

YOUNG GIRLS OF COREA.

Their Education Consists of the Or dinary Domestic Accomplishments and Nothing Else.

Marriage does not bring happiness to girls in Corea any more than to those in other parts of the far east. When young a girl is allowed a free-dom which is denied her later, and it is pot till she attains the dignity of being a mother-in-law that she begins to enjoy life again.

The daughter of a Corean house is The daughter of a Corean house is of little consequence, while a son is of great importance, and his advent into the family circle is always welcomed with joy. When very young the boys and girls play together, but when they reach the age of eight or ten a great distinction is made. In the families of wealth, where none of the ways of the families are objected. the women of the family are obliged to do any of the housework or toil in the fields, the daughters are secluded in the part of the house reserved for the women, into which no men are al-lowed to enter. Their brothers dwell

in the men's apartments, where they are free to do what they please.
Education in Corea is provided to a certain extent for the boys and young men, but it is almost an unheard-of men, but it is almost an unheard-or thing for a girl to be allowed to learn anything outside of the purely domestic accomplishments. The girl is a mere chattel; she is not even considered a unit of society. As an illustration of how far this idea is carried it is interesting to note that the girl has the state of th literally no name. When she is a mere child a surname is given to her for convenience, but when she mar-ries she gives it up and merges her identity in that of her husband. Her parents call her by the ward or dis-trict in which she contracted her marriage; her parents-in-law call her by the name of the village from which she has come. Later on, when she has children, she is named the "Moth-er of So and So."

It is safe to say that the small Cor ean girl does not appreciate the bless-ings of her childhood until she grows up. That many of them are capable np. That many of them are capable of a much broader existence has been proved by some women missionaries in southern Corea who have made experiments in their education. They built a bungalow in the midst of the old city of Fusan, and lived right the shelf. It can be kept as fresh as the single covers, and will safeguard among the people, learning to know in their homes. It was not long before their attention was attracted to the pitiful case of a little orphan girl, and they decided to take her in and care for her. Soon they heard of others, and the little band increased the company of the company until it numbered seven or eight. They hired native teachers, both men and women, the latter giving the children lessons in sewing, cooking, and all the



TWO COREAN MAIDENS.

other branches of industry with which Corean custom demanded that they should be familiar, and the former Corean and Chinese.

This was a great innovation, and the

result of it was watched with great interest. The little girls proved themselves quite unhandicapped by the suppression which their sex had undergone for centuries, and learned with greater facility than the small boys. They developed many lovable traits of character, the most, distinctive of which was their thoughtfulness of each other.

In Corea there is a special dress for every particular occasion, and the lit-tle girls who correspond to our bridesmaids are clothed in a way fearful and wonderful to behold; but their every-day dress is simple and hygienic enough to meet with the approval of the most ardent dress reformer. In appearance the girls and women of Corea are often attractive. Their black hair grows very thick, their eyes are bright and intelligent, and their rather swarthy cheeks are tinged with a color which may be artificial. often the sign of robust health. -N. Y. Tribune.

Cow Was a Snake Eater.

John Moore, of Philomath, southsey cow in a rather peculiar manner. For some reason the cow couldn't help seeing how hateful it was in somebody else. We're braver many a day on account of some one know what the cow died from, so he cut her open. When he did so notice of how she tried to be coura big black snake, six feet in length, crawled from the stomach. He killed it with a club. The snake was

MODEL CHINA CLOSET.

Some Excellent Suggestions for th Safe-Keeping of Cut Glass and Dainty Porcelains,

The china-closet in many houses is built into the wall. This disposes of location. Home-makers have to ac-cept the goods and the ills the land-lords provide, but wherever located it is imperative to have good shelves and plenty of them. Very many built-in closets have shelves much too far apart. But it is sometimes possible to make the high shelves answer by putting screw hooks all over the undersides and hanging there cups and mugs, little pitchers, etc. Hang the saucers against the wall back of the cups by means of flat wire china racks.
There may be a double or even a treble row of the racks. In filling them study colors as much as possible. With sau-cers of various sizes put the biggest at the bottom, unless such placing ruins the closet color-scheme.

Well arranged, and full of handsome wares, a china-closet is among the best



CORRECT DISPLAY OF CHINA

ornaments of a dining-room. Tint the walls to match the general tone of the room, or else cover them with a very thin, hardwood veneer, accurately fit-ted and tacked in place with the small-est-sized brads. Varnish the veneer, and keep clean by weekly wiping with a soft cloth wrung very dry out of tepid water.

Leave the shelf surfaces plain and cover them with linen, cut to fit, and ornament with a line of drawn work. Heavy butchers' linen is best, though the soft-toned art linens may be ef-fectively used. Set one shelf apart for glasses, preferably the upper one, Cut the linen for it twice the shelf

With a crowded glass shelf, put down small pieces first, inverting them, then see if it presses equally all around. The slightest inequality may mean destruction.

Pressed glass and colored glass may be piled together with comparative impunity. But if when the pile is jarred any piece in it gives out a harsh rattle, it is wise to recast it. The rattle portends breakage, since

NEST.

hay leaves. I do not change the food at any time, and I have as fine hares as anyone around here. I give plenty of fresh water and keep them supplied it shows that something presses un-evenly. Slender-stemmed wine glasses look pretty tied in clusters of three, the stems crossing and suspended by bright ribbons from screw hooks in the top. They need not hang low enough to menace other things. Claret jugs can be likewise hung, and other flat things may go in racks across the

Keep plates carefully sorted, and piled size and pattern together. Give ig platters room upon the lowermost shelf. If it is not properly grooved, tack strips of lath along it, and cut the linen for it wide enough to go in the biggest next the wall, graduating should be familiar, and the former them toward the front. With a very teaching reading and writing in both high shelf space they look prettier on end, the highest in the middle, and getting lower toward the ends. Hand-some covered dishes are best set in a row in front of the flat ones. Use judgment and an eye for color in all placings. A small, clear yellow bit against a background of dull blue illumines everything around it .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BITS AND PATCHES.

Every Human Being Is a Piece of Patchwork, Made Up of What Is Gotten from Others.

"Folks are 'most all guidebooks or red lanterns if they ain't anything else to speak of-examples or warnings, I mean—though generally they don't know it either way," said Aunt Betty. "There's plenty of folks would be surprised if they knew how much I'd got from 'em when they didn't think they was giving me anything.

"And it's a good deal that way with what we are and how we do things. There's a streak of patience learned from some one who never knew we east of Dublin, Ind., lost a fine Jer- watched him and here's a bit of



BELGIAN HARE HUTCH.

do Fancier Describes One That Is Warmly Recommended by Other Breeders,

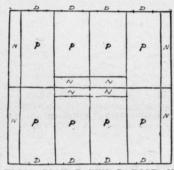
The Belgian hare fad is slowly abating, no doubt, and yet I find that peo-ple take a good deal of interest in these animals. One of our inquirers seems to have the same trouble that I had met; namely, that the young die off from some unrecognized cause. The boomers in this business usually claim that Belgian hares are exempt from disease. I have lost a good many, and have been unable to say from what cause or disease. Others who have had the same experience tell me that they have had better luck since adopting the practice of putting a drop of hy-drachloric acid into one quart or so of the water given to the hares to drink. Another reader, Thomas Edwards, of Colorado, gives me a plan



RABBIT HUTCH.

of a rabbit-hutch which strikes me as excellent and tempts me to build one exactly like it. The construction is shown in accompanying illustrations. My correspondent describes it as fol-My correspondent describes it as fol-lows: "The building should have the floor at least two inches off the ground, and banked up as much as possible all around, for warmth. Nestboxes for breeding does should have partition in for nest. Partitions between pens should be of wood, as some hares will fight through wire and they will not do well. Nest-boxes should have the lid hung with hinges, so that the dirt can be removed and the boxes

In regard to the management Mr. Edwards says: "I feed once a day corn-chop, and alfalfa green when I can get it, and when I cannot, alfalfa-



FLOOR PLAN-P, PEN; D, DOOR; N, NEST.

with salt. Climate has a great deal to do with the successful raising of Belgian hares. They require a very dry and fairly warm place, well pro-tected from cold winds and shaded from the hot sunshine. The reason I feed my hares the way I do is that corn is fattening, and I find they grow better on it than on oats or wheat. back. In that case the back needs a padded linen, like the shelf proper. Test hanging things by setting them swinging, so as to make certain they will not strike anything else.

Rabbits naturally are all muscle. They require some green food the year round, but not to excess, as it will except the strike anything else. cause bowel complaint; neither can they live on all dry food, as they cannot digest it. They require fresh water, and, above all, they must be kept absolutely dry; the least dampness will kill them off quickly. Keep each breeding doe separate and handle as little as possible. Do not breed a doe again until you can take the young from her. You will get better young ones and keep the doe in better condition. If hutches are kept clean you will find the hares will also be clean and more healthy. - T. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

Do Not Pen the Turkeys.

"I do not wonder that there are so many failures made in preparing turin the market when we take into consideration the course so many breeders take in fattening their birds," says George Wolf, in Farm Poultry. "I have frequently seen Poultry. "I have frequently se flocks of turkeys penned up in building for the purpose of fattening for market, and it was a failure every time. This is no more than should expected, for turkeys are of a wild nature, and as soon as they are cooped they begin quarreling, chasing one another about and constantly worrying for freedom. They soon tire of their food, grow thin, and tire of their food, grow thin, and will, when killing time comes, weigh less than when first cooped with the expectation of fattening them.'

Big Loss in Meached Hay. When a piece of cotton or linen is to be bleached it is laid on the grass sprinkled with water or allowed to get wet with dew, and then exposure to the sun does the rest. The effect produced on the fabric by this process is duplicated with hay when it is allowed to be alternately wet with dew or rain and shone upon for any length of time by the hot sun It is true that this cannot be avoid ed at all times, but every possible effort should be made to avoid it, for bleached out hay is so inferior killed it with a club. The snake was probably taken into the cow's stomach several years ago, and has since lived to grow to its full size. The cow had given its usual quantity of milk until she became sick.

else boosted their unbelief. Yes, we've got a good deal of a patchwork, made up of what we get from others; but then we give as well as get, and sometimes I wonder what kind of bits I'm furnishing."—Wellspring.

for bleached out hay is so inferior that it is a pity to devote labor to the substitute of the compel stock to subsist on it during the winter.—Farm, Stock and Home.

KEEPING UP FERTILITY.

First Thing Necessary Is the Saving and Proper Application of All Sorts of Manure.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture writes that paper as follows:

The first thing in keeping up fertility is the saving and proper application of manure. Thousands of farmers are letting the manure waste in their barnyards, and are using com-mercial fertilizers. Fertility can be kept up in this way, but a lack of humus will soon follow. Soil deficient in humus will dry out in dry weather and a seeding of clover will be next to impossible. Do not flatter yourselves with the idea that you can keep up your fertility on commercial ma-nures alone. You must save and use all your farm manure. Spread the manure on the higher portion of the field. Save everything. Do not let a thing go to waste, but put it on the land. It makes little difference when you put it on, only see that it

Plow under all the clover you can Rye will do to plow under very well. Any green crop will answer. Do not let the ground lie bare during fall and winter. Sow your corn stubble to rye. This can be done at the last cultivation. It will not only save fertility by the roots taking up fertility and storing it in the plant, so as to be available for the next crop to follow, but it will make excellent pasture for your sheep and hogs during the fall and far into the winter.

Do not hesitate to draw the manure as fast as made during the winter, and spread as fast as drawn. If your land is too hilly this may not be the best plan provided you have a good way to save the manure at the barn. But as the manure is usually kept around barns, the loss from washing down the hills will be no greater than the loss around the barns. Manure drawn out in winter saves that much from the spring's work. Often in the spring the ground is soft, and I have seen ground injured as much by the trampling and cutting up by the wheels as the manure did good.

A wise rotation of crops is also necessary in keeping up fertility. No

rotation should be longer than four years. Three years will be better. But a four-year rotation will do very well provided clover is given an im portant place.

STERILITY OF EGGS.

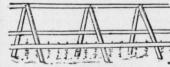
Is Caused Quite Often by Feeding Too Great a Portion of Fat-Forming Foods.

The lack of fertility of eggs is frequently laid to the activity or inactivity of the males. Doubtless, it is frequently due to the females. From analogy, drawing the lesson from other animals, the feed has a great deal to do with the question of fertility. Science has not yet found out just how the elements in food, the potash, the phosphorus and the nitrogen affect the life germs, but we know they do affect them. With the present amount of light shining on the subject we would perhaps attach more importance to the presence and distribution of phosphorus than of any other element. It is as yet a subject shrouded in darkness. There is a difference, too, in the manner in which one hen disposes of her feed compared with another. Two hens may eat food containing phosphorus. One may distribute it throughout her system. The other may pass most of it with the droppings. We know that of two hens similarly fed and treated, one will produce fertile and the other one will produce fertile and the other unfertile eggs, the latter through no fault of the cock. This quality of producing non-fertile eggs is one that is transmitted, and can probably be largely eliminated by careful selection. The process would, however, be a long one, and is not likely to be taken up by any person, except one having a con-siderable capital; as it would mean the sequestering of each individual being watched. Sometimes perhaps a change of food will remove the sterility. We know that when a hen gets too fat she becomes sterile, and in that case the trouble is due to the feeding of too great a proportion of fat-forming foods.—Farmers' Review.

YOUNG HEDGE FENCES.

How to Protect Them Successfully Without in the Least Interfering with Their Growth.

A vigorous, full-grown hedge is a formidable barrier to either man or beast, and when properly pruned also beautiful-an ornament appropriate for any artistic home in a pictur-



· Tomanana you was in the contra PROTECTING YOUNG HEDGES.

esque locality. When first set out, however, the shrubs are liable to injury from trampling. Some protection should therefore be given them, and none is more effective or easily built than that presented in the ac companying cut. Indeed, three light rails, with pickets for stakes, are all that is needed. Arranged in this manner not only are both sides of the hedge fully protected, but room is afforded for uninterrupted growth .--Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune

Do not let the feet of the road or work horses get hard and dry during the dry weather. Avoid hoof lotions Water is best and safest and is no

A JUDGE'S WIFE PELVIC CATARRIA.

She Suffered for Years and Felt Her Case Was Hope-·less---Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Judge McAllister writes from 1217 West 33rd st., Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for years with a pain in the small of my back and right side. It interfered often with my domestic and social duties and I never supposed that I would be cured, as the doctor's medicine did not seem to help me any.

"Fortunately a member of our Order advised me to try Peruna and gave it such high praise that I decided to try it. Although I started in with little faith, I felt so much better in a week that I felt encouraged.

"I took it faithfully for seven weeks and am happy indeed to be able to say that I am entirely cured. Words fail to express my gratitude. Perfect health once more is the best thing I could wish for, and thanks to Peruna I enjoy that now."—Binnie E. McAllister.

The great popularity of Peruna as a

lister.

The great popularity of Peruna as a catarrh remedy has tempted many people to imitate Peruna. A great many so-called catarrh remedies and catarrhal tonics are to be found in many drug stores. These remedies can be procured by the druggist much cheaper than Peruna. Peruna can only be obtained at a uniform price, and no druggist can get it a cent cheaper.

cheaper.

Thus it is that druggists are tempted to substitute the cheap imitations of Peruna for Peruna. It is done every day without a doubt.



We would therefore caution all peo-

We would therefore caution all people against accepting these substitutes. Insist upon having Peruna. There is no other internal remedy for catarrh that will take the place of Peruna. Allow no one to persuade you to the contrary.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Prevent Baldness

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts, Scales, and Dandruff by Shampoos with



And light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chalings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTI-CURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and baby soap

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of Cuttcura Soar, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, Cuttcura Olymers. To instantly allay tiching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe the stantly allay tiching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and Cuttcura Resolvers, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturnent of the stantly and blood had mumiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, ing. disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, scale of the stantly stantly scale of the stantly scale of the sufficient to cure the most torturnent of the stantly scale of the sufficient to cure the most torturnent of the stantly scale of the sca



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