



—Home Herald.

# WOMAN'S REALM

**If You Want to Be Liked.**  
Don't be always cornering people and telling them of your troubles. They're quite enough of their own, and it's only to be expected that your friends will like you better if you bring sunshine when you come to visit them.—Home Chat.

**Abolish the Kiss?**  
While it is generally asserted by the serious that there is an excess of kissing in the world, this little act of tenderness goes steadily on. Although lovers protest that there is too much wasted sweetness (when Miriam bestows just one on father), hearts keep on beating and pulses throb the same as ever.  
Much has been said against the habit, and science has stormed its denunciations against a "mechanical duty" that disseminates disease, but she sees little hope of abolishing the kiss.—Little York Press.

**Mrs. Sage Travels "Light."**  
The well known simplicity of Mrs. Russell Sage's personal tastes received a further exemplification a few days ago when she landed in New York on her return from a visit to the Pacific coast. That she would not be burdened with an extravagant amount of baggage was to be expected, but few women even of humble means would think it possible to travel 2000 miles from home as "light" as did Mrs. Sage. The baggage man to whom her checks were handed, and who learned her identity thereby, insisted there must be a mistake when only one small trunk and a leather valise were forthcoming for transfer to Mrs. Sage's Fifth avenue home, and all her requirements for the run across the continent were contained in two small handbags. The possession she guarded most carefully on the train was a pot of Easter lilies, a gift from a little Pasadena girl, who boarded the train there to bid her good-bye.—New York Press.

**Correct Ways to Sign Names.**  
"Dear Miss Schuyler:  
Should a married woman use 'Mrs.' in signing letters, or should she use her maiden name with married name? I would like to know the rule for all correspondence, business, acquaintances and friends. I have enjoyed your articles so much.  
"A CONSTANT READER."  
Only when brackets are used may a woman write the prefix "Mrs." or "Miss" to her name when she is signing a communication.  
If she is corresponding with persons who are strangers, whether the matter be business or personal, she may frequently write her note in the third person. In business it is always advisable to do this. For instance, if a woman wishes an article from the grocery or dry goods shop she should begin the letter by saying "Mrs. Howard Van Slyck wishes," etc. The address is then placed at the bottom of the note. Should she write in the first person to a shop and wish to sign her name she may do it in either of two ways. If she prefers to use her individual name the signature should read "(Mrs.) Mary Ellen Van Slyck" or "Mary Ellen Van Slyck," putting directly beneath it in brackets "Mrs. Howard Van Slyck."  
The latter, that is, both signatures, is the form always to be employed when writing in the first person to social equals who do not know the name. For example, a woman may have occasion to write to another woman about a servant's reference and the one receiving the letter, being a total stranger and perhaps never having heard of the writer, must be treated with the utmost formality,

**Wash Petticoats.**  
If you expect to make your own petticoats select white muslin, blue chambray, tan chambray, white insertion or unbleached muslin and gingham for bands. In making the

**Marshmallow Cake.**—Cream three-fourths cup of butter with two cups of sugar; mix one teaspoonful of baking powder with two and one-half cups of sifted flour. Add gradually to the creamed butter, one cup of milk, alternating a small amount of milk with a small amount of flour. Fold in six stiffly beaten egg whites.

**Our Out-door Recipe.**—Faste in your Scrap-book.  
unbleached muslin petticoat cut the skirt in gores and attach a flounce. Trim the flounce with a narrow band of gingham and head it with a fold of gingham. Both materials will wash nicely. In selecting a muslin by all means eliminate lime-filled. It is cheap and soon turns yellow. If a ruffle of Swiss embroidery is used select the kind with small notched edges and it will be less liable to tear. If laces are wanted the Valenciennes are durable, but a heavier linen variety can be used over and over again. For a chambray petticoat a net ruffle gives a pretty effect. Curtain net will serve the purpose. Hem it and head the hem with a very narrow fold of petticoat material. Three small bands look pretty on it. A serviceable petticoat is made of black or navy blue silk. It wears well, has a silk finish and may be washed.—Detroit News Tribune.

**The Brotherless Girl.**  
The grown-up brother of the family often has a role assigned him—a role he does not take up voluntarily—that of matchmaker for his sisters. And I reckon it is his blissful unconsciousness that enables him to play the part to perfection.  
The brotherless girl has fewer chances of meeting eligible men, and when she does the opportunity of cultivating and fostering the acquaintance may not be forthcoming.  
True, she may have a matchmaking mother, but this is often a handicapping rather than a help.  
The unwilling benedict too often discerns the part that a maneuvering mamma is playing in the affair and resents it. But when one of his friends takes him home to dinner or invites him for a week end visit he goes without being in the least aware of the danger there might be in it for a freedom loving bachelor.  
The brother is usually blind to the charms of his own womenfolk; that the idea of any one falling in love with them never strikes him, and when at last he realizes the truth he does not always approve of it.  
But the brother has no longer any part in the matter; his work is done. Decidedly the girl with brothers has more advantages, matrimonially speaking, than the girl without. She has everything done for her without any connivance or planning on her own part.—Ellmer Hite, in the Washington Herald.

**Present For Baby.**  
One of the prettiest baby presents we know of is the hood and cape, and there can be devised no more necessary garment for throwing round the little one.  
Plain challis, French flannel or fine cashmere will make a beautiful cape; perhaps the last named is the most satisfactory.  
There are two ways of making a comfortable cape. It may be lined with China silk or left without a lining, but in either case the hood demands a soft lining against the head. A twist of ribbon passes round the back of the neck on the outside, holding in the fullness of cap and cape and ending in a rosette at each side of the tiny face.  
From this point hangs an end of ribbon to tie the cape together at the throat.  
A tiny circular design of flowers

**Alfalfa Seed.**  
Alfalfa seed is a difficult thing to buy and make no mistake.  
1. It must not come from a warm climate.  
2. It must be fresh to be best.  
3. It should contain very few small or shrunken seeds.  
4. It must be free from weed seed. You will have to look sharp if you catch the dodder seed in it. These seeds are so small they suggest tobacco seed.  
Some farmers are so careful to secure good seed that they write weeks before needed to a dozen firms for samples and sprout a hundred seeds to study vitality. If eighty-five or ninety of these 100 grow strong they have fair seed. To watch for weeds one should spread it on white paper and examine with a glass.  
On thin soils alfalfa should be preceded by a crop of cowpeas or clover. And if the ground is acid it will almost insure a crop to sow two to four tons of lime per acre. If southern counties below the drift alfalfa needs fertilizing. But there are many successful fields south of the drift.  
Break in the spring when damp enough to plow mellow. Plow deep. Harrow often enough to keep down weeds till the last of June, then sow twenty pounds per acre. It should be covered with a harrow.  
There is no use to waste seed and work on ground not prepared for it. It requires intelligent effort to grow alfalfa.—Indiana Farmer.

**Cow Stanchions or Chains.**  
We are often asked to give our idea as to the best method of fastening cows in their stalls—whether stanchions are more satisfactory than chains. This is largely a matter of taste, although stanchions have advantages over chain fastenings. Perhaps the stanchions are a little more noisy, but they give perfect freedom to the cows either while feeding or

**Utilize the Waste.**  
There is waste in farm and garden—small potatoes, overgrown table beets, roots of all sorts, table scraps, weeds and weed seeds, meat offal, cooked or raw, fish waste, and many other things.  
**Benefited by Cement.**  
The live stock industry has been greatly benefited since the use of concrete in farm construction has gone into general use. Its use in barn, stable and pig house floors enables all to secure cleanliness and the better use of disinfectants for insuring the health of domestic animals.  
**How to Wash a Stable Blanket.**  
A stable blanket that has been in use all winter is usually badly soiled and heavy, as well as disagreeable from a sanitary standpoint. To wash the blanket is no small task, but by wise means it may be cleansed with little trouble and labor. Simply spread the soiled and saturated blanket on sod during a heavy spring rain, and if one rain does not cleanse, put it out during another. As soon as the rain ceases and the blanket can be raised, hang it up, dry it and take it in.—Weekly Witness.

**Liming Land.**  
Which is better to use on land, caustic lime or ground limestone?  
The former is much quicker in action, and if put on in excess may "eat up" much of the humus. But in quantities of two to four tons per acre it is considered safe.  
The ground limestone is much cheaper, but is slower in its action. The coarser grades will gradually yield lime for several years. It is perfectly safe and should be used as freely as four tons per acre. If one does not feel able to put on so much try two tons. The whole question of liming land is not well understood. On some land crops, especially legumes, respond wonderfully to its use, while on other land its effect is not noticeable and both tracts may lie close together. It is a good plan to lime one acre or ten acres, leaving wide strips without it. On land needing it badly it will pay to lime heavily. Sometimes alfalfa will grow into a wilderness of luxuriance on limed soil. Lime is best applied on plowed land and harrowed in.

**Advantages of Soiling.**  
In his recent address on the advantages of soiling in the dairy business, Mason Knox said to a farmers' club:  
Laud has increased in value, labor is higher and more remunerative returns are necessary to the dairy farmer. To-day we must bring the luxuriant grasses to our animals the whole year. In the winter we use silage and root crops. In the summer we must soil our animals. We have an intense interest in our business, and who keep the lazy cattle, the blacks and whites, must fetch the 'od to them. We keep these animals to produce milk, not to wander for 'God. And the Holstein-Friesian is not a good forager. When you put the food before her as you should, she will consume it and give you a large net profit. The importance of soiling then too depends upon the breed of animals you keep. It is not so important to the Ayrshire to practice soiling as it is to the Holstein-Friesian man. They can be kept on the moss of rocky pastures and do well, so they say. However, I would not advocate any such treatment of any dairy animal. The Ayrshire is a wonderfully good little forager and for pasture farming has no equal; but to dairy farmers of this generation who have the land that they can devote to raising rotating crops such animals have no place in our intensified business.

**FRILLS FASHION**  
Steel ornaments are very much used.  
Raffia is used for many smart shopping bags.  
Rich embroidery is much in evidence this season.  
Tussore and satin tailored costumes replace velvet.  
The pretty fluffy jabots are prominent in neckwear.  
The bib front is a distinctive feature of many dresses.  
In foulards spots and polka dots and big coin spits prevail.  
White belts are worn with the most elegant lingerie gowns.  
The dresy colored blouse is enjoying a revival this season.  
Dots and rings are much employed in the new foulard designs.  
This is essentially a silk season, with foulards to the front.  
Tailormade gowns of silk will be more in evidence than ever before.  
On Louis XII. coats one sees three, pocket flaps, one above the other.  
Tafeta has come back to us again, soft and supple, with a satiny sheen.  
Peasant frocks of white linen are decidedly smart for the small daughter.  
Much self-trimming is used in bias bands, cordings, shirtings and the like.  
Everything in the way of changeable material will be much worn this season.  
"Indro" is a shanting of light weight, and is very suitable for dressy frocks.  
Brilliant satin or foulard linings replace those of self-color for coats and wraps.  
Many robe dresses are in evidence, with spots as big as a dollar forming the border.  
Vivid touches of orange and chateau red are in evidence on black gowns.  
Leghorn hats, faced with black velvet, are shown in many smart and novel shapes.  
Odd effects are gained in chiffon gowns by making them over a contrasting shade.  
Shirtings of net over colored satin rattle appear on many of the new lace and net dresses.  
The sleeve with shirring is a favorite style only with the woman whose arm is quite slender.

**Improving the Pig Crop.**  
Many farmers have started out this spring with the intention of doing better by their coming crop of pigs than they have in the past.  
By doing better, I mean giving closer attention to the feed problem, and the care problem, so that the pigs, when mature, will have made a favorable growth at a low cost, and at the same time have developed strong frames, especially in the case of those pigs which are intended to be kept for breeding purposes.  
It will be well for every man who desires to bring his pigs through the season in good form and condition to calculate to supply some of those foods which are known to have a favorable influence on the development of the framework of the pig.  
It is needless to say that corn alone will not serve the purpose. While it is true that corn in conjunction with good pasture makes a diet for the growing pigs which can hardly be improved on, it often happens that the pasture contains little to attract the pig.  
In that case they are sure to lie around the yards and stuff themselves with grain in preference to seeking the grass and the exercise which they so greatly need in conjunction, which is so essential to the health and thrift of the animal.  
The best bone-building foods are those rich in protein and mineral matter. Skim milk, perhaps, stands at the head of the list, and it will pay to lay in some tankage, shorts, and possibly some bone meal, as well as pure mineral matter.  
It cannot be expected, however, that the feeding of feeds bearing large amounts of mineral matter, such as have been mentioned, will change the conformation of any part of the skeleton, or, for example, make a pig stand straight, if he is otherwise. The improvement will have to be made through selection, using no male or female that is faulty.  
It might, too, be urged that if careful selection were practiced, it would be unnecessary to consider the diet, since strong boned breeding stock would naturally impress these good points on their progeny.  
On the contrary, it might be said, that men have been trying for years to breed poor hogs out of their herds without giving attention to a balanced food ration problem, and they are practically where they started.  
We generally find that when men feed little or no grain and do not care, to hasten the growth of their pigs, the quality of the bone is generally very satisfactory.  
But there is a good deal of time required in growing pigs in this manner, and while time is nothing to the hog, it is to the owner, and when he proposes to force growth, he should plan to force it evenly; that is, that the pig is not made fat at the expense of his growth and health.—R. B. R., in Inland Farmer.

**SOAP PINCUSHIONS.**  
**How and Why They Were Introduced Into Hospitals.**  
In the operating rooms of hospitals and on the surgical carriages in the wards may be seen a piece of soap stuck with the varieties of pins which it pleases the doctor and the head nurse to most affect.  
The black headed pin long associated with crinoline dressings, retains still an honored place, says the *Alumnae Magazine* of Johns Hopkins Hospital. The history of the introduction of the soap into the hospital is interesting.  
Three years ago Dr. R. H. Follis operated upon a patient at the Church Home. The patient was a tailor by profession and chanced to reside at Annapolis. When dressings were made he observed the difficulty with which the safety pins were put through the binder and suggested trying the method the cadets at the Naval Academy had evolved to help in pinning through their stiff ducks. This simple but most effective device was a piece of soap as a pin cushion, and he further remarked that carpenters applied the same principle to screws. Dr. Follis immediately tried the plan, with such success that it has been generally adopted in the surgical service.  
The damaged masonry of a German railroad tunnel recently was repaired by injecting liquid cement under a pressure of seventy-eight pounds to the square inch.

## Battle of Gettysburg

THIS, the decisive battle of the American Civil War, was a struggle between veteran troops; the Army of Northern Virginia, enthused by recent victories, deeming themselves invincible, and commanded by their popular hero, General Robert E. Lee, against the grand Army of the Potomac. It

### MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.



In Honor of Fallen Heroes of the Civil War, Recently Dedicated on the Vicksburg Battlefield. —Leslie's Weekly.

was fought under the most favorable weather conditions. During the three days of battle, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, the warmest portion of the year, the usual heat was much mitigated by light breezes, the sun being frequently veiled by clouds, yet no rain fell until the afternoon of the 4th. Seventy-six degrees marked the extreme heat the first day, eighty-one degrees the second, eighty-seven degrees the third; the average for the entire three days was seventy-seven degrees. The first day's fight was a triumph for the Confederates; the second ended without securing to them any decided advantage, although the fighting of that day was a series of bravely desperate assaults, which have written the names of the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield upon one of the bloodiest pages of American history; the third day closed leaving the Confederates repulsed at every point, after which they withdrew from the field and retired the following day in good order.  
The Federal loss during the three days' fight was 17,684 killed and wounded and 5365 missing (made prisoners). Total, 23,049. The Confederate loss was 15,564 killed and wounded and 7465 missing. Total, 23,029. Twenty-nine States had troops in the two contending armies at Gettysburg, Maryland having commands in both.  
Encouraged by their success at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, in accord with matured plans, the Confederate army drew out of Fredericksburg, Va., 158 miles south of the

States. Six and one-half miles south of Gettysburg, Pa., they crossed Mason and Dixon's line and stood on Northern soil. The Union forces started in pursuit on the 13th and followed with energy on the Confederate right flank, keeping well between Lee's command and Washington. A mountain range interspersed a screen between the two grand armies.  
Much misunderstanding exists among the uninitiated visitors to the battlefield as to why Lee advanced from the north on Gettysburg, while the Northern troops held a position to the south of the invading army. This is readily explained by the fact that the Southerners had penetrated some thirty-seven miles beyond Gettysburg, had occupied Carlisle and York, Pa., with Harrisburg, the capital of the State, as their objective point. Alarmed for the safety of the Confederate capital in Virginia, and apprehensive that Hooker might intervene between himself and Richmond, Lee had turned backward with orders to his corps commanders to concentrate their forces at Gettysburg, then a peaceful farming village of 2100 souls, but thereafter to be celebrated so long as history lasts as "The Waterloo of America." Here the flood tide of the Rebellion reached high-water mark. The decisive victory of Meade cheered the Northern hearts and nerved their arms for the arduous campaign which culminated in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

The importance of Gettysburg as the decisive battle of the war has been recognized by the United States Government, and with unstinted

**Memorial Day.**  
In the dream of northern poets,  
The brave who in battle die  
Fight on in the shadowy phalanx  
In the fields of the upper sky;  
And, as we read the sounding rhyme,  
The reverent fancy hears  
The ghostly ring of the viewless swords  
And the clash of the spectral spears.

We think with imperious questionings  
Of the brothers whom we have lost,  
And we try to track in death's mystery  
The flight of each valiant ghost.  
The northern myth comes back to us,  
And we feel through our sorrow's night  
That these young souls are striving still  
Somewhere for truth and right.



A chosen corps, they are marching on  
In a wider field than ours;  
Those bright battalions still fulfil  
The schemes of the heavenly powers;  
And high, brave thoughts float down to us,  
The echoes of that far fight,  
Like the gleam of a distant picket's gun  
Through the shades of the evening night  
No fear for them! In our lower field  
Let us keep our arms unstained,  
That at least we be worthy to stand with  
them



MOUNT ATTACK ON FORT SUMNER—BY A. J. GILLMAN, NAVALY POST.

On the shining heights they've gained,  
We shall meet and greet in closing ranks,  
In Time's declining sun,  
When the bugles of God shall sound recall  
And the Battle of Life be won!  
—John Hay.

**Old Soldiers' Day.**  
Forget? No, never, marches long;  
The hospital and camp;  
The stirring thrill of life and drum;  
The hurried onward tramp;  
The silent bivouac 'neath the stars;  
The night before the fight;  
The lonely picket line?  
The bullet's whistling flight?  
Slow, shuffling are the halting steps  
That strive along the route;  
And dim the eyes that answer back  
To comrades mustering out.  
The roll is called. Who answers now?  
On sick leave, or away?  
Promoted, did you say?  
O sentiments on lofty heights,  
Beyond the skies and swell,  
Our full ears seem to hear you call  
To us that all is well.  
"Attention, company! Fall in!"  
Seeing the Idea of May,  
"Brothers of Gray and Blue, mark time!"  
"In Decoration Day."  
Then gently let the blossoms fall,  
"Lights out!" At last "Retreat!"  
"The counter-march!" A little sleep.  
At Reveille we'll meet.  
—Arthur Ward, Seafood, N. Y.

Gettysburg field, on the second day of June, 1863, and began its northward march through the valleys of the Shenandoah and the Cumberland, bent upon an invasion of the loyal