

LOCAL WOMEN

AS POULTRY FANCIERS

Mrs. Robert Waldron Has Found a Market for the Rockhaven Blooded Birds All Over the World—Possibilities of Poultry Raising for Women.

Mrs. Robert Waldron is a Minneapolis woman who has made more than a local success with the poultry farm. She recently met Mrs. J. E. Zeigler, and her orders come from every state in the union. Mrs. Waldron owns and manages the Rockhaven yards at 4137 Third avenue S. It is seven years since she became interested in poultry from the point of view of a keeper and her success dates from the first year.



MRS. ROBERT WALDRON.

learned more with their chickens than the men with their crops. Eggs and poultry always sell. It has been stated that not less than 700,000,000 eggs are used yearly in this country. There are used in calico print works, by manufacturers of photographic supplies, in clarifying wines, by bookbinders, in glove manufacturing, in finishing fine leather, and for many other purposes besides food.

always greater than the supply, and Mrs. Waldron finds that more people are interested in fancy chickens every year. She does not sell so many fowls in Minneapolis and this vicinity as through the northwest and many a chicken takes a long journey before reaching his new home.

In addition to raising fancy chickens for sale, she maintains something of a correspondence bureau, for people interested in poultry raising write for information on all sorts of subjects. It is Mrs. Waldron's policy to answer every letter if possible the day it is received and some days her correspondence is very heavy.

Some Other Successful Women. Mrs. Mary E. Elison of St. Paul is another woman who has made a success at poultry keeping. She makes a specialty of buff chickens and her stock is all different shades of yellow. She raises more than 100 of these chickens.

Another woman exhibitor of poultry was Mrs. George M. Ray, of St. Paul, who showed prize-winning White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahma.

Mrs. J. C. Van Sant, of Minneapolis, showed nearly all of pet rabbit stock which included fine specimens of Angoras, Himalays and lop-eareds. The family are all interested in rabbit-raising, which began merely with the son's pets.

More attention is paid every year to poultry and those who raise it are beginning to specialize. One poultry keeper sells eggs and selects his stock accordingly. Another raises broilers and his energies are devoted to fattening and preparing birds for market, and still others are breeders of fancy sies and still others are breeders of fancy sies and still others are breeders of fancy sies.

Specialization in Poultry. More attention is paid every year to poultry and those who raise it are beginning to specialize. One poultry keeper sells eggs and selects his stock accordingly. Another raises broilers and his energies are devoted to fattening and preparing birds for market, and still others are breeders of fancy sies and still others are breeders of fancy sies.

There was a nice custom in the parish of Wellow, Nottinghamshire. When banns of marriage were read out in church a person previously selected stood up and said aloud, "God speed them well!" and the clerk answered "Amen."

A European Heiress. One of the greatest European heiresses is Miss Lucienne Permelé Hirsch, who is shortly to make her debut in Brussels, where she has been brought up in the suburbs. Most of the millions left by the late Baron Hirsch go to his granddaughter, who had a somewhat romantic history.

The child of the marriage was recognized by the baron, and to her he left his vast fortune, amounting, if we remember rightly, to about \$20,000,000.

A woman commercial traveler is Mrs. Morgan Butler of Peru, Ind. Her husband, before stricken with paralysis, was obliged to give up his position as "drummer" for a mitter factory, and Mrs. Morgan has filled it acceptably and supported the family.

THE "STEAM KITCHEN" AT CHRISTIANIA

A Unique Institution That Feeds All Who Come and Pays Dividends—The Systems of Education in Norway.

In an article in the Chicago Record-Herald, dated Christiania, Norway, July 6, W. E. Curtis writes as follows: "A unique institution in Norway is the 'Steam Kitchen,' which was established in 1858 by benevolent people to provide wholesome food for the poor at low prices. There are similar restaurants in some of the manufacturing cities of France, but none have been successful. The charter granted to the company limited its profits to 6 per cent of the capital invested, with a provision that the balance, if any, should be paid into the poor fund of the city.

There was a hard struggle at first to make both ends meet, and an annual deficit for many years, which was made up by the stockholders, but at last the 'kitchen' became so popular that it began to pay dividends, and the stock has since been watered four times until it now pays what is equivalent to 24 per cent annually upon the original investment, with a surplus larger than the capital on which it was started. It is one of the most profitable enterprises in Europe for the amount of money involved, but that fact does not diminish the benefits conferred upon the public, and the generosity of the company to the poor, especially in times of labor troubles and financial depression, cannot be questioned.

Hundreds of hundreds of bachelors and single women take their meals there regularly, and hundreds of families obtain their entire supply of food, wholesome and well-cooked, at nominal cost. It is called the 'Steam Kitchen' because it was the first institution in Norway in which steam was ever used for cooking purposes. It occupies a two-story building covering nearly half an ordinary block. The location is convenient to the business portion of the city, the docks and the market place. There are two large halls, one above the other, containing five long tables for the use of the customers, each accommodating 300 customers at a sitting. In the upstairs room it costs 11 cents in our money for a good dinner; in the lower room it costs 9 cents. There are no tablecloths and no napkins, but the tops of the tables have been scrubbed until they shine and everything is spotless.

The whole institution is a model of neatness and order. The kitchen can be kept so clean with so many unwashed customers and so much business. The windows are large and let in plenty of light. The walls are covered with bright tiles, and the waitresses wear white caps, aprons and overalls. At each chair is a knife, fork, spoon, drinking glass, cup and saucer, and a hunk of bread. The tables are set out in the morning and served from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the afternoon to an average of 2,500 people daily. Some of them come twice. They take a cup of coffee and eat a slice of cake or a hunk of bread. The bill of fare varies from day to day. When I was there the 11-cent dinner consisted of a large plate of barley soup, wholesome and nourishing, a half of hashed meat about as large as your fist, with potatoes and rice, or boiled salmon, potatoes and turnips. Beer, milk or coffee is served for 2 cents extra.

The 9-cent dinner was pretty much the same, with the exception of the soup, which was of salmon, potatoes and turnips. The soup alone, which in itself would be more than a meal for most people, being filled with chunks of meat and vegetables, was served for 3 cents.

The same system is furnished to the public to be eaten at their homes for 9 and 7 cents respectively, and usually contain enough food for two or three women, although the Norwegians have stalwart appetites. The outdoor service is conducted in another part of the building, upon another street. The patrons procure tickets at an office and then form in line—men, women and children, each with a bucket or basket, or both, in hand. Many tickets, which they give to the poor, and sometimes in lieu of wages. If you hire a man to clean up your yard, you can give him so much cash and so many meal tickets; or if a person appeals to you for relief, it is always better to give a ticket to the steam kitchen rather than money.

Many customers buy two portions, which they take home and warm up at meal time for the whole family. It was an interesting sight the bucket brigade that stood in line and passed along by the serving windows, which were attended by half a dozen brawny Norwegian women with bare arms, big breasts, and broad faces. They wore neat white aprons and caps and handled the food with dexterity that showed long experience. They seemed to know most of the customers and carried on a familiar conversation with them while filling their orders. When a bucket and a ticket were passed up, blue for a 9-cent and red for a 7-cent dinner, the waitress would get a large ladle into the soup pot and empty its contents into the bucket; then passing along the rows of kettles she would harpoon a hunk of meat with a long two-pronged fork, scoop up a quart of rice with a wooden shovel, and then, adding a portion of potatoes, would slam on the cover and grabbing a cup of bread, would pass it over the purchaser with a joke or a few pleasant words.

Many of the customers seemed to be well dressed, according to the Norway standard, but no people in the world seem to care so little for their personal appearance, except on Sundays, when you can scarcely recognize men and women who have been familiar with during the week. No matter how poor or humble, every Norwegian man, woman and child, has a Sunday suit carefully kept sponged and brushed and worn on important occasions. Fashions do not change, except among the upper classes, where both men and women are as particular about their attire as in other countries. Among the common people with their homelike and often homespun garments, the same gown, the same coat and trousers and hat will outlast the vanity of its owner, and with good care may be kept until it is needed to be worn in his coffin. The women of the working classes do not wear hats or bonnets. The maidens go bareheaded; the married women wear a little shawl of figured or embroidered stuff over their heads.

In the restaurant my clerics pointed out at the dining table two professors of the university faculty, a lawyer of good standing, a photographer and a sub-editor of one of the daily papers, who were his personal acquaintances. The remainder of the customers appeared to be professional men, clerks, bookkeepers and a good many laborers, many of them coming to their dinner without removing the evidences of toil from their hands and faces. The tables were crowded with students who were inclined to be boisterous and were evidently enjoying themselves. The 'Steam Kitchen' is the favorite eating place for the uneducated classes, and the manager told me that during term time he usually served from 400 to 500 every day. They have apartments in the city, and there are no dormitories connected with the institution. They take their coffee in their rooms in the morning, get their dinner at the 'Steam Kitchen,' and go to a beer garden in the evening, where they drink beer and chess and drink a glass of beer for their supper.

Such an institution as the steam kitchen is especially suitable to a Norwegian city where a portion of the population work for very small wages, the average income of the wage-earners being less than \$100 a year—so small that, measured by the American standard, it would seem a difficult problem to find food, clothing and shelter for a family. Such a kitchen might be introduced into Chicago or New York with equally good results. The expense of such a kitchen is not more than that of a public house, and it would be charged for similar accommodations in an American city. They are not convenient, nor even comfortable, but they are clean. Everything in Norway is clean—even the streets, and the houses, and the people. The odors are not always agreeable, but the evidences of soap and water and scrubbing are to be seen wherever a human being lives in Norway. The Norwegians are a clean and healthy people, and the people use plenty of water and elbow grease.

MUSICAL PROGRAMS

PROVE STRONG ATTRACTIONS

Thronged Packed the Recital Hall at the Federation Building at the State Fair.

The crowd of visitors at the federation building mounted on the fair grounds has steadily increased all through the week. Thursday the register showed 400 names, which is probably not half of the number present, as many do not take the trouble to register. The attendance yesterday was even larger than heretofore, and both lectures had the largest attendance of the week.

The chief drawing card outside of the general attractiveness and comfort of the building itself as a place for resting, is the concert programs given every afternoon at 2 o'clock. Members of the audience yesterday, after filling the chairs of the lecture-room, stood all around the walls and spread out over all of the halls and anterooms of the second floor.

The program given by the Schubert Club was particularly enjoyable. A quartet composed of Mrs. Newson, Mrs. Krieger, Mr. Connor and Mr. Colville, sang the song, 'Come, Dorothy, Come,' and Sullivan's 'Waltz for the Blind.' The soloists were Herbert Conroy, Mrs. Charles O. Krieger, Mrs. T. M. Newson and D. F. Colville. Miss Celeste Bell, a young violinist, played selections from 'Il Trovatore,' and in response to an encore played 'The Holy City.' Miss Bessie Godkin played 'Hexachord,' 'March,' and 'Valse Caprice,' Rubenstein's 'Pavane,' and 'No. 18' from Louise Bellaire were the accompanists.

The Ladies' Thursday Musical program, given on Tuesday, was listened to by a large and enthusiastic audience. The club has an always devoted clientele, and the program was of more than ordinary interest. Miss Jean Wakeman, who has just returned from Berlin, made her first public appearance and played two Chopin numbers very artistically. The vocalists were Misses Alberta Fisher, Elizabeth Brown, Hawkins, Mrs. George O. Mann and Mrs. Louis Marchant. Frank C. Walston and Miss Verna Golden gave violin numbers and Russell Patterson played a piano solo.

The musicians on Thursday were all favorites, but the chief interest in Mrs. Maud Uimer Jones, for she was best known to all present. There was much interest, especially among the young women, in the reading of Mrs. W. M. Liggett, a member of the state federation fair committee. Miss Liggett leaves the last of the month for New York to continue her dramatic studies.

One of the most appreciated provisions made by the committee is a big ice water tank on the veranda. Many come for a drink and sit and rest on the veranda without going into the building at all. A place to rest is appreciated at times while visiting the fair more than anything that can be offered, and the large number of settees along one side of the agricultural building have called forth many blessings upon the management that would suggest the need of a great increase in the seating facilities about the grounds another year.

The old adage in regard to the relationship of necessity and invention is brought to mind in connection with the 'Adjustable Hand Loom,' the invention of a Minneapolis woman. Mrs. M. P. Todd is a teacher in the primary department of the Motley school and her talk on rug weaving in the public schools was a pleasant feature of the program in the federation building at the fair on Wednesday.

When the industrial work was introduced in the schools last winter the children used a most primitive method of weaving the rugs and mats for the doll houses. It was made of a slate frame and a handful of beads put in the top and bottom of the frame. It answered very well but had one serious objection. The mat was held out straight and firm at the upper and lower ends but in the middle it was very curved and the child was necessary to keep it from acquiring the effect of an hour glass.

This tendency to grow narrow in the middle is very careful and painstaking. Mrs. Todd and she began to plan how she might overcome it. She experimented and carefully dried on a sheet in the shade, the blossoms being turned each day, so that the air may permeate every chink of the dainty puff beds. Then an under-cover of strong oil is made to inclose them, quite loosely, and the cover-covered of pretty printed silk slipped over all. The cushion must not be filled too full, or it will be hard and unpleasant; nor must it be left too empty. For the city home the clover cushion is a particularly attractive and refreshing couch accessory.

MUSICAL PROGRAMS

PROVE STRONG ATTRACTIONS

Thronged Packed the Recital Hall at the Federation Building at the State Fair.

The crowd of visitors at the federation building mounted on the fair grounds has steadily increased all through the week. Thursday the register showed 400 names, which is probably not half of the number present, as many do not take the trouble to register. The attendance yesterday was even larger than heretofore, and both lectures had the largest attendance of the week.

The chief drawing card outside of the general attractiveness and comfort of the building itself as a place for resting, is the concert programs given every afternoon at 2 o'clock. Members of the audience yesterday, after filling the chairs of the lecture-room, stood all around the walls and spread out over all of the halls and anterooms of the second floor.

The program given by the Schubert Club was particularly enjoyable. A quartet composed of Mrs. Newson, Mrs. Krieger, Mr. Connor and Mr. Colville, sang the song, 'Come, Dorothy, Come,' and Sullivan's 'Waltz for the Blind.' The soloists were Herbert Conroy, Mrs. Charles O. Krieger, Mrs. T. M. Newson and D. F. Colville. Miss Celeste Bell, a young violinist, played selections from 'Il Trovatore,' and in response to an encore played 'The Holy City.' Miss Bessie Godkin played 'Hexachord,' 'March,' and 'Valse Caprice,' Rubenstein's 'Pavane,' and 'No. 18' from Louise Bellaire were the accompanists.

The Ladies' Thursday Musical program, given on Tuesday, was listened to by a large and enthusiastic audience. The club has an always devoted clientele, and the program was of more than ordinary interest. Miss Jean Wakeman, who has just returned from Berlin, made her first public appearance and played two Chopin numbers very artistically. The vocalists were Misses Alberta Fisher, Elizabeth Brown, Hawkins, Mrs. George O. Mann and Mrs. Louis Marchant. Frank C. Walston and Miss Verna Golden gave violin numbers and Russell Patterson played a piano solo.

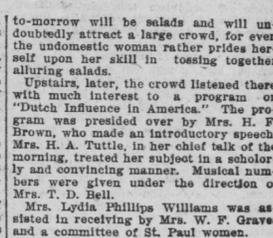
The musicians on Thursday were all favorites, but the chief interest in Mrs. Maud Uimer Jones, for she was best known to all present. There was much interest, especially among the young women, in the reading of Mrs. W. M. Liggett, a member of the state federation fair committee. Miss Liggett leaves the last of the month for New York to continue her dramatic studies.

One of the most appreciated provisions made by the committee is a big ice water tank on the veranda. Many come for a drink and sit and rest on the veranda without going into the building at all. A place to rest is appreciated at times while visiting the fair more than anything that can be offered, and the large number of settees along one side of the agricultural building have called forth many blessings upon the management that would suggest the need of a great increase in the seating facilities about the grounds another year.

The old adage in regard to the relationship of necessity and invention is brought to mind in connection with the 'Adjustable Hand Loom,' the invention of a Minneapolis woman. Mrs. M. P. Todd is a teacher in the primary department of the Motley school and her talk on rug weaving in the public schools was a pleasant feature of the program in the federation building at the fair on Wednesday.

When the industrial work was introduced in the schools last winter the children used a most primitive method of weaving the rugs and mats for the doll houses. It was made of a slate frame and a handful of beads put in the top and bottom of the frame. It answered very well but had one serious objection. The mat was held out straight and firm at the upper and lower ends but in the middle it was very curved and the child was necessary to keep it from acquiring the effect of an hour glass.

This tendency to grow narrow in the middle is very careful and painstaking. Mrs. Todd and she began to plan how she might overcome it. She experimented and carefully dried on a sheet in the shade, the blossoms being turned each day, so that the air may permeate every chink of the dainty puff beds. Then an under-cover of strong oil is made to inclose them, quite loosely, and the cover-covered of pretty printed silk slipped over all. The cushion must not be filled too full, or it will be hard and unpleasant; nor must it be left too empty. For the city home the clover cushion is a particularly attractive and refreshing couch accessory.



MRS. M. P. TODD.

Director of the splendid musical programs given this week at the Woman's Federation headquarters at the state fair.

most serious case was a sunstroke suffered by Mrs. March of St. Paul. The demand upon the sick room have been very uniform throughout the week, the cases numbering about an even dozen daily. One of the most appreciated provisions made by the committee is a big ice water tank on the veranda. Many come for a drink and sit and rest on the veranda without going into the building at all. A place to rest is appreciated at times while visiting the fair more than anything that can be offered, and the large number of settees along one side of the agricultural building have called forth many blessings upon the management that would suggest the need of a great increase in the seating facilities about the grounds another year.

AN ADJUSTABLE HAND-LOOM

The Necessities of School-Weaving Mothered Mrs. M. P. Todd's Useful Invention.

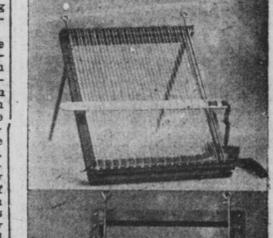
The old adage in regard to the relationship of necessity and invention is brought to mind in connection with the 'Adjustable Hand Loom,' the invention of a Minneapolis woman. Mrs. M. P. Todd is a teacher in the primary department of the Motley school and her talk on rug weaving in the public schools was a pleasant feature of the program in the federation building at the fair on Wednesday.

When the industrial work was introduced in the schools last winter the children used a most primitive method of weaving the rugs and mats for the doll houses. It was made of a slate frame and a handful of beads put in the top and bottom of the frame. It answered very well but had one serious objection. The mat was held out straight and firm at the upper and lower ends but in the middle it was very curved and the child was necessary to keep it from acquiring the effect of an hour glass.

This tendency to grow narrow in the middle is very careful and painstaking. Mrs. Todd and she began to plan how she might overcome it. She experimented and carefully dried on a sheet in the shade, the blossoms being turned each day, so that the air may permeate every chink of the dainty puff beds. Then an under-cover of strong oil is made to inclose them, quite loosely, and the cover-covered of pretty printed silk slipped over all. The cushion must not be filled too full, or it will be hard and unpleasant; nor must it be left too empty. For the city home the clover cushion is a particularly attractive and refreshing couch accessory.

The loom has been placed on exhibition in the Minnesota building at the Pan-American exposition and was shown at the N. E. convention in Detroit and at the Prang summer school in Chicago, as well as the university summer school. It has aroused considerable interest and inquiries in regard to its use have come from the principal of a government school for Indians in New Mexico and a man has already written to ask for the agency on the Pacific coast and Oregon. This latter request rather startled the inventors.

So many things can be woven on this loom that it is not surprising that the grown people are as much interested in it as the children. One can weave anything from a portiere to straw braid for a bonnet or a toy, but a useful and interesting instrument on which any number of



ADJUSTABLE HAND LOOM PATENTED BY DANA TODD.

range along the sides and the side bars can be moved inward by perforations. The loom has a useful support so that the weaver does not need to bend over it, an important consideration in school classes. The needle is longer than a hand-loom and also serves as a heddle in pressing the wool threads evenly together.

WOMAN HUSTLER

Mrs. Cole Runs a Newspaper and Looks After a Family. Special to The Journal. Taylors Falls, Minn., Sept. 7.—It is seldom one finds a more persevering or plucky woman than Carrie F. Cole, editor and publisher of the Standard. Her weight is 104 pounds, and she runs a Washington hand press, printing an edition of between 500 and 600 copies. A 10-year-old daughter does the "rolling." Mrs. Cole is also her own job printer, in one day turning off letter-heads, statements, envelopes and hand-bills, besides attending to the office business and doing her housekeeping. She is a woman with four small children.

Northland Inn Is the place to spend your vacation at Minnetonka.

ORIGIN OF WEDDING CUSTOMS

We are so accustomed to the different matrimonial customs and ceremonies that we do not inquire about their origin. And yet they all had a meaning once. The office of the "best man," for instance, though now a sinecure, was not so when marriage by capture prevailed. Then a bridegroom was generally found with a sword in his hand, and the consent of her parents or even of herself, and his friend assisted in the operation, making sure that the coast was clear or keeping at bay the infuriated parents. From the same primitive times dates the custom of the groom giving presents to the bridemaids. The presents in those days constituted a bribe or toll which was given to blind the eyes of the girl friends and attendants of the maid to be captured.

The honeymoon, which is now, or ought to be, only a pleasure trip, was in those marriage by capture days almost a necessity. It was the time of discreet hiding from the wrath of a father-in-law and of a father. After the month had expired it was generally found that revenge had given way to philosophy, and after a few more presents had been judiciously bestowed and explanations given into the loving couple were received into the bosom of their relating family. A shoe is now thrown after the departing groom "for luck," but it is probably a survival of mistletoe hurled after the robber of the bride for anything but good luck.

The practice of throwing rice is of eastern origin, where rice is the symbol of fertility. It is intended to express the hope of the wedding guests that the bride may become a happy goddess.

Gloves used to be given at weddings as they used to be given at funerals. Herrick writes in his "Hesperides": "What posies for our wedding rings, and Pepsys records in his diary that being at a marriage service, he 'had two pairs of gloves, like all the rest.'"

There was a nice custom in the parish of Wellow, Nottinghamshire. When banns of marriage were read out in church a person previously selected stood up and said aloud, "God speed them well!" and the clerk answered "Amen."



Low-necked waist of cream chiffon and hat of same, almost concealed with a weight of blossoms. This will be reproduced in autumn materials.



Autumn Hat of Panné Velvet, of any desired shade with under Puff of cream chiffon.

Leadership Generally Accorded to Mrs. John Mitchell of Oregon. New York Sun Special Service. Washington, Sept. 7.—Society in Washington is now discussing plans and looking for the season that will open with the return of senators, representatives and diplomats next winter. Among those who are accorded leadership by unanimous consent is Mrs. John H. Mitchell, wife of the senator from Oregon. Mrs. Mitchell entertained extensively during her husband's former term in Washington, and it is expected she will now outdo previous efforts at giving charming receptions. She is unusually handsome, and as a hostess has won high praise. Her daughters, one of whom married the Duc de La Rochefoucauld, and the other M. Hembo, were the most beautiful girls in Washington during Senator Mitchell's first term. They may return for the coming social season.