



NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN.

In not a few of the granite cutting yards in Aberdeen, Scotland, female draughtsmen (or draughtswomen) are employed. This opens up a new field for female skill, and demonstrates once more that women are filling with considerable success vocations which formerly belonged exclusively to men. In England and France, if not in Scotland, lady architects are not uncommon, and display considerable skill in monumental drawing.

THE HEALTHY WAY TO BATHE.

Never use hot water. Make the bath short, cool and frequent. Determine by experiment whether you can stand cold water. If you feel invigorated it is beneficial; one may use tepid water, but never hot. One should bathe twice a day at least for more cleanliness, says Prof. Anthony Barker in the *Delineator*. The morning bath may consist of squeezing a large sponge filled with cold water once on the upper part of the chest and once on the back of the neck while standing in a tub. Then rub vigorously with a coarse towel. After exercising another bath should be taken. However, do not neglect the exercise if you cannot take the bath. It is better to exercise and go without bath than to bath and not exercise.

PLEATED CHIFFON.

Tucked chiffon, with little fichu draperies of chiffon with gipure applications, leave nothing but sleeves to be desired of the bodice. They are the thin woman's own; knots of chiffon, not tucked, fallings of lace chiffon with lace applications and a knot of chiffon for suggesting rotundity of arm.

For utter elegance of line and what the artists call "movement" in women's costume nothing exceeds accordion-pleated liberty chiffon. It is used to make the entire skirt of a ball gown of notable genre. The body of the skirt is fitted closely, just as if it were not pleated. Half way down there are three small ruchings of the pleated chiffon sewed on, and then falls a ruche-edged ruffle of irresistible swirl. And no sooner has this stopped falling than another begins just below it to do the same thing. A soft sliden drop skirt underneath, with some frills of its own, contributes to the "motion."

YOUNGEST HEAD OF WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Miss Mary Emma Wooley, of South Norwalk, Conn., is the youngest woman college president in the world. Although only thirty-five years old, she has just been installed president of Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts.

Previous to her presidential appointment she was for five years a member of Wellesley faculty, being the head of the department of biblical history and literature. When at Wellesley she took an important part in the administration of college affairs.

As president of Mount Holyoke College Miss Wooley becomes more than ever a strong factor in educational circles.

Miss Wooley was a pioneer in profiting by the opening of the colleges for the higher education of women, and in her own person has demonstrated the success of this movement.

Of Revolutionary stock, the daughter of a Congregational minister, she has become associated with the "American Historical Review" and written many articles for it.—Philadelphia North American.

MATCHING PEARL NECKLACES.

Pearls arrive from India and other parts of the world in small bunches, with silver tassels ends; they are then handed to the stringer, who lays them out upon a long, velvet-covered tray, furnished with grooves of various sizes and depths; the pearls are then put into the grooves ready to be matched. Presuming a rope has to be made of fairly fine stones, the first thing to be done is to pick out the largest and finest pearl and place it alone in one of the large grooves. This forms the centre of the rope; then the two next best pearls of equal color, size and shape are picked out and placed one on each side of the centre pearl, then the next two, and so on, until the two ends are reached. They are then temporarily threaded, and if no alteration is necessary, strung again, and the diamond clasp is attached.

Every woman who values her pearls has them re-strung at regular intervals, so that there is little risk of them being lost.

Curiously enough, this particular industry has been for generations in the hands of one family, which it is needless to say is well known among all who have dealings with these precious gems, and it is by this family that so many of the beautiful necklaces and collarettes of pearls are made and fitted so perfectly to their fortunate owners' necks.—London Ladies' Field.

CARE OF THE HANDS AND NAILS.

Hands may be kept white and soft and the nails pink and brilliant, even if all the housework has to be done. Wear gloves always when the rough work is being attended to, and at all other times when possible when working about the house; it is a mistake, however, to wear a thick, clumsy kind under the impression that the extra thickness gives extra protection. A thick glove makes the hand awkward and helpless, while it does not in any sense protect the skin bet-

ter than the thin kid. The gloves should be at least a size larger than is usually worn, to allow plenty of freedom.

Wash the hands whenever they are soiled. Not once or twice or three times a day, but a dozen times should it become necessary to do so, and you can do this without injury if you use good soap and if you dry your hands thoroughly each time you wash them. Stains can always be removed by the use of lemon juice or pumice stone.

The nails should be kept clean by the daily use of the nailbrush and soap and water. After wiping the hands, and while they are still soft from the action of the water, the skin, which is apt to grow over the nails, should be gently loosened and pressed back, which will not only preserve them neatly rounded, but will prevent the skin cracking round their roots and making them unsightly in appearance as well as sore.

The edge of this skin, or cuticle as it is called, should never be cut, but pushed back gently with the towel or with the ball of the thumb of the opposite hand. If the cuticle is at present rough and ugly it may be made presentable by following the advice given, and in addition each night before retiring grease the base of the nail and all round with vaseline and draw over the hands a pair of old, loose gloves. If the skin of the hand is rough the whole hand may be greased and rubbed before the gloves are put on.

The ends or points of the nail should be pared once a week and kept in condition all other days by the use of a nail file. The nails should never be cleaned with any sharp instrument. The reason for this is that the sharp blade injures and roughens the delicate skin under the nails, and it is almost impossible to keep the nails clean where the under surface has been thus injured.

When the skin and nails are once under your control, five minutes a day after your daily labors are completed will keep the hands soft and beautiful. After thoroughly wiping them a little nail polish and a polisher add the finishing touch.—American Queen.

CULTIVATING PERSONAL CHARM.

The most expressive face is not the one which writhes or agonizes with every sorrowful feeling, or twists and squirms with every amusing sensation; it is rather the one which retains a calm exterior while the strongest emotions of the soul play upon it with their lights and shadows. The face should be the smooth curtain on which the heart exhibits its various pictures without disturbing it. Not the stage which requires the shifting of scenery for every act. The reason why so many beautiful faces are to be found in a convent is in a great measure due to the daily habit of composing the features in long hours of meditation and prayer. Unmarred by contending emotions, the features are gradually molded into harmonious outlines. To sum up advice on this point—train your features to composure, and avoid all grimacing habits.

Because good humor is an obliging quality, many women think they must always be in a laugh or a broad smile in order to be charming. This is a grievous mistake.

Don't let any woman imagine that she can ever have personal charm if she lack sentiment or feeling. Without sentiment there is a fatal vein of the prosaic, the commonplace, which will keep her forever, no matter what her other gifts, from possessing or wielding the widest influence her sex can claim. There are women who never have a love deeper than the love for their pet poodle; who never know an enthusiasm more ardent than that inspired by a new bonnet, whose deepest emotions are caused by the misdemeanors of the cook. But if these are scarcely the noblest of their sex, neither can they be called the most rich in charm.

There is no royal road to beauty. The preservation of one's grace and charm requires care and common sense, but not more care than you give to your precious bric-a-brac, your household effects or your pets.

Finally, the logical deduction from all facts obtainable is that there is no general answer to the question, "What charm makes a woman most fascinating?" Each person may set up a standard and decide as individual judgment dictates.—Washington Star.

Bay leaves, laurel and oak with golden acorn are used for trimming fur toques.

THE LATEST TINT IN PINK.

The latest tint in pink is called cameo and a velvet rosette of this soft shade is exceedingly effective on a dark velvet or fur toque.

The newest passementerie is in the form of motifs, from which depend pendants, tassels, cones and other ornaments and the effect is particularly good.

Jet continental and marquise shapes are the latest. The foundation is tulle and the hat is much lighter than the usual jetted net models. A coral pink or baby blue bow is the usual trimming.

A blouse of blaucit taffeta recently obtained from Paris had a bolero decorated with white silk motifs outlined with a black silk cord, the front of the blouse being fur tucked.

Some of the flannel blouses for dressy wear are most artistic with the fronts tucked and relieved with an embroidery through which a narrow black bebe velvet ribbon is threaded, while on others corset laces is judiciously employed.



COST OF PRODUCING PORK.

The cost of producing pork depends upon the kind of foods used. Experiments made demonstrate that by feeding cornmeal the cost of one pound of pork is 4.3 cents, requiring 5.3 pounds of meal. The same amount of shorts, costing 3.7 cents, produced the same increase, and 3.3 pounds of meal and shorts gave the same results. The cost also depends upon the prices of the foods.

SAVING VALUABLE LAND.

When ditches or streams are crooked they do not cause inconvenience in the pastures, but where the land is cultivated they are an annoyance when plowing or mowing. By placing tile or pipe in the ditches, and covering them, much valuable land may be saved and field work rendered easier.

DEMAND FOR REGISTERED BULLS.

The demand for registered bulls of the various beef breeds ought to remain good for years to come. Breeders of registered cattle have it largely in their own hands to maintain good prices, and this they can do if they will make steers of the medium to fair bull calves, although they are from good families and subject to registration.

Nothing will hurt the registered bull trade so much as selling inferior animals for breeding purposes. No matter how good the herd, there will necessarily be some inferior animals and breeders can ill afford to sell such except for slaughter. Breeders should work to create a permanent demand for bulls, and this can only be accomplished by selling animals whose progeny will show up all right.—Live Stock and Wool Growers' Journal.

RENEWING OLD ORCHARDS.

The question how to renew an old orchard is again taking up its annual round in the agricultural papers. Some growers recommend top grafting, but, in my experience, this is one of the most uncomfortable, disagreeable jobs in an orchard. To get up into the top of an apple tree with a basket of tools, wax and scissors, standing on a limb of the tree, or on a ladder, is downright torture.

Then, when one has sawed off a limb and undertakes to split it, he finds that, while the bark splits straight, the grain of the wood is winding around the stock, hence the split of the bark and that of the wood do not correspond. Then the bark has to be cut away on one side to admit the scion, and the chances are that by the wind of the wood the bark has been so far separated from the wood that a union with the scion is very doubtful.

Again, think of the time it requires to go through an orchard and top graft every tree! Having had experience with that method, and suffered from such irksome work and failure of scions to form a union, I have adopted a very different, and, as I believe, a much better, cheaper and more certain way of renewing an old orchard.

I cut the trees down close to the ground, cover the stump with a little earth, or place over it a fresh sod. This should be done late in the fall, or in the winter, as stumps sprout better when you cut at that time of the year. The next spring the stump will throw up many sprouts. I allow them all to grow the first season, then, in the fall, I select two good ones and bud them, or wait until the next spring and graft.

These buds, or grafts, will make a very rapid growth and will be growing better every year, and will come into bearing as soon as the top graft, which will fall in a few years. All surplus sprouts should be removed the second year. If a low head is desired, the first year's growth of bud or graft should be cut back to four or six buds, leaving but one scion to grow after the first year.—N. B. White, in American Cultivator.

THE SOURCE OF ANIMAL FAT.

A disputed point among scientific investigators and even among practical feeders has been the role of the different food constituents in fat formation. Some have held that the fat in milk for example, must come from fat in the cow's body or from that which has been formed by plant growth and is included in her food. Others have thought that the fat, both in the animal's body and that in milk might be formed in part by breaking down the nitrogenous matters of the food, the proteins, as well as by change of vegetable fats into animal fats. Still others have believed that the carbohydrates as well might be utilized in making fat.

This last has been proved true of body fat in case of some animals, and in experiments recorded in Bulletin No. 197 of the Geneva Experiment Station, it seems settled beyond dispute that starch and similar bodies in the cow's food help to form the butter fat she produces. In the tests recorded one cow in fifty-nine days secreted 18.4 pounds of butter fat more than she could have secured from the fat consumed or proteins broken down; another cow in seventy-four days produced 39 pounds of fat similarly unaccounted for, and a third cow in four days one and one-quarter pounds. As these cows gained in weight, and thus could not have drawn on stored body fat for milk fat, and as two constituents of the food were insufficient to account for the fat formed, the third constituent, the carbohydrates, must have formed part of the fat secreted in the milk. Other points of value concerning the utilization of food by

milk cows are discussed in the bulletin. It should be in the hands of every farmer who believes that knowledge of principles has anything to do with success in feeding.

STOCKING UP WITH GOOD POULTRY.

There has yet not been a single year that there was enough good thorough-bred breeding stock of poultry to go around, and as a result many can not get their orders filled, and have to go without. The wide awake always buy their breeding stock in the fall, or during the forepart of winter. Most farmers who keep good poultry, and frequently order some breeding stock to introduce new blood in their flock, put off doing so until spring, which is a mistake on their part. Breeding stock in spring has always been very scarce and prices double that of early winter, so that the best time, and the cheapest time to lay in breeders is either in the fall or fore part of winter.

Poultrymen are catching on to this fact, and each year the fall demand increases, while the spring demand diminishes, but yet, there is a grand rush for stock in spring, and as there has not been enough to near fill half of the demand, the most have been disappointed in not getting the stock they desired. During the summer is a good time to buy next year's stock, when the chicks are not fully grown, and the weight of the same is not half what it will be in spring, hence the cost of transportation is but half of what it is in spring. Breeders sell summer chicks at less than half the price of winter chicks, and the saving is considerable.

Many persons ask the question, "What is the best and cheapest way to get into a good stock of poultry?" This may be truthfully answered by saying, that a breeding pen is always the cheapest. While a breeding pen of choice, pure-bred birds of any variety, costs more than eggs for hatching, yet they are the cheapest. To get into a good flock of fowls during one season, a large number of breeders is not required. A cockerel, and four or five hens is sufficient to produce as fine a flock of choice fowls as almost any farm will want, if they are purchased during winter, and thus are ready to furnish eggs for hatching during March, April and May.—A. H. Duff, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEMS.

One of the principal subjects discussed at farmers' institutes is that of cultivating the soil at certain seasons. It has been claimed that too much cultivation is injurious, while it is also maintained that cultivation admits air, warmth and moisture, the deep plowing permitting of the greater retention of moisture. Unfortunately, so much depends upon the location of the farm, the texture of the soil, the kinds of crops grown thereon, the depth of the surface soil and other matters, that it is impossible to formulate any system that would be applicable to all farms. Some of the most progressive farmers have strongly advised deep plowing, but were promptly disputed by those who had found shallow plowing more advantageous. The fact is that each farmer who has been sufficiently interested in the general welfare of all as to make known his experience referred to his own farm only, and the result is that there have been a great many methods of cultivating the various crops promulgated that tend more to confuse than to educate. Every farmer should experiment for himself. It is not expensive or laborious to use a small plot for experimental purposes, and the knowledge gained will be valuable for the reason that it applies directly to the farm upon which the farmer grows his crops. Farmers who purchase fertilizers are frequently perplexed as to the proportions of plant foods to use, and the are thus frequently at fault in their selections in that respect. The reason is that when purchasing fertilizers they must take into consideration not only the prospective crop but also that grown the previous year, as well as the amount of manure applied. No knowledge of how to purchase fertilizers can be derived by observing the methods practiced by a neighbor. Each farm is a world to itself, so far as its management is concerned.

When a field that is fairly fertile refuses to yield a satisfactory crop, when cultivated properly, and with the conditions favorable, there is a cause therefor. This cause the farmer must discover himself. He cannot ask for assistance elsewhere without giving full details regarding his farm and his mode of management. His farm may require drainage, may be deficient in lime, contain but little humus, has not been properly rotated, or even the system of cultivation may be wrong. Usually, however, when a crop fails to satisfy the expectations of the farmer there is a lack of some particular plant food, to determine which the farmer should experiment by growing sample crops on small plots, side by side, and applying different kinds of fertilizers or combinations of fertilizers, which will give him demonstration of their effect on the crops.

An analysis of the soil will be of no value, as the very portion selected for analysis may be from a few inches of soil previously manured in some manner, and which may not represent the condition of the entire field. Just as soon as the farmer thus tests his land, and learns by observation the results from the use of certain fertilizers, he will be able to feed his crops intelligently, and thus save hundreds of dollars in the purchase of plant foods and also gain in the yield of crops.—Philadelphia Record.

The man who lives to no purpose lives to a bad purpose.

ALLIGATORS AS FLY EATERS.

With Open Mouths They Lie in Wait for Them.

"The alligator is a funny beast," said the old circus man. "They are getting scarce, too. The United States Fisheries Commission has investigated the Florida alligator and has reported that unless steps are taken to protect this water animal from the hunters it will soon be exterminated as is the American buffalo. There are still plenty of alligators in Louisiana, though, where there are very few alligator hunters, although alligator hunting, on account of the value of the skins, is very profitable.

"The old fellow we have in the menagerie is a cross-tempered chap. Often at feeding time he won't open his mouth, and we tickle the top of his nose. An alligator's nose is very sensitive, and it always makes him very mad. He throws back his upper jaw like a cellar door on hinges. Then we throw in a chunk of beef—five pounds or so—and repeat the performance until we've filled him up with about twenty-five pounds, which it takes to give him a square meal.

"He's never cross when he's fly catching. That always puts him in good humor. One would think a fly a small tidbit for an alligator but they eat them wholesale. Our old alligator is an expert fly catcher. He throws back his upper jaw and goes to sleep, apparently, he flies light on his under jaw, and he waits until it is pretty well covered with flies—until its red color seems about changed to black. Then suddenly he slams down his upper jaw, and he has a fine mouthful of flies. Alligators would make excellent fly traps for houses where there are no children, except that they are expensive, as they consume such a vast quantity of beef."—Houston Post.

EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A special enumeration of the employees of the Government residing in the District of Columbia, made by the census bureau on July 1 last, shows the number to be 27,605, not counting 71 army, and 31 naval officers on duty here, and the President, members of the House and Senate, Justices of the Supreme Court and officials, clerks and other employees of the District Government. Of the total number 7,496 are women. The Interior Department with 7,672 employees, leads in point of numbers, the Treasury Department, coming next, with 5,547, and the Government Printing Office third, with 3,691. The Navy Department has 3,077; the War Department, 2,711; Post Office Department, 1,945; Department of Agriculture, 982; City Post Office, 628; Congressional Library, 367; Senate, 385; Smithsonian Institution, 359; House, 272; Department of Justice, 212; Interstate Commerce Commission, 133; State Department, 109; Department of Labor, 84; Fish Commission, 67; Capitol Police, 6; Civil Service Commission, 61; White House and Botanical Gardens, 28 each; Court of Claims, 27; Bureau of American Republics, 22; Industrial Commission, 17, and Supreme Court, 12.—Baltimore World.

THE HAVOC OF THE REMINISCENT.

It is only tactful people who should be allowed to give personal reminiscences, but unfortunately they are not the only ones who do give them.

"How well I remember your father, when I was a little girl!" lately said an elderly woman to a Newcastle clergyman. "He used to come often to our house to dinner. We were always delighted to see him, children and all."

"That is very pleasant to hear," said the clergyman, with a smile; but the narrator remained gravely unconscious of his interruption.

"I remembered what a hearty appetite he had," she continued, blandly. "It was a real pleasure to see him eat. Why, when mother would see him coming along the road of a morning she'd send me out to cook and say: 'Tell Mary to put on just twice as much of everything as she had planned, for here is Mr. Brown coming to dine with us!'"

The eminent son endeavored to preserve a proper expression of countenance at this interesting reminiscence, but his composure was sorely tried when, with great cordiality, the lady said:

"You are so much like your father! Won't you come home and dine with us after the service."—Tit-Bits.

TOOTHACHE ACORNS IN SPAIN.

In reference to the excellent and nut-like flavor of the acorns of the flex, which the men of the Golden Age were supposed to have lived upon, and which have none of the bitterness of the common oak's fruit, the writer is informed by one who has a wide knowledge of old Spain and especially of Don Quixote's country, that there is an oak there producing acorns two and one-half inches long of most admirable flavor. These are the acorns which Sancho Panza's wife sent to the duchess, as a specimen of the "natural commodities" of her neighborhood. It is on these acorns that the pigs are fattened which supply the celebrated Spanish hams, said to be the very best produce of the pig in any shape or country. We always wonder why Englishmen so seldom seem to settle in Spain, a country full of fine scenery, with most interesting possibilities in the way of growing cattle, swine and sheep, and absolutely the finest sporting country in Europe, except the Carpathian side of Hungary. Perhaps now that it is becoming the fashion for tourists to go there some may stay to settle, and Anglize a portion of the peninsula.



NOTES AND COMMENTS.

One of the penalties of literary fame is that it leaves a man at the mercy of his biographers.

Royalty enjoys many privileges. But it is not immune from the attentions of the gossips.

The end of the revolution in Central America is announced. Does this refer to the rear end of one that is disappearing or to the front end of the one that is coming?

The proposition to increase the census facilities should bring a thrill of pride to every American. We have grown to be such an enormous population that it is no small job to count us.

German soldiers do not want to be conspicuous targets. Their bright buttons are being changed for dark ones and their blue tunics are being replaced by others of a grayish-brown tint.

It is said that the whispering gallery at the Capitol in Washington has been abolished; but the whisperings in the secret sessions of the Senate will continue to be heard from Maine to California.

The scientist who is credited with announcing that he is on the track of a discovery which will prolong life indefinitely probably never said anything of the kind. The popular tendency to exaggerate in such matters often results in much unmerited ridicule.

In Chicago it has been judiciously decided that \$25 is all the cash a man needs to get married. Of course, that means that there is a fixed price for the license and that the marriage fee shall not go above a specified limit. What difference, however, does it make how much money the groom has if only the bride's family is in condition to do the proper thing.

That shoplifting, like every other industry, is being reduced to a science is shown by the arrest of a young woffessor of the art in whose pocket was found a drawing of the layout of a New York City department store. This was getting system down to a fine point. Unfortunately for the young man his system slipped a cog, as more elaborate schemes are sometimes apt to do.

Buffalo meat to an Indian brave is evidently much like a red rag to a bull. A buffalo was recently so injured during transportation near Guthrie, Oklahoma, that it was necessary to kill it. The owner gave the body to the Pawnee Indians, who promptly held a "buffalo dance" and worked themselves into a frenzy which has not yet abated. They now insist that vast herds of buffalo are coming back to the country, and they are threatening the white settlers, whose presence, they claim, will discourage the roaring herds.

The French Senate has taken up the question of the declining birth rate, having been alarmed by the inability of the Government to enlist men enough to bring the army up to the requirements of the law. One Senator presented statistics to show that during the recent century the population of Germany had increased 207 per cent., and that of England nearly 242 per cent., while the increase in France was but forty-two per cent. He charged that the French system of baby farming resulted in the death of eighty per cent. of the infants.

A veteran purser of a transatlantic line who has been crossing the Atlantic for only three years less than a half century is about to retire, after voyages of a total much in excess of two millions and a half of miles. If he isn't a true old salt, an ancient mariner in the best sense, there never was one. He is still hale and hearty, so well pickled with brine, so breezy, so vigorous and lusty a Triton, that he would enjoy sailing the sea for many a year of the new century. May he cast anchor in the calmest of havens!

To the triumph of modern surgery there is scarcely a limit. Nothing apparently is beyond the reach of the confident and daring hand that wields the life saving blade. The hitherto hidden recesses of fatal disease are made into broadening highways for explorative scientific endeavor. No organ of the body, from brain to kidney, is exempt from successful operative procedure. Even a stab or bullet wound of the heart itself is boldly sutured in the short intervals between uninterrupted pulsations, states Dr. George L. Shroy, in the Chicago Times-Herald.

An ingenious arithmetician, writing in the London Speaker, makes the following calculation in comparing the weight in flesh of the Boers and the cost in gold of the war. Assuming that the Boer army proper contained originally about 22,870 men, averaging in weight 154 pounds, and accepting the estimate of Mr. Lloyd George, the pro-Ber member of Parliament, that the war will eventually cost England some \$2,000,000,000, he makes the discovery that the whole of the original Transvaal army might have been weighed out in the scales and barely equalled the weight in gold which will be required before they are all led into death or captivity.