WHOSE NEGLECT?

Nobody wonders what goes on Behind the curtain our pride has drawn
To dim the sights that would shame conce Or quicken our hearts one kindly beat! That screen 'twixt us and the friendless p Who wearily wait in vain at ou rdoor, Unloved, unguarded, groping blind, 'Tis a veil that nobody looks behind.

Nobody's business if women toil In a death-trap drenched with eager oil, Risking an uglier doom than the stake In lofts that the very rats forsake! No one's affair if fortunes grow Of peril and life-blood, pain and woe, And children's faces that used to shine! Nobody's business-but yours and min -Leonard H. Robbins.

WHEN JANET COMES MARCHING

Now this is the tale of Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts and their only daughter Janet, than whom they loved nothing better, and who returned their affection with her whole heart. It is an uninteresting tale, colorless, and having a moral, and I warn the frivolous reader to pass it by at once, since it is constructed of such ma-

their surroundings. They were prudent, they were placid, they were happy; so

were their neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts had always loved one another. They had not mar-ried hastily, but had waited until Mr. Tibbetts was thirty-nine and Mrs. Tibbetts (that was then to be) was thirty-five, so that their house might be bought and paid for and furnished in advance. five, so that their house might be bought and paid for and furnished in advance. It was not in the nature of either to like take risks or run into debt—so they didn't do it. When there was no risk, nor any chance of debt, they went on and married and settled down and Janet came in due time to bless their union. Janet was not quite what a physiognomist or physiologist or psychologist might have expected of Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts, but, once born, there is no helping a baby, and gently tapping leaves from the once born, there is no helping a baby, and they started in to raise her with a certain undefined fear and well-defined

"This baby ought to have regular habits," Mrs. Tibbetts (who had very reg habits) said to Mr. Tibbetts (who turned over on his other side at five, risen at six, and breakfasted at six-thirty

every morning for twenty-seven years.)
"Yes," said Mr. Tibbetts dubiously. But Janet had no regular habits. Instead, she carved out her own way through teeth and measles with an energy that was remarkable and victorious. Before she was three years old she was running the family; at five she was run- fairly shake in their shoes. ning the house; when she had arrived at

ther away and become a collegiate graduate. When she came home summers she cleaned the house, cooked new ways, and father felt apologetic over reading the newspaper in the same room where she might happen to be sitting. When she had stood in one basin and taken her bath returned to college there was a perceptipleasant change, but they singed chickens and read newspapers with a quiet appreciation that was eloquent in itself.

Janet graduated with honor and honors. She came home for a month, and then poses of ventilation. went to visit her room-mate, Mary Kew.

At Mary Kew's she met a young man with prospects. He was promoted the day after they were introduced, and again three weeks later. The average of the standard it, it is a posses of ventuation.

"I don't know how we're ever going to stand it," he said to his wife while she was helping him out of his dripping apparel. three weeks later. The evening after his second promotion he and Janet became engaged, and then she went home to get her things ready to be married. Before her things were ready some one dropped dead of heart disease, and the young man was promoted again.

Janet was married. There was some thing very serene, stern and prompt about the wedding. Mary Kew and an-other girl came for it, and Mr. and Mrs. etts were held up to their respect and admiration by the superior force of Janet's own attitude toward them. They left on the same train with the bridal couple, and Mrs. Tibbetts looked around the house and tried to weep with desolation-but couldn't.

"I hope she'll be happy!" she said to "I hope he'll be happy, too," said Mr. Tibbetts, without the least intention to-

ward innuendo or sarcasm. Janet had gone to live in a city five hours' train-ride from home. It wouldn't have been five hours only that merely the first half-hour could be traversed at express time, and the other four and a half had to be of that despairing concomitant known as "local." It could not be expected that she should come home often but she begged her parents to spend Christmas with her. Her husband was promoted again just before Christmas, but Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts did not go to visit him—they were quietly happy at home, and they left Janet to be rampantly happy on her own hook. There was

no feeling of any description—only that every one did just as he pleased. Every one did just as he pleased, and the years slipped happily by, one, two and

Then Janet suddenly came to her senses and realized that she was neglecting her parents. The idea had never occurred to her before, but having occurred to her, she acted on it at once and went home

by that afternoon's train. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts were about sixty now, and their grapevines and apple trees were all of a prosperous and "bearing" size, and they were each fairly stout and very especially addicted to routine life.

Janet came in just after the last supper-dish was washed and put on the shelf. Mrs. Tibbetts was just hanging Mr. Tibbett's cup on its hook when she heard her daughter's voice. Of course, she was delighted-her husband was delighted, too. Janet was twenty-five, with a clear complexion, brown eyes and a smooth high pompadour of all her own She looked at them and they looked held high (her husband had been promot- ten years was a long time.

ed again within the past week), and she swept everything at a glance and made up her mind what was to be done.

She only stayed a day, and she did not take her parents into her confidence because pleasant surprises are always agreeable, but the third morning after agreeable, but the third morning after her return to town four men arrived by the early train, and Mr. Tibbetts, going to the door, discovered that his house was to be repapered from roof to floor in two days, and that by the order of Janet, who had selected the paper for every warm with her own sweet even and kind. room with her own sweet eyes and kind

There was nothing to be done but submit, move out the furniture, and cook for the workmen. They finished on the sec-ond night and Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts sat on two kitchen chairs amid their sheet-

and learned slowly to assimilate their

Then the next summer Janet cam again, took another look around, and left them quaking.

Three days later carpenters appeared and swept away the dear front porch and the handy little wood-shed. They ran four Doric columns up to the garret in front, smashed in the parlor wall, and put a bull's-eye glass window just where the long mirror hung, and dug a cellar under the kitchen to take the place of the demolished addition in the rear. molished addition in the rear.
Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts looked on,

once, since it is constructed of such material as can only entertain those who have either been parents or children.

Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts looked on, biggeyed. Neither said one word. The Doric pillars affected them much as Janet herspectable, pleasant, well-to-do people, in a small village of the same sort. They were simple of desire and habit and so were simple of desire and habit and so were their expressions. They were prodont.

When the carpenters went Mr. Tib-betts said: "There ain't much use twining the grapevines back over those pillars, they won't bear again during our

Mrs. Tibbetts flicked a tear out of her

"No," she assented meekiy.

and gently tapping leaves from the de-

parted vines. When Janet came the next summer she was jubilant. Her husband had just made "This baby ought to have regular hab"This baby ought to have regular hab"This baby ought to have regular habcome to the city and live in her flat while she went abroad. Afterward they could go abroad while she built a granite palace with diamonds of white marble and stone urns setting on the cornice. But Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts didn't want to go to town and live in a flat.

"We're so well fixed," Mrs. Tibbetts said, and her tone was imploring, for Janet's eyes were kiting here and there in a way that made her and her husband

"We couldn't be better fixed," Mr. Tib-

the mature age of twelve years her parents were merely existing at a respectful distance in her wake.

At sixteen Janet went away to somewhere else to school and took a scholarship which permitted her to go still farther ways and become all the couldn't be better fixed, Mr. The betts said, attempting to throw all the mighty strength of complete conviction into his words.

But Janet was not to be foiled in her duty, and while she was abroad a contractor came with a force, cut down the hest apple tree, hoisted a water-tank up on four stilts in its place, took up every floor in the house, installed various wash-

wake.
Mrs. Tibbetts sat down and cried. She out of another for almost fifty-five years, ble change in the atmosphere—neither and she felt terribly over the change. Mr. Mr. nor Mrs. Tibbetts said that it was a Tibbetts didn't like it either. The first and she felt terribly over the change. Mr. time that he attempted the new tub he handled the wrong handle and deluged himself out of a hole in the ceiling which he had supposed to be put there for pur-

"This coat 'll never do again," said Mrs. Tibbetts. "And to think we've got to write that letter saying how kind she is," said the father, who had never come so far toward real temper in all his life before.
"Sh-h-h," said his wife.
Then he held up his arms and leaned

over, and she got his shirt off.
"Even my undershirt is soaked through," he said bitterly.
"Sh-h-h," she said again.

That evening they wrote the letter. In the winter that followed the new water system all froze up, and as the contractor had completely done away with the pump that never froze up, Janet's parents had a hard time. As they work-ed with iron rods and salt and hot cloths Mr. Tibbetts said wrathfully: "I s'pose we'll have electric light next, an' be left in the dark without a candle." "You mustn't say that," said Mrs. Tib-

"I shall if I want to," said Mr. Tibbetts.

"You'll bu'st that pipe out at the joint if you bang at it like that," said his wife.

"I'll bu'st it if I want to," said the husband, "I'll bu'st myself if I don't bu'st sutthin." betts.

sutthin.' This was the nearest that Mr. Tibbetts had ever come to swearing and his wife felt cowed. She looked at him furtive-

"Darn it!" said Mr. Tibbetts.
"My dear—" she began.
"Shut up!" It was the first harsh word in all their

long life of love together. Mrs. Tibbetts burst into tears and climbed the cellar stairs to weep above. To this had Janet

brought her parents.

But she didn't weep long for the disjointed water-works had led to trouble in the linen.room—I mean, in the bathroom—and the dining-room ceiling was suffused with a large damp spot. To this also had Janet brought her parents.

The next summer she came again. They greeted her with fear and trembling, there was no room for any other sentithere was no room for any other senti-

ment in their hearts now. But Janet was troubled herself this

"Do you know," she said, "George has accepted the contract to build ten thousand miles of railroad and ninety-three towns along the line in northern Kenibahakoogee, and I don't see how I can stay behind or how I can go and leave you,

wore a coat of black Persian at one another, neither knew where lamb and a broadcloth skirt, her chin was Kenibahakoogee was, but both knew that

"I think you ought to go with your husband," said Mrs. Tibbetns.
"Yes by all means," said Mr. Tibbetts. "But my duty to you two?" said Janet. "Never mind us," said Mr. Tibbetts "dont you give no thought of us."
"No," said Mrs. Tibbetts, "we're all right."
Her tone trembled in her anxiety to

make it sufficiently impressive.

"But I'm all you've got," said Janet.

"Never mind." said Mr. Tibbetts,

"we've got each other, too, you know. Now you go right-along with George and never think of us." "No, don't think of us," said the mother, "there isn't a thing that we need only

to know that your happy."

Janet went. She went in a month's time. The day after the steamer sailed Mr. Tibbetts drove in town and bought a pump and arranged to have it put back through the hole that they had kept covering the steamer sailed Mr. Tibbetts drove in town and bought a pump and arranged to the steamer sailed Mr. Tibbetts drove in town and bought a pump and arranged to the steamer sailed Mr. Tibbetts drove in town and bought a pump and arranged to have it put back the steamer sailed Mr. Tibbetts drove in town and bought a pump and arranged to have it put back through the sailed Mr. Tibbetts drove in town and bought a pump and arranged to have it put back through the sailed Mr. Tibbetts drove in town and bought a pump and arranged to have it put back through the sailed Mr. Tibbetts drove in town and bought a pump and arranged to have it put back through the sailed Mr. Tibbetts drove in the sailed Mr. Tibbetts drov on two literactions of thanks of the father said at last, and the mother thanks of thanks of thanks of the last the said the mother thanks of the last the said the mother thanks of the last for linen were taken out of the loft and replaced against the wall; they had the village paper-hanger come up and rake off the satiny panels with gilt molding that had driven them wild for two years, and Mrs. Tibbetts, with the joy of a bride, picked out a new paper with a sprig alternate with a geometrical force for the ternate with a geometrical figure for the parlor and a plain blue sprinkled with purple asters for the dining-room. After that they had the Doric pillars pulled

down and the bull's-eye window cut square.
"It looks kind of Christian again—don't
it?" said Mrs. Tibbetts, with real unfeigned satisfaction as they stood out in front on the first evening after the work-men finished, and contemplated their im-

"That's the evil of these higher educations," said Mr. Tibbetts; "why, Ellen, if we'd never let Janet go away to school, she'd never have met a fellow like that man she's got, she'd have married some one in the village and had a nice cottage and been content and let us do things for her, and we'd have had the old apple tree and the grapevines and never suffered nothin' like these last five years." His voice broke with feeling, and his wife pressed his hand hard.

"Nobody can have everything in this world," she reminded him gently. He gulped down his feelings. "I know, Ellen, I know; but it seems like Fate come down awful heavy on you must be exercised by the natives in their and me in the end. Still I don't mean to

repine."
"No," said his wife, "you see, she meant to be kind." "Yes, I know, she meant to be kind.
And we had nothin' in the wide world to
to do but to sit still and bear it,"

Then they went into their reantiquated house and went to bed. Peace reigned over, above, and all around. They had had the connection severed in the windmill, and they knew that Janet was on the high seas. They first peace that they had known since Janet first came upon them.—By Anne Warner, in Collier's.

The "Wish-bone."

Scientists call the "wish-bone" the furcula, and it is the union of what are, in man, two collar-bones. These receive the brunt of the strokes of the wing that turn the creature in its flight.

Few of us appreciate the strength of stroke of the bird's wing. A swan has been known to break a man's leg by blow of its wing, and, in like manner, the blow of its wing, and, in like manner, the basts of a tower sixty feet high. wing beatings of the larger birds are dangerous if they strike the human head or face. If, therefore, a large bird is in replanted the flower garden. She knew so much that her mother hesitated to singe a chicken in her presence and her father felt analogy is a superficient of the flower felt and the flower felt analogy is a superficient of the flower felt and the flower great strain of the wing stroke on the one side, when unaccompanied by action on the other.

For this reason we find in the eagle and birds of its class that turn quickly a furcula that is a perfect Roman arch, widely at variance with the Gothic arch. which is the shape of the "wish-bone" of our common fowls. The eagle's furcula is everywhere equally strong, and lacks those points of weakness that make our sport of breaking the "wish-bone" pos-sible.

Music-loving Spiders.

It has been asserted that spiders posess a sensitiveness to musical sounds Some species seem to respond to the notes of the piano, the harp, the flute, and so on, in a manner suggestive of their ability to recognize these sounds or the harmonic vibrations on which they are based. But Professor Lecaillon, of Paris, who has made a special study the instincts and the supposed "psychism" of spiders, thinks that the apparent sensitiveness of these insects to music has been misunderstood. It is thought that when musical instruments are played near their nests the spiders simply feel the vibrations through their webs or otherwise without recognizing the musical notes as sounds. The effect upon them is similar to that of the buzzing of an entrapped fly.

How Flying-fish Fly.

Flying-fish must have been watched ever since the first mariners ventured upon the sea, and yet the question of the manner in which they perform their flights is apparently unsettled. Dr. Abel, an eminent Austrian authority, maintains that the initial impetus by means of which they launch themselves is due to screw like movements of the tail fin, and that the wings are in no sense propelling organs, but act simply as parachutes.

organs, but act simply as parachutes.

It is maintained by other observers that the flight of flying-fishes is due to incessant and extremely rapid movements of their wing-like fins. It has been suggested that there may be differences in gested that there may be differences in the manner of flight of different species the manner of flight of different species the manner of flight of different species the manner of flight of different species.

Fresh pineapple juice has great value as a digestive. A small amount will digest a considerable piece of steak or any other animal tissue. Boiling, however, seems to kill the enzymes in the pineapple juice has great value as a digestive. A small amount will digest a considerable piece of steak or any other animal tissue. Boiling, however, seems to kill the enzymes in the pineapple juice has great value as a digestive. A small amount will digest a considerable piece of steak or any other animal tissue. Boiling, however, seems to kill the enzymes in the pineapple juice has great value as a digestive. A small amount will digest a considerable piece of steak or any other animal tissue. Boiling, however, seems to kill the enzymes in the pineapple juice has great value as a digestive. A small amount will digest a considerable piece of steak or any other animal tissue. Boiling, however, seems to kill the enzymes in the pineapple juice has great value as a digestive. A small amount will digest a considerable piece of steak or any other animal tissue. Boiling, however, seems to kill the enzymes in the pineapple juice has great value as a digestive. A small amount will digest a considerable piece of steak or any other animal tissue. be truth in both views.

Good looks are coveted by every wo an. There is hardly any sacrifice which a true woman will not make to protect her complexion from the rude assaults of her complexion from the rude assaults of time. But good looks are absolutely incompatible with a diseased condition of the delicate organs. Hollow eyes, a sallow complexion and a wrinkled skin, quickly mark the woman whose functions are irregular, or who is a sufferer from "female weakness." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Processiption has been taken by many a Prescription has been taken by many a woman simply in hope of a cure of prostrating diseases, who, to her astonishment has found the roses blooming anew on her cheeks as the result of the cure of her diseased condition. "Favorite Prescription" makes women healthy, and health is Nature's own cosmetic.

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

How Silkworms Work.

As with the culture of tea, the production of silk is an extremely simple occupation, especially in China, which is, after all, the chiefest of silk-producing countries. Briefly stated, the following are the steps through which the staple passes as its post to the least

on its way to the loom.

About the middle of the month of April the eggs of the silkworm are hatched. When hatched, the resultant little worms are placed on bamboo frames, there to remain for a certain period, during which their diet consists of mulberry leaves cut into very small pieces. When the worms have attained greater size it becomes nacessary, of course, to provide other white frames for them; and their diet, too, is tive. altered, in that they are now fed with leaves not so finely cut as before. This process is continued until at last they are

given whole leaves to feed upon.

A curious circumstance in connection with the feeding of the worms lies in their varying periods of diet. For instance, just after they have been hatched the tittle creatures will eat for a space ed, the tittle creatures will eat for a space of five days, this being followed by a sleep of two days, when they eat nothing. Later another change in their feeding habits comes. When they awake their appetites are not so keen, inasmuch as they will, generally speaking, eat for four days only and then sleep for one.

Upon the attainment of their full size and strength the worms proceed with the spinning of their cocoons,a task that consumes from four to seven days. The spinning having been accomplished, the worm turns its attention to the business of stripping the cocoon; and, about a week later, each little cultivator is ready with his silken harvest. The harvest of all, duly gathered, go to make up the bales of the native Chinese traders.

The first and foremost circumstance that goes to decide the quality and texture of the silk is the breed of the worm responsible for it. Next comes the qualiof the leaves fed to the worker, and then comes the mode of feeding. Silkworms must be fed at regular hours; the temperature of the quarters wherein they have their being must be maintained at a certain degree. Above all, they must be protected against noxious smells, whereby they are strangely affected. They are peculiarly sensitive to the presence of strangers, and the utmost care handling of the little fellows. Experts aver that the greatest defect in

the production of Chinese silk lies in the primitive mode of reeling which the Celestials persist in employing.

The biggest of all silk-markets is Shanghai, whence, about June 1st in each year, the first season's silk is brought. Those who fetch the silk to market are not, however, the native growers-gener-

ally small farmers maintaining a few mulberry-bushes in odd corners of their tilled lands in addition to their other industries-but middlemen, who do busi-

There is a church in a Pennsylvania town possessing the distinction of being the work of one pair of hands. Those hands carried every block of stone of which it was constructed, cut each into shape, and laid it in its place. The stone was taken from Brobst mountain, and the builder, one George Taylor, spent six

There is a church in California which, though not the work of one man alone, is as unique in its way as that in Pennsylvania. It was built of one tree and is, notwithstanding, a large church, the largest in the part of the country where it stands. This church is in Santa Rosa, and all the timber used in its construction was taken from a single redwood tree that grew in the neighborhood. The interior of the church is panelled and finished with wood, no plaster being used. For roof, pulpit, floor and every other part the tree was made to do service. The great wooden building is simply a tree

netamorphosed. Among other peculiar churches may be mentioned one in Waterloo, Indiana. People there wanted a new church, but there was no suitable stone to be had and no quarries near by where it could be obtained. There was, however, one great boulder standing on a plain eight miles away. From this one boulder the church was constructed. It is believed that in its natural state the boulder weighed two thousand five hundred tons.

It has been remarked that when rain falls in the desert it at once begins to develop verdure and beauty. These arid stretches of sand contain in themselves the elements of heavity only needing the the elements of beauty, only needing the hidden beneath the bleak and barren surface. Something like this is the condition of the human body. Health is every one's prerogative. Yet people live along in suffering and sickness, not realizing that the fair flower of health would spring up in this barren life of theirs under right conditions. What rain is to the desert Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to the body. It vitalizes and vivifies. It br. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to the body. It vitalizes and vivifies. It takes the germs of health and makes them fruitful. It pushes out the blood taints and foul diseases which mar and maim the hody and in place gives an increased flow of pure blood, which nour is the hody in all its ishes and builds up the body in all its parts and organs. The blood is the life. The "Discovery" makes new life by making new blood.

Virtues of Pineapple.

gestive power.

The peculiar property of pineapple juice makes it of value in many ways. For instance, in diphtheria it is used as a gargle, and the diphtheria membrane disapple. ears like magic at its touch. It seems to have the power of picking out all non-living animal tissues and rapidly digest-ing them, leaving all the living tissues. In cases of quinsy, pineapple juice digests all poisonous tissue, often giving quick

ing them, leaving all the living tissues. In cases of quinsy, pineapple juice digests all poisonous tissue, often giving quick relief.

Sometimes it is not best to incise or lance a boil, and the yellow cap may often remain upon the boil without opening, holding back the pus. The application of pineapple juice invariably establishes free drainage within a short time.

For administration in the stomach. For administration in the stomach, pineapple acts, adds the Family Doctor, as a preventive rather than a cure. It cannot quickly correct an acute attack of indigestion, though it may prevent an attack of indigestion in the stomach, the prevention of silk gloves, particularly in the long sizes. Here black and white are the most important shades, not only for evening, but also for street where the prevention in the stomach, the prevention is a strength of the prevention in the stomach, the prevention is a strength of the prevention in the stomach, the prevention is a strength of the prevention in the stomach, the prevention is a strength of the prevention in the stomach, the prevention is a strength of the prevention in the stomach, the prevention is a strength of the prevention in the stomach, the prevention is a strength of the prevention in the stomach is a strength of the prevention in the strength of the prevention is a strength of the prevention in the strength of

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Separate blouses are essential to comfort this year, and while the never-ending cry continues to be heard that white shirt-waists are out of fashion, still one realizes that it is necessary to include at least one smart white waist in the wardrobe. Waists to match the skirt in color, even if not in material, are much more generally becoming, but the elaborate white waist is always smart and attrac-

Away from a few eccentricities which feminine good taste will soon banish, fashion this season is bringing us some charming creations among the new materials, such as, for instance, the reversible covert coating, one side of which is striped and the other plain.

Silky cashmeres in very soft tones will also be offered to us—gray, terra cotta, blue, etc. These cashmeres also have one side glossy and one stripe is generally black and white, though sometimes a dark color, such as navy brown or violet, replaces the black. Among these double-faced materials which will be very popu-lar, and which lend themselves to such multiple and charming combinations, navy blue lined with khaki, gray or plaid of an indistinct pattern, will be very successful. Very chic also are the fine striped materials—blacks and whites lined with orange or cerise, or plain black lined with fine hair lines in azure, green or mauve, which have an elegance quite

their own. We can imagine nothing which adds more to the slender appearance so much sought after than these stripes and hair lines. Our spring tailor-mades in these materials will be simple and harmonious, straight without exaggeration. The plain revers will be lined with fancy material, as also will the turned-back hem of the

There is a growing fashion for net mentation, but it does increase the palablouses that is interesting. They are not only worn with skirts that are cut off at the waist line, which are few in number, but also with the Empire skirts of satin, cloth or linen. They are more dressy and less everyday-looking than the wash blouses of muslin, and, therefore, are used when one desires to be frocked in a

emi-formal manner. They are delightfully cool for this climate, and for this reason alone should prove popular. They are trimmed with lace, but usually with embroidered batiste, which has come back into its own as a smart way of adorning summer

Embroidered batiste is not only used on blouses, but on one-piece frocks and 4 to 5 per cent. per quart. The cost of thin coat suits. It ranks with the heavy keeping a cow for one year is estimated laces, such as Venetian, Milanese and Flandors, and if anything it is a bit preferable to these.

When it is well embroidered it has a

fine old air that is quite appealing, and that is only equalled by ecclesiastical and weaves and copying no end of antique designs. Among the fabrics there are denim, burlap linen, crashes, basket cloths, chambrays, dimities, batiste, muslin and the like. These come plain or striped.

These fabrics are especially well com bined for summer homes with chintz and city. cretonne patterns and the old stencil motifs. Of papers in cretonne pattern, with the actual fabrics to match them, there is an endless assortment. Two-toned all-over leaf and flower designs on fabric grounds are among the new things.

Idiosyncrasy often takes the form of salt, and will eat it by the teaspoonful when opportunity admits. This sometimes leads to obesity and dropsy, but it has also the peculiar effect of increasing the weight. One young lady who devoured immense quantities of salt on every possible occasion, and emptied all the saltcellars on the table at each meal, would increase as much as 10 pounds in weight in 24 hours, and was frequently unable to wear a dress which was quite loose for her on the previous day.

During the damp days which precede

If she will empty them from the paper proper conditions to reveal all that lies or cardboard package into a perfectly dry hidden beneath the bleak and barren surglass jar and keep the top screwed tightly

away, says an authority.

Borax and alum are good to put into the cracks.

Penper Sandwiches.-Mince together a sour apple, a Spanish red pepper, a sweet green pepper and a cream cheese in a grinder; season with salt and spread be-tween thin slices of brown bread.. Or the mixture may be used with white

For Grape Fruit Salad.-Remove the pulp from two large grape fruits, chop fine the hearts of a bunch of celery with a half cupful of walnut meats. Finely strip or shave one green pepper and mix with the other ingredients and let drain in a cool place until ready to serve, then add heavy mayonnaise and serve with cheese straws.

There is no very great change in glove styles as the Parisians see them. The demand for short sleeves will increase

FARM NOTES

-Too many are in the habit of setting hens in the shed with the other chick-

-Nearly every farm house has out-buildings in which the setting hens can be put.

—When you hoe corn, thin it out to not more than three good stalks to the hill. Nature doesn't like to be crowded.

-It is less work to hoe twice soon after the crops come up than it is to hoe once after the weeds get high, and it does much more good.

-The almost universal practice now is to disinfect eggs before incubating Place orders for eggs for hatching early and you'll save time and money.

—Again we say: Test the seed-corn be-for planting, for there's much poor seed in the country this year. And, also, treat the seed potatoes to prevent scab.

-Feed very little soft feed and you will raise more chicks. If you must feed soft stuff don't throw it upon the ground. Feed it in small trough or on a clean

-Pick off all the blossoms from newlyset strawberry beds, thus you send all the plants' strength back into themselves
—into growth. It is unwise to let plants fruit the first season.

-Don't cultivate the potatoes when out in bloom, or coming out, unless you want a lot of stunted little tubers. Cultivate them before they get that big, and hoe them clean of weeds.

-Two ounces of fresh white hellebore as a spray, is the best remedy for currant and gooseberry worms. But it must be used early, when the first worms apbear. Watch for 'em!

-The silo is not the only way of preventing the usual loss from the corn fields, but it is the only way, and the best way, for preserving the feeding elements of the corn plant. The silo adds nothing to the feeding nutriments. On the other hand, there is a slight loss through fertability greatly.

-The Department of Agriculture is seriously considering the introduction into this country of Bokhara sheep, from which comes the fur called "Persian which comes the fur called lamb." All Astrakhan fur is now raised on territory tributary to the Caspian sea. The best fur is taken from the lamb when it is only faur or five days old. The Bokhara sheep also make good mut-

-The Massachusetts Experiment Station has found that the total cost of producing milk satisfactory in sanitary quality and containing from 4 to 5 per cent. of butter fat will usually amount to from keeping a cow for one year is estimated at \$137.07. Milk produced under more than the average sanitary conditions of certified milk will naturally cost consid

erably more. -L. Horton, one of the biggest retailers of milk in New York State, is charg-Wallpapers are imitating all sorts of when the sells. This milk is produced by the owner of a farm at Newburgh, N. Y., and cleanliness is insisted on to an extent al-most unbelievable. The cows are washed and wiped with spotless linen, and when the milk is obtained it is handled as though it were champagne. The milk is sold to the "gilded rich" in New York

-Surplus suckers in blackberry or red raspberry patches should be treated just like weeds; don't let the rows get too wide nor too thick. But do not hoe up all the new shoots coming up in the row; remember that your berry crop next year will be borne on the canes which are grown this season. Many fruit growers special craving for, instead of an objection to, certain foods. Many people possess an extraordinary relish for common nish the fruit next year, should be pinched of when about eighteen inch es high.

-Don't forget to spray the grapevines. For the grape-berry moth (which causes wormy grapes,) the Bordeaux-arsenical mixture (or the self-boild lime-sulphurarsenate)' should be used about the time the berry reaches the size of a small cherry seed, or shortly before, and repeated in two or three weeks. Either spray is also a preventive of grape rot, mildew, etc. Where the berries are infested they should be picked off and destroyed, to prevent further development of the pests. From May Farm Journal.

-Growers of cabbage plants who have been annoyed by maggot injury to their seed beds will find much to encourage them in Bulletin 334 of the New York Agricultural Station, at Geneva, N. Y. This bulletin summarizes the experience of 11 growers who screened their beds in 1910, and not only escaped maggot and flea-beetle injury, but also had earlier, better plants under the cheese-cloth than they got from seed sown at the same time on unscreened areas alongside. The expense of screening varied from 6 to 20 cents a thousand plants, averaging about 12 cents. The bulletin, like others available at the station, will be sent without charge to those who write for it.

-Where lands have been "cropped to death," as some plain people aptly term it, live stock farming is the surest, cheapest and quickest method of restoring its fertility. In live stock farming the crops raised on the farm are grown primarily for the purpose of feeding one or more classes of live stock, and but little is sold except animal products. On the other hand, concentrated feeding stuffs are purchased for feeding the farm animals, which adds to the amount of fertility re-turned to the land in the manure. Since the animal products sold do not, as a general rule, contain large quantities of fertilizing ingredients, it is easy to rapidly increase the fertility of land by this system of farming.

-A new species of white potato has for years been cultivated in France from plants found in Uruguay. Originally a very bitter tuber, the South American vegetable becomes, after three or four years of cultivation, an admirable food product. Its yield is euormous and it is exempt from the maladies that attack the ordinary potato. It grows best in moist soils, its native habit being the marshy shores of the river Mecedes, in Uruguay. Its flowers have a jasmine-like odor, and a delicate perfume has already been extracted from them. After one planting the plant perpetuates itself from the broken rootlets left in the soil. The real drawback to this new potato is the strong, peculiar flavor which may some-time be modified or bred out, but which