



REST FOR WOMEN.

The rest hour is quite as necessary to women in summer as in winter. There are very few people who are not better for going away by themselves, if only fifteen minutes or half an hour, during the day. Lie down on the bed or lounge, allow the muscles to relax, and try to banish all perplexing thoughts. Make certain that you will never be interrupted or subject to call during these few moments, and the habit of sleep will come to you. A rest of even ten minutes, free from interruption, will do more toward soothing the nerves than four times the same length of time spent lying down with noisy children near, or thoughtless persons discussing the last fashion. The important matter is to secure for the tired worker absolute peace at the rest hour. Even without sleep it is better than a rest hour amid noisy surroundings in sleep which is almost certain to be a troubled one. As a matter of ceremony, the rest hour should be insisted on, because work done after it is certain to be so much better that it much more makes up for the time taken from work. Work accomplished with the nerves exhausted never amounts to as much as work done when the energies are fresh.

MADE FASHIONABLE BY A QUEEN.

Marie Antoinette early in the summer of 1775 appeared before the King, her husband, in a lustrous dress of chestnut brown, and he remarked, laughing: "That puce color is delightfully becoming to you." Very soon all the court ladies had puce-colored gowns. But the color not being universally becoming, and less extravagant than light brilliant tints, the fashion of puce-colored toilets was adopted by the upper middle class more than the nobility, and dyers could hardly fill their orders. The varying shades were given the most peculiar names, none of them attractive—"tea's back," "Paris mud" and "indiscreet tears" being the most euphonious.—Chicago News.

BOOKING TO HAVE A COLLEGE CHAIR.

The Federation of Wisconsin Women's Clubs, at its recent meeting in Madison, took a step, the importance of which is certainly not recognized by those who take only a casual interest in such matters. The generosity of one woman has provided for the endowment of a chair of Domestic Science in a college for women second only in importance to the State university. To the sum thus given more is to be added by the donor, and the clubs have promised to give it their "moral" support. Let us hope that material support will not be wanting to make this department of a modern, well-equipped woman's college a success; and let us further hope that the example thus given by Wisconsin's women will be freely followed until "domestic science," the science and art of housekeeping, will be taught in every institution for the higher education of women in the country.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

LIGHT COLORS.

Few women understand fully the beautifying effect of light color near the face. Only the most perfect blonde complexion can stand a dead black frock and the average woman, be she ever so lovely, is rendered still more lovely by delicate colors. This is one reason why most women look better in evening dress than in their ordinary high neck gowns. The expanse of delicately tinted shoulder puts the face at its best. For this reason all festival frocks and house gowns should have light yokes or vests, and where this is not possible a collar with long ends or a bow in front will partly supply the deficiency. If only one gown can be afforded for outdoor wear, including theatres and concerts, then a light colored waist should be provided to wear with it. An entirely dark gown at a semi-festival evening never looks well.—Woman's Life.

EXPENSIVE CORSETS.

The French lead the world as makers of the finest corsets, and it is from France that all the high priced corsets come. The difference between the fifty cent corset and that costing \$20 or more is primarily one of shape. A French corset, with outer covering of Dresden brocade satin, taffeta silk lining and lace trimming, representing the corset at its best, may cost from \$25 to \$40. By the addition of solid gold hooks for skirt supports, gold fastenings studded with jewels and fine hand embroidery on the covering, the cost may run up to several hundred dollars. The French woman, more than any other, recognized the importance of a fine corset. She will economize on the price of her gown rather than wear a cheap corset. This matter of fitting the individual figure is as essential in corsets as in the coat of the sterner sex. Experts in the art of corset making and fitting are employed in the workrooms to fit, suggest alterations and changes that will suit the garment to the particular figure it is intended for. Just as the tailor cuts and fits the coat to the peculiarities of the customer, these corset-makers adapt the corsets. The wise

woman knows that, be her gown what it may, if worn over a badly shaped corset its style is seriously impaired.

SHE KNOWS ALL ABOUT BOOKS.

Among the singular means employed by women for earning a livelihood that of Mrs. Elizabeth Shuey Southward, of Minneapolis, Minn., is perhaps the oddest. She is what may be called an organizer of libraries. When a new library is to be started in a town or college the superintendent sends for her and says:

"We have so many thousand books here in a topsy-turvy state. We want them indexed, arranged on shelves, and the whole library put into shipshape. What will you take to do the work?"

Mrs. Southward names a round sum, and usually her terms are accepted.

Mrs. Southward got her training in a library school at Armour Institute, Chicago. After that she held the position of head cataloguer at the John Crerar Library, Chicago. She had mapped out a career for herself, when suddenly she changed her mind and got married. She settled down to forget all about library science, when one day she got a letter from the executors of the estate of the late Bishop Perry, of Davenport, Iowa. The bishop had left a valuable library which would sell for a lot of money if put into proper shape.

Mrs. Southward took the job. Since then she has worked at itinerant cataloguing and earns more pin money in a week than the average woman gets in a year. She always charges a lump sum for her services, and sometimes spends as much as five months on one book collection. During the summer she manages a training school for librarians in the University of Minnesota.—Chicago Chronicle.

SHAPELY NAILS.

Where is the woman who does not like to have pretty nails and nicely kept hands? But how many women know how to care for their hands in the proper way? Not one out of ten knows how to manicure the nails, and in consequence we have ragged selvages, uneven nails and little white spots at the base of the nails. It takes a great deal of patience for these to grow out as they must, declares an authority.

To scrape the nails, as some do, thinking to remove the rough appearance the enamel sometimes has, is almost fatal. The enamel once removed takes a long time to grow on again—indeed, it must grow out with the nail, and the new nail is never as nice as before the scraping.

The instruments needed to properly manicure the nails are not many and are inexpensive. Get a good buffer, nail file and clippers, orange stick and cuticle knife. This is all that is really necessary for the proper care of the hands.

When manicuring the hands first place the tips of the fingers in a bowl of water, in which a few drops of lemon juice has been squeezed. Let them remain there a few minutes and then wipe.

Take one of the pieces of orange stick and carefully pull the selvage back all around the nail. Be careful not to bear on the nail heavily, for this will cause little white spots to appear.

When you have pushed the selvage back if there happens to be a hang-nail or a little ragged piece clip it with the cuticle knife very carefully; then put that instrument, with which so much harm is done to the nails, out of sight and out of mind.

Many persons keep the selvage entirely cut around the nails. This gives them a raw, sore look and increases the tendency of the flesh to grow up around the nails. The selvage should never be cut unless little ragged pieces appear.

Clean the nails with the orange stick and then clip them if necessary. File the nails to remove any little rough corners that may have been left by the clipping. Touch with rosoline dust, with nail powder and use the buffer lightly. Remember that a very highly polished nail is not considered good taste.



A large diamond brooch has large rubies set here and there in it.

A crab with a diamond in his claws is one of the animals which figure upon hat-pins.

The Raglan sleeve, beginning at the waist and terminating at the collar, is no longer fashionable.

Persian lamb is made up into the fancifully shaped muffs in which thin materials more often appear.

Another purse of white taffeta has a line of dots inside the edge, red stones which peep from the leather showing no metal setting.

Taffeta neck ruffles of the purest white shade, very flat and very wide, are latticed with brown finger-width fur, and hat mounts to match are sold, just loosely built ruffles bordered with fur.

For women who like gloves of pronounced colorings there are odd copper-like shades, Egyptian red, vivid purple, gray green, bronze, laurel, mahogany, orange-yellow, iris, blood orange, and a vivid shade of tan.

A corsage bouquet of geraniums is large, and in several shades of the flowers ranging from the salmon pink in the centre to the deep red on the outside, with foliage on the outside of that.

Of taffeta is a simple and stylish stock in white. The stock proper is stitched, there is a narrow stitched turn-over at the top, and long ends of taffeta, also stitched. These ends tie into a medium sized bow at the neck, and again at the bust, into a smaller bow, and from there fall free.



WHEN TO CHANGE MILKERS.

A change of milkers may not as a rule be desirable; yet a change from a poor to a good one is always advisable.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORN.

I have long been of the opinion that the area devoted to corn in New Jersey would be largely increased with profit to growers, providing they will use up-to-date methods all the way through from the preparation of the soil, kind and application of plant food, selection of seed, planting, cultivation, harvesting and marketing. The latter can be frequently better done at home on the farm by turning the crop into some other marketable product, and thus retain the fertility value of the crop on the farm. The difficulties of the eastern grower in competition with the western are few, if the above lines are followed. We grow larger yields on an average per acre, and this alone would about overcome the cheaper methods of cultivation in use in the strictly western sections. Intensive farming, large yields on smaller areas, must be the keynote of eastern farmers. All wastes of missing hills, poor seed, undrained land, unsuitable plant food, half and half cultivation, waste of fodder, etc., must give way to economic practice all the way through and the question of western competition is overcome.—Franklin Dye, Secretary of Agriculture, New Jersey.

CULTIVATED BLACKBERRIES.

Some one has said that the blackberry is like the Indian; it does not stand civilization and cultivation. If they had said that of the blueberry, especially the high bush or swamp blueberry, we might have thought they had some reason for their opinion, but we have seen many blackberries and a few blueberries thriving under civilization, and have read of Indians who were doing well under civilized methods of living. The trouble is that when the change is made too radical and too suddenly it usually proves a failure, but they can have natural conditions made better until they become, as it were, accustomed to the changes, and they will repay the care given them. We do not know as we ever saw finer blackberries than were on bushes that had been transplanted from the swamp to a place in the back yard of a city lot, and if we have seen or eaten better blueberries than in the field where they were under good cultivation, it may have been because they were seasoned with the appetite of youth and hunger. We never expect to have blackberries taste as good as they did when we were at Warren Mountain, Virginia, for we never shall be as young, and we hope never so hungry, as we were at that time.—The Cultivator.

A DIFFERENT DAILY MENU.

It is generally considered that poultry like a variety of food can do better when the rations are frequently changed than where one or two things are fed continuously. An Iowa poultry keeper, who has been very successful in securing winter eggs, varies the ration from day to day and feeds as follows: Monday morning, sheaf oats, night warm mash; Tuesday morning vegetables, noon, cut green bone, night cracked corn scattered in litter; Wednesday morning sheaf wheat, evening warm mash; Thursday morning vegetables, noon whole wheat in litter, night whole corn and crushed oats; Friday morning vegetables, noon green cut bone, night cracked corn in litter; Saturday morning sheaf wheat, evening warm mash; Sunday morning vegetables, noon whole wheat in litter, night whole and cracked corn and wheat in litter.

The sheaf wheat or oats fed in the morning keep the fowls busy all day, so that no more feed is required. The mash consists of cooked potatoes or vegetables, cut clover and beef scraps all mixed in a crumbly mass with some bran, shorts, chaff, a little oil meal and salt, and sometimes a little powdered charcoal. Clean, fresh water is given them twice a day and oyster shells and grit are kept before them at all times. The houses are dry and warm and the fowls are fed only as much as they will eat up clean.—New England Homestead.

FEEDING THE BULL.

The bull at the head of the dairy herd should receive a large share of his food in the shape of roughage, especially grass or hay, and not too much of concentrated feeds. Of the latter, wheat bran, shorts, oats and a little oil meal are to be preferred. Roots are good as a relish, while corn silage, and very likely other kinds of silage, should be fed very sparingly to breeding bulls. Stimulating, rather than fattening food is fed, so as to keep the animal in a vigorous, active condition. Shock corn with ears in it, or silage from corn soiled "ears and all," as well as ear corn or corn meal, are for this reason to be fed with care, and the latter feeds preferably not at all.

Out door life in the pasture or in winter time in an open lot protected from the weather is a great advantage to the bull, as he needs exercise. Still better is providing regular and sufficient exercise, for example by using him for light hauling or on a suitable treadmill, with a governor attached. He can thus make himself most useful by running the separator, a small feed cutter, feed mill, etc. In this manner he will be of great service on the farm, and will feel better from the moderate exercise it will give him.

Lack of exercise and high feeding

are common causes of impotency in bulls. Many a valuable bull has been rendered useless for breeding purposes after a few years' service when he ought to be at his best, through a wrong system of feeding and management. As old bulls transmit their characteristic qualities to the offspring with greater certainty than young animals, a short period of usefulness in a bull means a two-fold loss to the farmer.—Professor F. W. Woll, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

EGGS FOR WINTER.

The subject of making the hens lay in the fall and winter when eggs are high will, I suppose, never be exhausted, and although each contribution on the question adds only a very little additional knowledge, we must be content with it. The sum of all these little grains of knowledge make up our experience, and prove to us in the aggregate stepping-stones to success. We cannot spare any pains in making the quarters of the hens absolutely clean and wholesome. With plenty of white-wash and lime we should be able to do this without any great tax upon our time and patience. That I consider the first essential step in increasing the egg supply. Lice in the nests will make hens restless, and they will hate to lay. They then get out of the habit of laying. There is a good deal in habit, even in the laying hens. If a hen feels it her duty to lay an egg every day she will go to the nest and prove her good intentions. Feed such a hen food and she will prove a wonder in her way.

Let all the grains be ground for the laying hens, and mix them with a certain amount of small mica grits. I believe from my experience that these two steps are important. In the first place we need mixed grain diet for laying hens, and not a diet of a single grain. If ground the grains can mix much better, and the results are therefore more satisfactory. Even when hens can find grits and small stones on the range, it is better to provide them with the ground grains. They seem to eat more then, and their food is better digested. I still firmly advocated pounded clam or oyster shells, and ground green bones. Some emphasize these too much, and expect they will revolutionize the industry. They will not do it, but a very perceptible improvement can be noted, which is sufficient to encourage the practice. Let the feeding be regular and varied in its composition, and the hens will thrive the better for it. Through the winter every attempt to add some variety or novelty to the food of the hens will be appreciated. Frequently some new food can be picked up cheap at the factories which will prove palatable to the chickens. This should be given in sparing quantities to relieve the monotony of the ordinary food, and never as a steady diet in place of grain and standard foods.—Annie C. Webster, in American Cultivator.

CULTIVATED ORCHARDS.

There is a little question in the mind of any intelligent farmer about the value of orchard cultivation up to the bearing period, but not all agree that it should extend beyond. Nevertheless, there is nothing worse for an orchard than a bare soil left to take of itself. Weeds will invariably appear in such a soil, and these will do considerable harm in robbing the land of the richness which the trees need. There must be some counter-balancing method. Of the many experiments made with orchards that have been treated with and without cultivation after the trees begin to produce, the great majority showed a decided improvement in favor of those which have been cultivated. This, however, does not mean any more than mere surface cultivation, and for that matter not much more than a surface scratching of the group in the spring sufficient to make grass or grain seed catch. There is no better plant fertilizer than good rye turned under or allowed to decay in the field. Every crop of this that we can raise and return to the soil should increase the fertility, so that the young and old trees will make a new growth.

The plowing of the surface in the spring need not interfere with the roots of the trees. Indeed, special care should be taken to avoid any such contingency. The soil can easily be stirred to a sufficient depth to make the seeds grow without touching the roots. If these latter run very close to the surface the plow or cultivator should not be run up near the trees, but as a rule this stirring of the top soil every year tends to make the roots of the trees seek a lower level, and in orchards that have been cultivated from the beginning little trouble will be experienced with the surface roots. Sow from one to two bushels of rye to the acre, so that the ground will be covered before winter. This will help to protect the roots of the trees from the severe cold, and the following spring when turned under the rye will add rich fertility to the soil. The advantage of a high crop of rye in the orchard in the fall in those States where the winter freezing is apt to injure fruit trees cannot be overestimated. The tall rye proves a most effectual blanket to the tree roots and trunks, and few trees are injured from freezing when treated in this way. The thick rye is really warmer and superior to a covering of snow. When rye is scarce the temptation to cut the rye in the orchard is great, but do not yield to it. No orchard can thrive which is systematically robbed of its fertility.

An Atchison Girl's Empowerment.

It is wonderful how a woman's things stay on. An Atchison girl wore two bows of ribbon, three fancy combs, two flowers, a gold pin and seventeen hair pins in her hair to a dance and had every one on when she returned.—New York Mail and Express.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF HABIT.

People Pull at Bales of Hay, Straw, Etc., From Mysterious Impulse.

After counting that twenty-four out of thirty passers-by had pulled a wisp out of some one of the many bales of excelsior piled up on the sidewalk, the traveling salesman looked up at the proprietor of the excelsior place, and, catching his eye, they both began to laugh.

"How many does your count show?" he asked the salesman. "I noticed you've been counting them, same as I do sometimes." And when the salesman told him the proprietor remarked that it was about the usual average, although he had often counted as many as nineteen out of twenty passers-by who could not resist the impulse to take a pull at the bales.

"It is a very funny thing. What makes the people do that?" asked the young salesman.

"Well, I don't know, really. I just know this, however, that it is a confounded nuisance. I don't mind to have fifteen to twenty-five pounds of my goods wasted every day just because a lot of people have no control over their hands, but just look at that sidewalk! You'd think it hadn't been swept for a month, wouldn't you? Well, that sidewalk has been swept four times this morning."

"As I say, it isn't the stuff that's wasted I care about, but I don't want the bother of keeping the sidewalk free from excelsior, as my neighbor here next door insists when everybody that passes throws some down for my men to sweep away, and if I don't have it done then my neighbors fight with me about it. I have twice had to go to court about it."

"It's the same thing with hay, straw or hair for mattresses. Some people, even, can't stop themselves from pulling billboards all to pieces as they walk along. No, I couldn't say what makes people do it. My bookkeeper inside there is quite a dab at phrenology, and he says it's the bump of destructiveness makes people do that. But, then, what makes me do it? I ain't anxious to waste my own goods, and I often take a pull at a bale myself when I ain't thinking. I guess it's human nature, that's all. You're going, are you? Well so long. Drop in early next week. I expect I'll have something for you then."

"Now, just look at him," exclaimed the proprietor, with a grim smile, as the salesman walked away. "There he goes, too," and the salesman, passing by one of the bales, pulled out a generous wisp and was absent-mindedly crumbling it away in his hand as he walked off.

Swedish Police.

The police of Stockholm have a uniform very much like the full dress of a brigadier general, without the gold lace. They wear helmets of steel and white gloves and carry swords, and seem to have been selected because of their fine appearance. I have not seen a homely policeman since I have been in Sweden, and the patrolmen of Stockholm are the handsomest men I have found in the country thus far, but I never saw one of them doing anything. They pace their beats, stand at the intersection of the streets and pose for the admiration of the public, but never deign to take any interest in the affairs of the population. If you ask them questions they will answer with great courtesy and dignity, but they never interfere with anybody. The other day a New York lady who was driving in the streets of Stockholm met with an accident. The cab horses fell down and she was thrown at full length on the pavement. She fell within six feet of one of the handsomest policemen in the city. Bystanders came running from every direction to assist her, but he stood like a statue and did not appear to see or to care what was going on around him. When I related the story to an official of the government he smiled and said: "That's the custom here. Our policemen are to be admired for their self-control. Nothing can disturb their serenity."—Stockholm Letter to the Chicago Record-Herald.

Supplies Saws to Butchers.

Decidedly a modern business is that of keeping butchers supplied with sharp saws. This is done by a saw-filing and supply concern now established in this city.

It used to be that the butcher gave his saws to file to a man that came around, or sent them to some shop in the neighborhood, where they filed saws. Nowadays he can, if he wishes, spare himself all bother about his saws, by turning the work of attending to them over to the saw-filing and supply concern.

This concern will supply the butcher with its own saws, just as he may desire. In the first case it delivers to him, in perfect order, whatever number of saws he may require; and then, at whatever time these saws may need sharpening, the supply concern delivers a fresh set and takes up the old ones to be refilled and put in order again. And in like manner it takes up butchers' own saws, at fixed and regular intervals, returning them in due time.

This saw-filing and supply concern files any and all kinds of saws, but the butchers. It keeps four wagons running greater part of its business is with this city taking up an delivering butchers' saws.—New York Sun.

A Result of Higher Education.

The higher education of woman usually sends the household arrangements away down below par.—New York Press.

The more grandmothers a boy has the more he is apt to be spoiled.



During the past thirty-five years Germany has been transformed from an agricultural into a manufacturing country.

Lt Hung Chang's funeral arrangements were quaint and oriental. But his medical attention was the most modern and practical that he could secure.

A New York girl's fine cooking won a husband, but the Minneapolis Times remarks that there is nothing in the announcement to show that she got a husband worth cooking for.

The exports of coal to France from the United States are increasing. There is a growing impression in Europe that great demands will be made on our coal fields by that country in the near future.

London has established twelve great polytechnics, each giving instruction in special industries and trades, besides a Central School of Arts and Crafts which gives technical training to decorators, stone-carvers, metal-workers and other artisans.

Counterfeiting pennies seems a small business, but it is sufficient to insure a modest, albeit dishonest, livelihood. The counterfeiters have argued that so small a tribute would very little affect the individual victim, an idea that can hardly be allowed to stand as an encouragement for the industry.

A genius has invented a device for removing dust. It is in the form of a tubular bellows and consists of an ordinary wooden cylinder and a piston which drives out the air and thus scatters the dust. The old way of hanging things on a clothes line and whaling them with a broom is still popular, however.

In respect to the largest proportion of increase of over-sea shipment of American goods, the Pacific ports stand first, having since 1894 increased their exports from \$34,000,000 to \$72,000,000, more than 100 per cent. The large increase in shipments from them reflects the increase in the last five or six years of American trade with the Orient, a trade which has enormously increased the business of the transcontinental railroad lines between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast, and it is steadily expanding.

A correspondent of the New York Times wants that paper to establish a department for baldheads, and to request "those of its readers who have found a simple and efficient remedy for restoring hair upon heads that have lost that adornment to communicate their experiences." In the opinion of the correspondent, letters from readers who have tried a remedy successfully, stating the exact manner and method of treatment and the time it took to produce tangible results, would be of great service and encouragement to those who have hitherto experimented unsuccessfully.

The Russian Imperial Embassy at Washington, D. C., has written to various humane societies in the United States asking particulars of their work. The letter says that the Russian Government proposes to establish humane societies throughout the empire and Siberia, and it is anxious to pattern after the associations of our country. It is also intimated that societies for the suppression of vice and the prevention of cruelty to children will also be established by the Czar. If this should be the case Russia will be the first government to exercise a supervision over humane work. In some States an allowance is allowed to humane societies to help the work; but, as a rule, the societies are run by individuals, who solicit support from the public.

So quietly have women crept into industrial life, and so gradually have they acquired high positions that people scarcely realize what a vital part the feminine element plays to-day in producing our country's necessities. It may be a widow falls heir to a certain estate or business, with debts to meet and children to support, and so, undertakes some kind of work which she otherwise never would have chosen. Or, a clever and adventuresome girl experiments with some industrial problem, along lines hitherto delegated to men, but congenial to her taste. Aside from the vocations new to women, but which have already become so common as not to excite interest, hundreds of new and distinctive ones in art, industries and professions are being adopted with conspicuous success.

Kaiser Wilhelm allows no chance pass that will serve to make himself and his family popular with all classes in Germany. Of course the crown prince is dedicated to the army and likewise Eitel Fritz. To the navy was given Adalbert, and now he has given two other sons, not to the law, nor to the church nor to medicine, but to agriculture. It has been announced that Princes August William and Oscar will learn, in addition to the many other things they are taught, practical agriculture. Their father has given them a small farm at Pleon, and with a half dozen of their school-fellows they will dig and plant in the most scientific manner, selling their products at market prices to the Empress. Not only will they dig and plant and weed, but they will have to milk two cows and look after the chickens.