tried to get the whole of the amount. The association, whose members are all voters, did not see the logic of such a division of the grant and objected to it so strongly that the men were forced to share the money with the women. The association is now trying to reform the university and to secure among other things the admission of women to the senate and faculty.

Playing House.

If provided with scrapbook, paste pot, scissors, and old furniture catalogues, a child seldom will tire of "housekeeping." Let each page represent a room, to be furnished with the different pieces of furniture out from the catalogues.

OF EUROPEAN SEATINGS.

Denmark is Highest of All Countries in Her Legislators.

The Norwegian member of Parliament gets only thirteen shillings a day, and if the hard worked legislator takes a day off he loses his pay. The same is the case with members of the British Diet. They are rewarded with sixpence shillings a day, an amount that they do not absent themselves from work.

To go further East, we find that Roumania thinks her lawmakers worth a \$1 a day. Sixteen shillings a day is the salary of those who compose the Bulgarian Sobranje, but members who live in the capital get only twelve shillings daily.

Denmark is about the stingiest of all European countries, so far as remunerating her lawmakers is concerned. Danish members of Parliament get but six shillings eight pence a day; but, on the other hand, they have the odd privilege of a free seat in the royal theater in Copenhagen.

While the members of the German Reichstag are not salaried, yet the lawmakers of the various German States do not work for nothing. Sax-Coburg members of Parliament are paid thirteen shillings, of Bavaria ten and of Hesse nine.

At first sight Hungary seems to do her lawmakers on the cheap plan, for her members get \$200 a year in cash. But they are not so badly off, after all, for a liberal allowance is made into the bargain for house rent. Austria-Hungary's two legislative assemblies cost the country about \$180,000 a year in all. Both in Austria and Hungary legislators can travel first class with second class tickets.

Besides the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain are the only countries which pay nothing to their members of Parliament. Nevertheless, the cost of the Italian Parliament is estimated at \$85,000 a year.

In Portugal also the State does not remunerate legislators, but they receive free railway passes, and their contingencies are legally permitted to pay those who represent them a sum of about fifteen shillings for each day of the session.

Silk From Guncotton.

Science threatens to put the silk worm out of business. French chemists have discovered at least three distinct methods of compelling with the old reliable but extremely deliberate silkworm.

Perhaps the most interesting of these is the manufacture of silk from guncotton, which also serves as a base for the most powerful of modern explosives.

The viscous fluid from which the silkworm spins his thread is chemically duplicated by a process described in the Technical World. The fabric thus produced is inflammable; and in order to remedy this defect it is treated with an alkali sulphide solution.

The founders of the new industry have kept in view not so much the exact reproduction of natural silk as the production of a substance which embraces its valuable properties.

Natural silk possesses to a large degree qualities of brilliancy, elasticity, strength, affinity for coloring and bleaching materials, and when handled a peculiar rustling sound, known as scroop. Perhaps the brilliancy and scroop of silk are the best known of its qualities, and it is in these two respects that artificial silk most closely resembles natural silk, its brilliancy being greater and its scroop slightly less.

Weight of the Sexes at Varying Ages.

If all the men and women, boys and girls, and infants—black, white, yellow, brown, or red—in all parts of the world, could be weighed on the same scales, the average weight would be nearly one hundred pounds avoirdupois. Six-pound infants and three-hundred-pound giants contribute to the average.

Upon the average, boys-at-birth weigh a little more and girls a little less than seven pounds. For the first twelve years the two sexes continue nearly equal in weight, but beyond that age the boys acquire a decided preponderance. Young men of twenty average 135 pounds, while the young women of twenty average 110 pounds each.

Men reach their heaviest weight at about forty years of age, when their average weight will be about 140 pounds; but women slowly increase in weight until fifty years of age, when their average weight will be 130 pounds. Taking the men and women together, their weight at full growth will then average from 108 to 150 pounds; and women from 80 to 130 pounds.

As weight increases, the normal human pulse becomes slower, and then, as weight grows less, in old age, the pulse becomes faster again.

Cosmopolitan New York.

"Speaking of living in a foreign city where one is disturbed by a lack of knowledge of the language," remarked the New York woman, "the man who does my collars and cuffs is a Chinaman; I don't pretend to talk with him; the waiter at the Italian restaurant which it pleases me to frequent is a Frenchman; the man on the corner who sells me my Mexican oranges is Italian; the owner of the small grocery where they have the best coffee is German; the landlady who washes my lingerie is a negress with a soft and musical but occasionally almost incomprehensible dialect; and the porter who comes to clean up my studio is Dutch. I don't try to talk with any of them, I merely point to what I want or urge and then to my Journal."

THE FROSTED CAKE.

Sue and Mary sat on the steps before the white hall-door with its blue brass knocker. There were two steps with a low rail to guard them and in front of the lower step was a wooden rug. The soles of the rug were topped by shining brass knobs. Sue's and Mary's great-grandmother had the brass knobs polished every day. The two children sat sewing as fast as their hands would sew. Sue was making a dress for her doll, and Mary was stitching a sheet for her baby's crib. I am afraid that her mother had to sew it over again, but the year, little girl did the best she could. They were talking about a children's party but they were loath to in a few days; for they had children's parties in this old Quaker town, with its brick and stone houses and white doorways.

While they were talking, Harriet, their older sister, opened the door and sat down on the step with Sue and Mary.

"What are they doing at parties?" asked Mary. She was the little sister. She had never seen a party.

"They have a lovely supper," cried Sue.

"And jolly," continued Harriet. "And cake," followed Sue, "little cake and a big cake, all frosted."

"And we will wear white frocks, and the party will be the day after tomorrow."

Four o'clock on the afternoon of the party day, the little girls, the dear, little Quaker girls in white frocks went to Lydia's house on Penn street. Lydia's mother and Lydia's aunt met them at the white doorway, took off the tiny little bonnets, and all the little boys went to the back porch to see the kittens. They drew strings on the floor and the kittens ran after and tumbled over one another. The two kittens were put one side the door and one kitten the other side, and they poked their heads under the open door from one side to the other, and every one laughed and the kittens purred. Lydia's mother took them into the garden and showed the flowers. Lydia was to have a square garden for her own self, and mother had two more baskets for it. Lydia's aunt played games with them and the party supper was ready. All the little girls sat at the big dining table, and Lydia's mother and Lydia's aunt played something nice on every plate. How pretty the table looked with the china and silver and the colored jellies and the cakes! There were little cakes, and a great big cake, too. This was kept for the last. It was on a big plate and was so hot that even little girl could pull a slice out. Lydia's aunt took the plate and said to Mary:

"Will these have a slice of cake?"

"How good it will!" Mary loved frosting, but her little heart was shy, and to pull out the first slice while everyone looked.

"No, I thank thee," she answered.

"Will these have a slice of cake?" asked Lydia's aunt of the next little girl.

"No, I thank thee," she answered.

"Will these have a slice?" Lydia's aunt asked of the third little girl.

"No, I thank thee." Ten little girls wanted the cake. The little girls replied, "No, I thank thee," because no one wanted to begin. Harriet said, "No, I thank thee," Sue said, "No, I thank thee." Ten little girls were so disappointed, Lydia's mother knew.

"Oh," she exclaimed softly, "it is such a nice cake. They will have a slice, Mary, won't they?" She smiled as she slipped out the first piece and laid it on Mary's plate.

"The next little girl will have a slice," she said. "And another slice and another piece of cake was laid on a plate."

"Sue will have a piece!" Harriet will have a piece! Every little girl had a slice. Every one liked Lydia's mother. She knew. The party went gaily on. Every one had a slice of the big party cake. Frosted—St. Nicholas.

Could Sue Hold His? All who play football will enjoy the little joke perpetrated by a student in the Yale law school. The professor was expounding the principles of contracts, says the New York Times, and showed what was the nature of the promise made by either party to a contract.

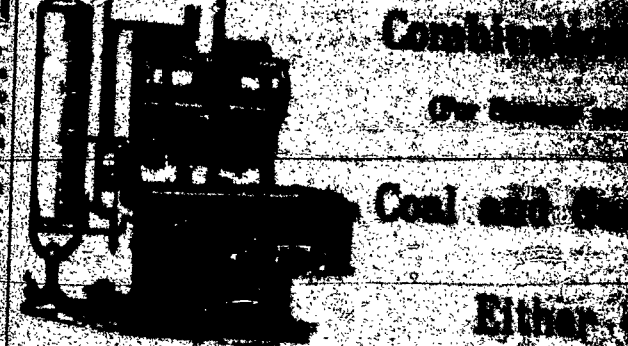
"Suppose I contract with certain persons to make a touchdown against Harvard," he asked, "can they hold me?"

"Not according to rule," replied the student, thoughtfully, after some hesitation, "but the 'imply' might not be looking."

The Dog Worshipper. As the ancient Egyptians looked upon the cat as sacred, so many people in this country erect the dog into the object of a cult. If dogs were exempted from vivisection, we believe the anti-vivisectionist bodies would shatter into a few hysterical and half-crazy old men and women, and a lot of wily-waxy, weak-minded sentimentalists. — Boston Herald.

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