

FOR THE LADIES

EFFECT OF MIXED VEILS.

The women whose hair is beginning to turn gray make a mistake when they wear veils of mixed black and white in the latest report of New York milliners. These veils of a grayish tint are trying, even on hair that has retained all its original lustre and richness of coloring, and when they are drawn taut over locks that have a few gray streaks of their own, the effect is enough to make any woman unhappy.

BROADCLOTH TRIMMING.

Most of us have noted the good effect with which broadcloth faces ever so many of the handsome new coats. And some have not been slow to adopt the idea for other purposes. Broadcloth is especially well suited for bands and facings on most any material except light weight silk. Other smooth cloths may serve, but they aren't as rich. Some house dresses and lounging robes may be better trimmed in velvet, but you'll be surprised to find how many will be the softer and lovelier with the cloth. The \$3 quality is the one to be chosen, and as a rule very little of it is required.

A lovely afternoon dress in white shows bands about the neck and shoulders in Grecian effect; these bands are of palest blue, with a design carried out in pearls. Gold or silver tissue applique shows up exquisitely on a white cloth band. The clever needlewoman may embroider these bands herself. Floral effects are good and the Egyptian figures are as striking as they are new. There are many simple effects. Take a pretty rose colored robe (one of the soft shades) and use bands of palest pink cloth, which may be adorned with rows of deep wine silk stitching. Even this plain trimming will be effective.

WOMEN AS AUCTIONEERS.

"Speaking of occupations for women," said the energetic young person who expands all of her executive ability on the management of one refractory maid and most of her physical strength in dusting her parlor furniture. "Why don't women become auctioneers? Now, there's a profession that many of them were certainly made for! I think I, for example, would make a very good auctioneer, and I'm sure I'd look as captivating as the fat and baldheaded autocrats who mount the rostrum at most auction sales. And then think what a commanding position one would have, perched up there, the world at one's feet, queen of all one surveyed."

"With a dainty little silver mounted hammer in hand, with what delight we should be able to knock down 'bargains' into the intimate friends, inveigle our enemies into the purchase of worthless 'lots,' or default them out of the possession of coveted articles by over-looking their 'bid' or giving it to a hated rival! Indeed, we ought to be first rate auctioneers. As we are so often 'sold' ourselves, we should have an inkling as to how to 'sell' others."

"Women, as a rule, are so fond of bargains that I feel sure they would shine in disposing of them. Besides, they have such a flow of language, such a mastery over detail, such ready wit, and such marvellous intuition, that, as a matter of fact, they are born auctioneers, and it is only through the envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness of the opposite sex that the dignity of occupying the rostrum has been, so far, denied them.

"Of course, it would have its disadvantages. It would be hard, for instance, to say—'Going, going—gone!' as we saw some charming and artistic bibelot on which we had set our own heart disappear into the dull and unappreciative maw of a wretched Goth, Vandal, Philistine, or parvenue, but the mysteries of 'reserve prices' and 'prices not reaching the reserve' would be an open book to us; we should be able to do battle with the machinations of 'the ring,' and, moreover, we could reflect that the world is full of treasures—all 'bargains'—more or less."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE CARE OF CLOTHES.

Garments should never be shut up in a closet or wardrobe directly after being taken off. Let the bodice of a dress or any garment that has the least spot of perspiration on it hang over the back of a chair near an open window half an hour or more before being put away. The oldest clothes can be kept fresh and odorless if treated in this way. At night the stockings and all body linen should be hung over the backs of chairs so that the air can circulate freely through them during the night. The neat little rolls of clothing placed compactly one upon another, in which our grandmothers prided themselves were exceedingly hygienic and unsavory.—American Queen.

HOW TO DRESS EFFECTIVELY.

The girl with a pretty face and figure is supposed by many to have the advantage of her plainer sister. This does not apply, however, in all cases, for a pretty girl has been known to look very ordinary on some occasions, while her plainer sister at the same time was attracting much attention.

This is understood by an observing person, who can easily discern that the plainer girl, feeling the want of that very desirable item—beauty—takes great care of the detail of her

appearance, and gives considerable thought to what is becoming to her particular style of face and form. Individuality should be the aim of every girl, for not until she has acquired this much desired trait does she become interesting.

The girl with dark chestnut hair and eyes and clear white complexion is fortunate, for she can wear almost any color; but take away her clear complexion and she will have to be careful in her selection of colors and contrasts. Many girls, with the aid of cosmetics, try to make their faces suit their surroundings. This is a mistaken idea; the surroundings should always be planned and arranged to suit the face. A woman with a sallow complexion and dull brown hair and eyes has no reason whatever for looking ugly. All she needs to do is to affect dull reds and browns, and no matter what other color she indulges in, always have a touch of dull red or brown somewhere, and she will find her problem solved in the most satisfactory manner. She must give up all ideas of striking contrasts, for to her they are out of the question.

The majority of girls are under the impression that red is a color for brunettes and pale blue a color for blondes. This is a mistaken idea, as any one can ascertain by putting a white dress on a blonde girl, and having here and there a touch of cherry red.

Then, again, if a brunette has a clear skin, a pale shade of blue enhances its clearness and accentuates the dark eyes and hair.

A safe method is to repeat the tint of the eyes and hair in the gown, and the girl with irregular features should frame them in hats with drooping brims and waving lines.

The girl with the too slender figure must have her clothes fitted in a shapely fashion, but loosely, that she may seem to fill them out; and the stout girl should always have her belt and waist trimmings point downward, and should never wear figured materials of any kind.—New York News.

THE BABY'S LAYETTE.

Not such a very long time ago it would have been almost impossible to buy the necessary garments for an infant's outfit, but today there are many shops which make a specialty of children's and infants' clothing and all their belongings, and there is scarcely a department store that does not have its infant's department. This makes the providing of large outfits unnecessary; in fact, the healthy baby grows so rapidly that it is far better not to start with too many clothes. The first dresses are soon outgrown, and the kind of dresses needed for the second set depends much upon the season.

For instance, the layette of a baby born in the late spring or early summer months would naturally differ somewhat from the autumn or winter layette. For the former the following is ample: Six dresses; six petticoats; six flannel skirts; six shirts; three flannel bands; four night-gowns; two dozen diapers eighteen inches wide by thirty-six inches long; four dozen diapers twenty-two inches wide and forty-four inches long; four flannel or cashmere sacques; four pairs of thin cashmere or woolen stockings; four pairs of booties or moccasins; two long wraps made of cashmere or light flannel, and one or two soft mull caps.—Marianna Wheeler, in Harper's Bazar.

A Match-striking Dog.

A Manayunk man found the other day a number of burnt matches scattered on the floor of his parlor. No one in the house had thrown them there. The whole matter was a mystery.

Two days later the same thing occurred again, this time in the kitchen. Over fifty charred match-sticks lay upon the carpet, and nobody knew anything about them. It looked as though a lunatic had been at work.

The following afternoon the man was taking a nap in his study, while his fox-terrier played about the room. A sharp report awakened him, and, looking up, he saw the dog striking a match with his nails. With one paw it held a match-stick firmly on the floor, and it scratched the brimstone head with the nails of the other foot. The little flame and explosion that followed seemed to fill the dog with delight. It went immediately to the table, and brushing off a dozen of the matches that lay there, it was about to renew its tiny fireworks display when the man shouted—

"Get out of there! Do you want to set the house on fire?"

Since then the dog has been kept out of doors.—Philadelphia News.

The London Crowd.

One of the things that most impressed General Wood was the stolidity of the London crowds. They disappointed him. He had heard so much of "British cheers" that he expected to see all American outbursts thrown into the shade. Instead of that he found less show of enthusiasm, even when the king and queen rode through the city, than may be met with any days in the State at a baseball match. This is a comment which American visitors often make, and not without reason. The London crowd is more hearty and vociferous than the French or German crowd, but compared with an American gathering on any big occasion, a political meeting for instance, a civic welcome to a victorious admiral, or a varsity football match, it is as Aber waterfall to Niagara. On the other hand, it is claimed that the Americans do not really cheer; they yell.—London Chronicle.

GARDEN OF FARM

HAVE GOOD FENCES.

The best way to prevent cattle from breaking out of the pasture is to have good fences and not overcrowd. If any are chronic jumpers better sell them or keep them in the barn.

FOR HOG RAISING.

There is large demand every year for the extra large overfatted hogs, that have taken two years to reach maturity. What is wanted for profitable feeding is a thrifty pig, that in six, or seven, or eight months' growth will average a pound of pork a day. This can usually be made at a profit. The heavier hogs cost more to keep, and the pork is neither so good, nor will it now sell so well, as pork that weighs 200 pounds or less per carcass.

STERILIZING THE SOIL.

For sterilizing soil I use a system of 2 inch pipes perforated with 3/8 inch holes. These are laid in trenches 2 feet apart and covered 1 foot deep with soil. It takes two 40-horse boilers running one hour to sterilize a section 40 feet long and 7 feet wide. The soil is heated to 212 degrees to a depth of 1 foot below the pipes—as well as the same temperature above them.—W. W. Rawson, in Orange Judd, Farmer.

RETURN THE EMPTY COMBS.

There is but little expense to the honey extract or even for a small apiary, if one will but give it credit for the empty combs that are returned to the bees, or the increase of honey that is gained by the use of these combs. There are those who state that the use of comb foundation will double the amount of honey the bees will store, and that the use of old comb will double the amount that can be obtained from foundation. While this may be, and we think it is, an exaggeration, it is not as much so as many others would think. We believe that in a good honey flow it will not be much short of that amount, but when the honey comes in slowly, the gain will be less, though enough at any time to repay the cost of foundation. And we are not sure that comb is worth twice as much as foundation, or that the bees will store twice as much in it, but there is no doubt that they will store more in it than on comb foundation, and we have little doubt that the foundation will double their product when honey is coming in rapidly, or that it will pay any one well who is extracting honey to return the empty combs, or use them for outgoing swarms.—The Cultivator.

FARM POULTRY HOUSE.

My farm has sixty-five acres. I used to keep the poultry under the cow barn, which has a good warm cellar and a warm yard on the south. The rats and weasels troubled them so I had to build a hen house, which I located 85 feet north of my dwelling house, on a sunny, southern slope. The house is 10x30 feet long, 4 feet high in the rear, 8 feet in front, boarded and shingled. It is divided into three pens 10 feet square. The east pen is used for a grain room. In the east end, there is a door 6 feet high by 8 inches wide, and a window 2 feet long by 19 inches high. There are six windows in front and a door in the basement which is used for storing the wheel barrow. The west yard is 35x19 feet and contains six fruit trees. The central yard is 40x78 feet, and contains 10 fruit trees and five grape vines.

I also have a house for young chicks 10x15 feet in size, with sides 5 feet high and 8 feet in the center. It fronts the south, and has a door and window in the west end, two windows in the south side, and one window in the east. It is boarded and shingled, and has a yard attached 60x50 feet set with two fruit trees and two grape vines. The walls of both houses are laid in cement on good hard pan foundation. They are graded on a circle at the back side, which takes all the water away from them.—M. U. Maynard, in New England Homestead.

FERTILIZERS ON THE FARM.

Nitrate of soda is extensively used for its nitrogen, and, as it is very soluble, it is at all times available for the use of plants. It contains about 16 per cent. of nitrogen, or 320 pounds per ton of 2000 pounds. The cost of the nitrogen, at 15 cents per pound, is \$48 per ton of nitrate of soda. The price of nitrogen is not fixed, however, and varies according to the demand and supply. An application of 1000 pounds of nitrate of soda is considered a large one, and 500 pounds is even far above the average. Estimating 1000 pounds of nitrate of soda at \$24, and containing 160 pounds of nitrogen, it may be considered a large expenditure for a farmer to devote to one acre, but when the nitrogen is grown on the farm the gain to the farmer may be equal to the value of a crop that is sold in the market. A yield of 4 tons of clover hay on a farm is equivalent to 1000 pounds of nitrate of soda, in nitrogen, estimating each ton of hay as containing 40 pounds of nitrogen. Such a crop, therefore, if not harvested at all, and allowed to remain on the ground to be plowed in, would be equal to \$25 worth of fertilizers purchased for the nitrogen contained. But farmers are correct in utilizing clover hay as food for stock, as it is then not only converted into milk or meat, but that portion not utilized (un-

digested) is reduced to a more available condition for plants by being passed through the bodies of the animals. It is claimed, however, that the fass of roots and stubble left over in the ground are nearly equal to the tops, and the farmer, therefore, enriches his soil from that source.

Green clover contains a large proportion of water; hence there is a difference between the green material and clover hay. A ton of green clover contains about one-half of one per cent. of nitrogen, while clover hay contains two per cent., or four times as much as green clover. The composition of clover differs, as there are several varieties—red, mammoth, alsike, scarlet and white—that are well-known to farmers, but the common red kind is mostly grown. If an acre produced three tons of clover hay, such clover, when green and before cured, would weigh 12 tons, 9 tons being really water, but this depends largely upon the stage of growth at which it is mowed, the nearer the approach of maturity the smaller the proportion of water. This large mass of water in the green clover causes it to more quickly decompose in the soil than will the cured hay, and the soil is consequently soured to a certain extent by the vegetable and mineral acids resulting from the decomposition of the clover. The use of an alkali, therefore, like lime, neutralizes the acids and assists in the chemical action occurring in the soil, the lime also serving as plant food for nearly all kinds of crops. Potash and phosphoric acid are also essential for crops, but the farmer can purchase those substances at one-third the cost of nitrogen, and should, therefore, aim to produce as much nitrogen as possible on the farm by the use of the leguminous plants—clover, beans, peas, etc.

If there is a farm on which clover will not grow use lime, and then procure earth from a field on which clover has been grown successfully, in order that the soil may be inoculated with the microbes that assist clover in deriving nitrogen from the atmosphere. That such can be accomplished has been demonstrated by Mr. Graudeu, Inspector General of the French Agricultural Experiment Station, and Herr Fruhwel, of Germany. They secured 134 pounds of nitrogen per acre with clover and soil inoculation. M. Graubeu sowing 800 pounds of impregnated earth per acre on one plot, 1,600 pounds on a second plot and none on the third, the first crop producing twice as much as the third, and the second crop three times as much. In Germany the "Lupitox" method is largely used. It is to employ a substance known as "nitrogen," which is a culture of the required microbe, but the other elements of fertility, such as lime and potash, are also added, by which method all kinds of crops were made to produce enormously at a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of fertilizers. Not only should clover be a staple crop on all farms, but farmers can grow quick-maturing crops, such as rye, oats, cow peas, millet and buckwheat for turning under, which, with the aid of lime or wood ashes, will largely increase the fertility of the soil at a small cost proportionately, but farmers should not neglect the use of manure and fertilizers while growing green materials.—Philadelphia Record.

HELPING THE RUNTS.

When the litter of pigs show a very uneven condition in the size and strength of the different individuals, it is well to watch them carefully, and a little later to separate the smaller and less active ones from the flock, and give them special attention. A good deal of the loss in pig raising comes from the runts. They are always crowded away from the feed trough and pestered by the stronger ones in every possible way. Their deficient growth at the start may be purely accidental, but it may further be prolonged by the bullying of those which had a better start. They will always remain undersized, and will reduce the general profits derived from the whole litter. By separating these from the flock, and giving them special care for a few weeks or months they may recover their loss, and prove as profitable as the others. It is not that they require much more attention, but simply a pen where they can live in peace and quietness. Constant worry through bullying stunts their growth and keeps them backward. I have made three or four separations in this way, and within two months obtained a uniform growth of the whole litter.

The small, undersized ones responded to special treatment, and soon caught up to their brothers and sisters. At first they needed plenty of good nourishing food, fed to them often and in small quantities, and in time they grew so sturdy and fat that they could be turned in with the others and hold their own. A good many sows show a tendency to have litters of very uneven size and thrift, and it is better to get rid of such creatures at once. The choice breeding sows should be selected from the mothers which have a reputation for producing litters of an even and uniform size and thriftiness, but if some undersized ones appear take them in hand at once and give them a chance.—E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

Ronald Brennan, of Brooklyn, rose through fraud in two years from office boy to trust-company president. But let an admiring "get-rich-quick" youths remember that he has dropped from the latter position to a convict's cell in a far shorter time.

150,000 Screws to the Pound.

The minuteness of some of the screws made in a watch factory may be measured by the statement that it takes nearly 150,000 of a certain kind to weigh a pound. Under the microscope they appear in their true character—perfectly finished bolts. The pivot of the balance wheel is only one two-hundredths of an inch in diameter, and the gauge with which pivots are classified measures to the ten-thousandth part of an inch. Each jewel hole into which a pivot fits is about one five-thousandth of an inch larger than the pivot to permit sufficient play. The finest screw for a small-sized watch has a thread of 260 to the inch and weighs one one-hundred and thirty thousandths of a pound. Jewel slabs of sapphire, ruby or garnet are first sawed into slabs one-fiftieth of an inch thick, and are shellacked to plates so that they may be surfaced. Then the individual jewels are sawn or broken off, drilled through the center, and a depressor made in the convex side for an oil cup. A pallet jewel weighs one one-hundredth and fifty-thousandths of a pound; a roller jewel a little more than one two-hundred and fifty-six thousandths. The largest round hair spring stud is four-hundredths of an inch in diameter and about nine-hundredths of an inch in length.

FOR THE NEXT GENTLEMAN

Street Gamin's Fellow Feeling for Those in Distress.

An amusing incident was witnessed in a cigar store on Chestnut street the other afternoon.

A newsboy, having picked up a cigar stump, walked in and, addressing the man behind the counter, said: "Say, boss, give us a match." The man behind the counter, looking down, said: "My young friend, we are not here for the purpose of giving away matches; we sell them." "How much are dey?" was the question. "One cent a box," the clerk announced. The urchin stuck his hand into his pocket and produced, after a great deal of hunting, a penny and handed it to the man. He received his box of matches, and taking one out, lit the "butt." Returning the box to the man back of the case, he said: "Say, put dis back on de shelf, and when a gentleman comes along and asks you for a match, why, give him one out of my box."—Philadelphia Times.

Neatness in Young Girls.

Neatness is a good thing for a girl, and if she does not learn it when young she never will. It takes a great deal more neatness to make a girl look well than it does to make a boy look passable. Not because a boy, to start with, is better looking than a girl, but his clothes are of a different sort, not so many colors in them, and people do not expect a boy to look as neatly as a girl. A girl that is not prettily dressed is called a sloven, and so one likes to look at her. Her face may be pretty, and her eyes bright, but if there is a spot of dirt on her cheek, and her finger ends are black with ink, and her shoes are not laced or buttoned, and her skirt is torn, she cannot be liked. Learn to be neat, and when you have learned it will almost take care of itself.—New York Times.

Husband's Mean Trick.

A Brooklyn man had a spat with his wife, and she deserted him. He offered a reward of ten cents for information regarding her whereabouts. The small reward made her indignant, and she returned two days later to renew the 'spat, and "have it out with the meac follow."

American After Honors Abroad.

J. H. Seaverns, a native of New Jersey, is a candidate for parliament in one of the London districts. He has lived in England for some ten years and recently became a naturalized subject of King Edward.

Fourth Wife He Bought Runs Away.

James Barger of Pittsburgh has been committed to jail on complaint of Gaspar Scalla.

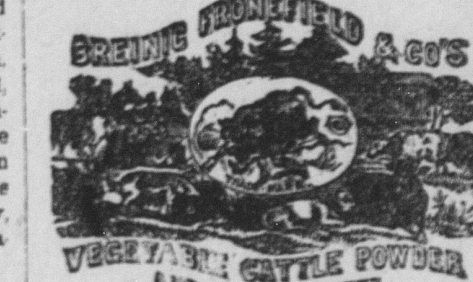
About Sept. 5 Barger agreed to get Scalla a wife for \$125. Shortly afterward he introduced a pretty Italian girl by the name of Santa Bonstiff to Scalla and the two were wedded amid great festivities.

The bridegroom swore at the hearing that he had paid Barger the \$125 agreed upon. Next day, however, Scalla alleges Barger persuaded the bride to run away. Since that time he has not seen his wife.

Scalla has been unfortunate, for all of his three former wives left him much in the same manner as the last. All his wives, it is said, were purchased in the same way.



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