



HOW TO BE DAINTY.

A Quality Which Makes a Girl Appear More Charming Than Those Around Her.

Daintiness is that indefinable quality in a girl which causes her to appear more charming than those around her; it is an attribute that is seldom inborn, but the result of culture. She is certain of making a good impression where others ignominiously fail to do so, a fact which causes jealousy and makes those who are not dainty look on with envious admiration and wish that they too possessed the subtle

THE GIRL'S ALLOWANCE.

It is Her Right and, at the Same Time, Teaches Her the Proper Use of Money.

"Every self-respecting woman, be she maid or wife, has a natural and intense dislike to ask her father or husband for every penny she needs," says Edward Bok, writing in the Ladies' Home Journal, on "Giving Allowances to Girls." "Nor is the feeling lessened by the fact that the money can be had for the asking and is always given ungrudgingly. It is the asking which women dislike. They justly recoil from it, and men ought to understand it better than they do. It should be said that the husband who refuses to give his wife a regular allowance is rapidly becoming the exception. But there are still too many fathers who withhold an allowance from their daughters. If it be true that the average girl has no idea of the value of money, how will she ever gain a better knowledge of its worth

AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE PULPIT.

Women as ministers is the subject of an interesting article in the Chautauquan by Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. Dr. Shaw writes without any feeling in the way of resentment against the churches that exclude women from their ministry. She is merely telling facts. By the beginning of the twentieth century Dr. Shaw believes there should be at least 2,000 women preaching the Gospel in the United States. It is claimed by the United Brethren that it was their denomination that ordained the first woman in the Christian ministry. She is Rev. Lydia Sexton. Miss Sexton was given holy orders in 1851 and worked in the church as a minister until 1890. But it is generally accepted that the first ordination of a woman was that of Antoinette Brown, who was graduated from the theological school at Oberlin in 1839, but who was refused a license to preach. Of women ordained by the Congregational denomination attention is called to Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, now assistant to Rev. T. R. Beecher in Elmira. There are but three ordained women in the regular Baptist church—Mary C. Jones,

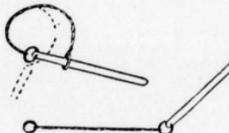
ordained several women, and women are admitted on equal terms as lay delegates to the general conferences. Dr. Shaw herself is a graduate of the theological school of the Boston university, and on being rejected as a minister by the Methodist Episcopal church she was ordained for the Methodist Protestant church in Tarrytown in 1880. The Methodist Episcopal church, although it never ordained women, licensed them until 1880. Even this concession was then repealed. Women, however, have acted and now act as evangelists and missionaries in the Methodist Episcopal church. Conspicuous among these workers is Elizabeth W. Greenwood, national evangelist superintendent of the W. C. T. U. Dr. Shaw says that it was the life desire of the late Frances E. Willard to be a minister, but her church would not permit it. The first Universalist woman minister was Olympia Brown, ordained in 1863. Augusta J. Chapin is the only woman who was ever given the degree of D. D., although many have earned it. She is a graduate of Michigan university, and Lombard university honored her with the degree in 1893. Ama-



CORN SHOCKING TOOL.

It is a Temporary Binder to Hold the Bunch Together While It is Being Tied.

R. R. Amstutz, of Birmingham, O., gives the readers of the New York Tribune the benefit of a device which he has tried with gratifying results in shucking corn. He says that one difficulty that is experienced in tying with twine is that the shock is apt to be bound too loosely, and then it will not stand well. He aims, therefore, to provide a way for getting a good squeeze on the bundle before tying. Mr. Amstutz says: "Take an old broom handle a foot shorter than the length of twine to be used. At one



end make a hole through which you can put a strip of leather, whereby to attach a piece of rope to the stick. The rope should be about four inches shorter than the twine. A quarter-inch rope is the best size. At the outer end of the rope fasten a ring just big enough to slip over the stick easily. In use proceed as follows: Take the handle and ring in one hand, reach around the shock, pass the ring into the other hand, and then slip the butt end of the handle into the ring. Now, shove the ring along the handle down to the leather, turn the handle out away from the side of the shock, and it will stay there while you deliberately put the twine around and tie. Throw the handle back, release the ring, and go to the next shock." Mr. Amstutz believes that he is the originator of this device, but he is willing that others should use it without charge.

World's Deficit in Grain.

A world's deficit in grain for the coming year is the forecast of the Hungarian minister of agriculture. He estimates that importing countries will need 115,000,000 to 124,000,000 metric centners, or roughly speaking, 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels more than their own output, and that exporting countries will be able to send 101,000,000 to 109,000,000 metric centners, an apparent deficit of 14,000,000 to 15,000,000, or say 60,000,000 bushels. This report, emanating each year at this time from what is known as the Vienna grain congress, is made up from a comparison of official and trade estimates of the world's production and requirements. The figures put forth are by no means final, nor of any great value, although interesting, as they seem to reflect general conditions.

How to Pickle Pork.

Some one recently called for a recipe for pickling pork. Here is one that we find good: Salt enough to take out the blood and let it stand two or three days. For every 100 pounds of meat take ten pounds of salt, four pounds of Orleans sugar, three-quarters ounce of saltpeter, two ounces of soda and eight gallons of water. Boil, strain and let cool. Then pour over the meat. Let it stay in pickle at least six weeks. Keep the meat well under pickle, but be careful not to weight it too heavy. If the pickle should not be enough to cover you will have to make enough as proportioned above. This will depend somewhat upon the shape of your vessel. —A. S. Watson, in American Cultivator.

Flax with Other Grain.

Under some conditions it may be advisable to grow flax with other grain. Flax is a very exhaustive crop, but in this fact lies the advantage when grain is sown on very rich land in mixing some flaxseed with it. If the flax is not grown the grain will grow too rank a straw, while with the flax to help exhaust the superfluous fertility there is less danger of this. There will be more of the grain grown, while all of the flaxseed that is harvested will be so much clear gain. Barley is one of the best grains to grow with flax, and both are ready to cut at the same time. But both should be very lightly seeded if clover seed is sown the same spring, else there will be a poor catch of clover. —American Cultivator.

When Horses Have Heaves.

There is no cure for heaves; it can only be ameliorated or lessened in extent by feeding on nutritive material in small bulk, and more frequent rations. All voluminous and coarse food should be avoided, such as timothy, millet and clover hay, and only the best wild hay given in small quantities, preferably finely cut, mixed with mill feed or steamed food. Feed everything wet. Food and water should be consumed at least an hour before an animal is used for work. It is but natural that such a horse will become weak and faint when driven or worked hard all day, for such a one is only capable of performing slow and light work, and it is cruel to use him otherwise. —Rural World.

To make dividing a success, colonies should be very strong and almost ready to swarm.

Use the best combs for brood nest and the oldest and roughest on the outside for storage.

LAMBS FOR MUTTON.

Something About the Breeds and How to Obtain the Most Satisfactory Results.

Probably the fattest sent to market are those obtained from a cross of Merino and Southdown. They are about as plump and heavy for their size as any bred, although they are not the largest, writes E. P. Smith in the American Cultivator. They are generally desired by good butchers, and very often they will command fancy prices. Their Southdown lineage will be apparent in their black faces and legs, and most butchers believe yet, and with good reason, that the "Southdown is the finest mutton sheep in the world."

But the Merino contributes many noteworthy qualities. The lambs get their fatness and tenderness from the Merino, and this greatly helps the lambs in the markets. Altogether the cross produces about as satisfactory results for the general breeder of lambs for mutton as any.

The lambs when two weeks old should be taught to eat a little dry food, and this can best be given to them with the hand. Sometimes a tempting dish can be made for the lambs—a mixture of clean oats, corn and linseed in equal parts, ground up finely and then salted and sweetened with a little sugar. The taste of the latter tempts the lambs. The ewes should also be fed freely and with good nourishing food to keep up the flow of milk, for it is advisable for the lambs to have plenty of the mother's milk.

In a short time the lambs will take their dry feed from a box or pan, and then feeding them will be greatly simplified. Ordinarily it is not necessary to get them to take dry food, but where it is desirable to force their growth, and make them lay on fat rapidly, this method will be found very satisfactory. The lambs that grow vigorously from the first are the ones that pay in the end, and it would not prove a bad plan to adopt this method, even though one has no idea of forcing the lambs for an early market.

CORN FOR CHICKENS.

Poultry Thrives Most Excellently Upon It Until It Has Made Its Full Growth.

Without doubt, the very best feed for a flock of growing chickens is corn, just whole corn fed to them in unlimited quantities. If the chickens have the range of the farm they will not eat more corn than they need, and the more they can be induced to eat the faster they will grow. They get enough grass, bugs, weed and grass seeds when running about to balance the corn ration, and it is one of the best feeds that can be given them.

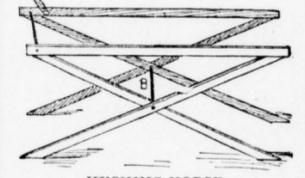
The laying hens should not have so much corn, so this advice should not be taken without the hens can be kept from eating with the growing chickens, for a laying hen fed all the corn she can eat will soon get too lazy to forage much, and in the end will get so fat that she will be inclined to take a rest from laying and become an unprofitable servant.

All the young poultry thrives on corn until it has made its full growth. There is nothing better for young poultry than sweet corn from the time it gets to be good roasting ears until the winter sets in. While this is being fed the fowls will make weight in quite a surprising way, and they are very fond of it. There is no need to prepare it in any way. They will take care of it if the ears are husked and thrown to them. If with the sweet corn a supply of sunflowers is available the fowls will not only grow but their plumage will become glossy and their combs red, and they will be pictures of health. The man who raises poultry and fails to have a supply of sweet corn and sunflower seeds for them is missing an opportunity to provide the best feed that can be grown on the farm. —Farmers' Voice.

CORN-HUSKING HORSE.

It Will Help Many a Lame Back If You Conclude to Build One Right Now.

The horse is made of light material. The cut explains itself. The rung B should be 1 1/2-inch stuff, put in with shoulders cut down to one inch where it goes through the legs. The rung



HUSKING HORSE.

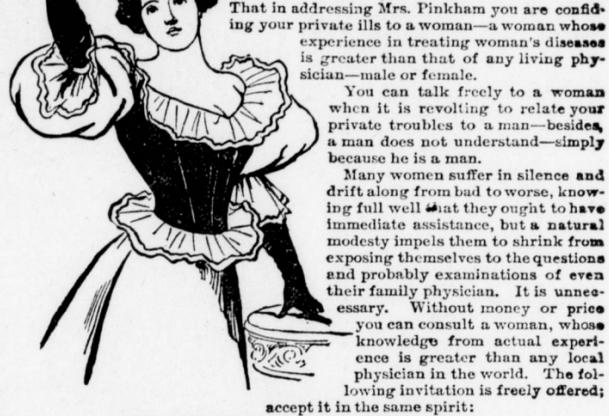
is put down so the ears of corn will not catch when pulled forward. Corn-husking makes lame backs and sore hands. The horse will help the back and the following recipe will help the hands: Take white wax, one-quarter ounce; spermaceti, one-quarter ounce; almond oil, one ounce; glycerine, two ounces. Mix, melt the wax and stir in the oils until they are perfectly mixed and still continue to stir until cool. Apply to the hands two or three times a day. Wash the hands in warm water and apply the salve while the hands are still quite damp, and rub them until dry. It will keep them from getting sore. The prescription only costs 20 cents for ingredients. —Ohio Farmer.

In making a start in bee keeping, choose the best bees, the best hives and the best implements.

White clover honey is the lightest in color and is considered the finest made.

Stop! Women,

And Consider the All-Important Fact,



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female. You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man. Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit: **MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.** Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. —Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. "The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for some time past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women a year."



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of the state of Washington, ordained in 1882; Frances E. Townsley, Nebraska, ordained in 1885; and Edith Hill Booker, Kansas, ordained in 1894. The Baptists, says Dr. Shaw, discourage women from entering their ministry. Mrs. Booker was for three years pastor of the First Baptist church of Pittsburg, Kan., before her marriage with Mr. Booker. The Free Will Baptists have 17 ordained and nine licensed women ministers. Women have preached in this denomination ever since the beginning of the century. As early as 1815 Clarissa J. Danforth was a licensed preacher, but the first regularly ordained Free Will Baptist woman minister was Miss Anna Bartlett, of Paw Paw, Mich. Rev. Ellen C. Copp is the principal of Hillsdale college, and is very popular with the students. The Christian church has but five or six ordained women preachers. The Presbyterian church refuses to allow women to enter its ministry, but accepts the work of women in all other departments of church work. The Methodist Protestant church has

charm. Daintiness, however, though not inherited, is the outcome of habit. A girl is dainty because she has been accustomed to give thought and time to being agreeable to others. Thus it comes natural to her. Her wealth of hair, always so glossy and carefully trained, owes its satiny appearance to the fact that she brushes it regularly and frequently, and not solely when she feels in a mood to do so, or when she desires to look extra nice. Her pretty, soft hands, with their shell-like pink nails, are always in an immaculate condition, for it is her habit and pride to keep them spotlessly clean. Her person appears to shed around her a fragrant perfume, delicate, yet quite perceptible. This subtle fragrance comes from her dainty way of putting her dresses into drawers which contain sachets of sweetly-enticing powder, the scent from which seems to be a part of herself. —Chicago Times-Herald.

An Excellent Precedent.

A Berlin civil court in a suit brought by a dressmaker for the payment of an expensive dress, to which the defense was that the dress did not fit, after making the defendant wear the garment in court, decided that she should not pay; on the ground that when a dressmaker asks as much as 250 marks (\$42) for a dress, the price implies that the fit shall be perfect.

unless she is given the opportunity? Our girls must be educated in money matters, and there is no surer method than by giving them money of their own to spend; a regular weekly or monthly allowance given them to cover certain regulated expenses. It is only natural that at the start a girl will spend foolishly. To meet this inevitable experience the amount of the allowance should be accordingly regulated. After awhile, however, when she gets accustomed to the handling of money, she will learn its value better and be more judicious in spending it. To give a girl an allowance is not a privilege, but her right. To withhold it is to do her a serious wrong, and likewise is an injustice to the man whom she will marry and whose money she will be entrusted with to spend wisely. She should have experience before she reaches that point, and that experience can only come to her from her father in an allowance of her own while she is his daughter in his home."

Nevada Woman Lawyer.

Miss Gertrude G. Grey has been admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Nevada at Carson City. We are informed, says the Legal News, by those who witnessed the examination that Miss Grey's answers to the 30 questions propounded to her were exceptionally good. She is the second woman to be admitted to the Nevada bar.