

Woman's Realm

Gives Her Hair a Rest.
It's a strain on the hair to be curled and coiffed in devious ways all winter, and many fashionable young women are giving their locks a rest just now by dressing them very simply, minus the Marcel wave and various other additions to beauty. One girl discovered that she was ruining her hair by too frequent treatments and curlings, and the result is that among her friends' visits to the hairdresser have grown less frequent, for whatever else the summer girl can afford to lose, she can't afford to lose one strand of her hair.—Indianapolis News.

Natural Rose Worn.
New York belles have set the fashion of wearing a single rose instead of a nosegay. The blossom is, of course, the most perfect to be found, and is worn where it will produce the most artistic or startling effect.

A favorite place for the single rose is directly in front of the point in the décolletage. A girlish effect is given by wearing the rose just over the left shoulder.

A schoolgirl has adopted the fashion of wearing the rose tucked coquettishly under her hair, which she wears coiled low.

The short girl has seized the opportunity of making herself appear taller by using the rose at the top of her head, where the hair is knotted.

A pretty effect is obtained by a brunette who wears a deep red rose "taught" in her collar, close to her throat.

Perhaps the least conventional wearing of the rose was made a fad by one of the society leaders, who appeared at the theatre with a great pink blossom directly in the middle of her back. From the flower hung tulle streamers, matching the tulle and chiffon laces about the fair, bare shoulders.

Princess Gowns.
We never quite desert the princess style.

For a woman with a fine figure indeed there's no dress so altogether smart and becoming as the princess. So true is this that at intervals this mode is revived for street wear, usually in the shape of a princess skirt, and some sort of abbreviated jacket. It goes without saying, however, that the princess style is at its best for house wear, and especially for evening.

Many of the most superb evening dresses are in this mode and though white is the choice as a rule a number of lovely colors are seen in superb effects and the material appears to greatest advantage, there being one long, tremendous sweep from shoulders to trail end upon which the lights play in delightful fashion.

Oriental crepe, heavy, mellow and satiny, is a chosen fabric. It is bound to be magnificent.

Just now paillettes on fine net are much in evidence. The great thing is to have these sparklers very tiny, and in no wise suggestive of big, cireussy spangles.

A charming example is in pale blue, with a starry, all-over effect in silver spangles. The net over-dress appears to be almost loose, and it is caught into the tightly-fitting satin foundation dress about the waist. Not flatly, however, indeed, the uninitiated might suppose it to be hanging loose and naturally clinging at the curve. Zigzags of pale blue velvet ribbons adorn the foot of the skirt and are also employed to form a sort of bolero, which serves to finish to décolletage.—Manchester Union.

The Farm Picnic.
Picnics claim every summer month for their own, and oftentimes appropriate the early autumn as well. Impromptu affairs, with the accessory luncheon basket open in some attractive woodland spot, are the preconceived notions of the picnic proper, but there are other sorts which, owing to their novelty, will appeal to many.

The farm picnic is the first of these, and when once the farm and the farmer are secured there can be no doubt of the success of the new departure. Presuming that these two items have come into your possession by a day's hire, the plan is to convey the guests by wagon or trolley car to the farm. Arrangements having been made with the farmer, the guests find a cool sitting room, a porch, a barn, farmyard and broad acres at their disposal. Hammocks and swings up, the croquet and archery in readiness, tennis and even golf can be brought into the list of the day's enjoyments, if a too great nicety for court and links is not demanded.

The serving of the luncheon in the big barn, which is bedecked with boughs and redolent of the odor of hay, is the feature of the day, though it is closely seconded by a late afternoon frolic in the hayfield, where the city folks are permitted to load up the seated cuttings and ride back to the barn; the work which is play to them being a real benefit to the farmer, though, of course, he would never admit it.

The hostess provides all the eatables, so that the farmer's wife is not put to any trouble by the invasion.—The Bee Hive.

On Feeding the Children.
Do not forget that the baby outgrows his food just as he does his clothes, and that timely additions to his dietary are

a valuable means of preventing scurvy, rickets, diarrheal disturbances and other diseases of dietetic origin.

Many children are peevish and ill-tempered because they are improperly nourished. A revision of the diet, with suitable additions, will satisfy the child and transform it into a happy, growing youngster. A healthy child has an instinct for sweets, and this should be gratified in moderation. Honey is one of the best of sweets, or a little good butterscotch or sweet chocolate may be used.

It is better to overfeed than to underfeed a growing child, says the Medical Brief. Overfeeding is less apt to occur with a properly selected diet, for the child will be satisfied with a lesser bulk of food. It is not a good plan to feed children on thin soups and similar fluid foods, as they are filled before the demand for nourishment is satisfied.

Children often eat too much meat, resulting in abnormal stimulation of the nervous system and imperfect nutrition of the body and muscular framework of the body. Cereals, potatoes, whole-wheat bread, milk, eggs, cheese, nuts, green salads and vegetables furnish the elements of growth and repair in a satisfactory form.

When children lose appetite, instead of pampering them with injudicious indulgences, try feeding them nothing but fruit for a day or so, when appetite will quickly reassert itself unless some disease is incubating.

Children who are properly fed will suffer little, as a rule, from toothache, headache, nerves, broken sleep, etc. Proper ventilation, daily outdoor exercise and regular meal times are all essential to appetite and good digestion.

Woman as a Citizen.
It is strange how slow men are to recognize that in all matters of practical hygiene the women are necessary. We shall never have clean cities until they undertake the job, nor shall we know how to be good national housekeepers until the private housekeepers of the nation extend their hereditary function to public needs and duties.

Every time the women are given a chance to clean up a dirty city, carry on a crusade against public disgraces and immoralities, they are successful and there is at once a new order of things. In one State the men, the eaters of meat and makers of law, legally allowed the butchers to carry on their work in such a diseased and disgusting manner that the health and morals of the whole people were affected. One woman alone reformed and cleaned up the whole abuse and made the slaughter houses of the State models of hygienic order and decency. Here is another instance. In a Michigan city, Kalamazoo, the women grew tired of filthy streets and disregard of law and they got permission to clean one street for a while, on the same conditions as the contractor had not cleaned it. They did the work, forced slumbering ordinances to wake up, demonstrated to the city that cleanliness is as easy and as cheap as filthiness, and now the men and politicians of Kalamazoo say they have learned their lesson and that they will carry out the reform in all streets of the city. The movement was instituted by Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, who also did such marvelous work in the Michigan slaughter houses. There should be a women's civic club or city improvement league in every American city and town.—American Medicine.

Some charming hats of the season are faced with pinked crushed roses.

Especially lovely are the flowered chiffons, and in cotton voile this fabric is well imitated.

A strikingly pretty French organdie has bunches of wisteria over it with long ribbon loops and ends.

The best hats for motoring are the small "polo toques." They are easy to keep on and comfortable shapes to fit a veil over.

Nightgowns with square necks outlined with handsome embroidery and pale pink or blue embroidery are selling in the shops.

Lace and fine lisle thread gloves have a bit of color woven in the back and come in long lengths to meet the elbow sleeves of the moment.

Polka dotted belts are new. They are deep girdles of white kid cut in holes the size of a dime to show a bright colored lining.

In chiffon and gauze materials there are some newcomers. A wonderfully beautiful specimen has a cream colored surface patterned with mauve flowers and disks of shaded soft satin.

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A dust cloak of checked taffeta silk is considered very smart. It is made three-quarters length, is double-breasted in front and trimmed with large metal buttons. The back is semi-fitting and falls loose.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE.

Subject: Music and Culture.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. Charles Edward Locke, pastor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, preached Sunday: "Music in the Pulpit." He took his text from Psalms cxi: "Praise ye the Lord." Dr. Locke said:

From that moment in the creation when the morning stars sang together and the brooks went singing down the hillsides of Eden and the birds sang the dawn of time with their thrilling melodies, music has had an indisputable place in the world.

The study of music is a liberal education. Music, like poetry, makes its appeal to the noblest instincts of the soul. It is said that a lady in a distant town who slighted music, were the cruellest of all the Greeks and no other town was so immersed in luxuries and debauchery.

Christianity was born with a song on its lips. Mary sang in thrilling measures of the Magnificat; the angels sang their triumphant hallelujah choruses; and the shepherds sang in plaintive strains of quiet ecstasy. And the world has been singing ever since. Paganism does not sing; it laments. Pagodas and mosques do not lighten but every Christian church however humble is a conservatory of sweetest melodies.

Music is both a science and an art. As an art it does not, as do painting and sculpture, occupy itself in reproducing nature—for it is itself a part of nature, and seeks to reveal itself. The Egyptians first excelled in music, but great strides were made by the Greeks under Pythagoras. The word music is derived from a Greek term, which includes all the learning of the Muses. Of all the fine arts, music is the most comprehensive of all the arts of the architect, the painter, the poet and the musician. The theme of all these belongs to the musician; whether he sits at the instrument or pours out his soul in vocal melodies. The fable tells that Mercury stretched strings of gold skin on a wooden box, and with his fingers, invented the lyre. The bow as a musical instrument was probably first used by the warrior, who, as he described his successes in battle, twanged the string of his bow.

It was later discovered that the bow when drawn across certain hollow objects produced pleasing sounds—hence the lute and the violin. Music has been called the universal language, and truly it is a means of communication between all souls. Whatever climate may have given them birth, it is the most expressive of all the arts of the human hand. It more nearly breathes and sees and feels, it possesses, all the varying hues of the soul. The music of the siren would allure Ulysses to his death and the monotonous tones of the bell buoy direct the imperiled mariner to safety.

Music is the language of the complete expression of happy souls on festive days; and tender, sombre strains interpret the language of sad hearts when a nation mourns for its martyred heroes. Glac, hallelujah, or penitential psalm, expresses the contrasting emotions of the human mind.

Music is defined by our own Sidney Lanier as "love in search of a word." There is an inexpressible something in the heart of man which seeks to define itself in speech, but failing in this, music flies to his relief and in melody pours out his inexpressible. Music is the language of the over-soul; it is the soul prolonging, or projecting itself. The highest music cannot be expressed in words. This is the explanation of the angel's advent anthem and of all music in worship. The deepest and most expressive of the conscious feelings beyond the limitations of articulate utterance. In the attempt of the finite soul to praise and glory the Infinite, all earthly devices of language utterly fail, and music only, which is an adjunct of the infinities, expresses his adoration and gratitude to his great God and King. Consequently, whenever religion is the sincerest, then music will be the purest. Music is the echo of God's voice in the soul of man. Without that echo man's soul is a vast abyss, filled with specters of despair.

Music is a gift of God. Like all the sciences, it is a radiation of divine truth. Pythagoras taught a close affinity between music and astronomy. He was right so far as he went, but music leads to a higher and more divine glory, of which stars and constellations are but glittering scintillations. St. Cecilia, receiving her music from angel visitants, tells the secret of the musician's power. Great musicians are born, not made. Their extraordinary genius is an endowment manifesting itself in phenomenal ways in childhood, as in the cases of Mozart, Liszt and Christine Nilsson.

The divinity of music further appears in the fact that the greatest musicians have been good men; and to develop the mighty impulses which they have felt in their souls the great musicians have chosen lofty divine themes. This was true of Jubal and Job, of David with his harp, and Solomon with his sweet songs. It was true of Beethoven, whose soulful sonatas have won for him a genuine priesthood of the emotions, and of Bach, whose elaborate fugues have been likened to Gothic temples in their intricate details. It was true of Mendelssohn, who, in thirty-eight years, filled the souls of men with musical pictures; and of Brahms and Schumann, whose music is a language of words if not of earthly paganism, with his miraculous Stradivarius. It was true of Mozart, whose thirty-five years gave the world such treasures from the Infinite that he is truly exhaustless; and of Liszt, who dying in 1856, seems to be coming to life. At eight he was the wonder of Europe; at twelve Beethoven embraced him as a coming master. During the days of his best work, Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ" was his constant companion. It was true of Wagner, picturesque, unique, and ostracized, now nearly worshipped. "The Holy Grail" is the theme of one of his masterful operas. Most true was it of Haydn, the father

of symphony whose massive oratorio "The Creation" brings men into the presence of God's colossal creative power; and true, indeed, of Handel, the majestic grandeur of whose masterpieces has remained unequalled for two centuries. There was another oratorio which he produced his discernment with the grandeur of "The Messiah," which no doubt he was right in believing came to him from above.

It is the mission of music to soften and remove the asperities of men. It helps to unify the race and make them homogeneous. Secularism, which is a ruling place of shame, as Charles Wesley, a Methodist, sings "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and Toplady, a Calvinist, "Rock of Ages," and Sarah Adams, a Unitarian, "Nearer My God to Thee," and Whittier, a Quaker, "A Roman Catholic," "There's a Wilderness in God's Mercy," and Doddridge, a Baptist, "O, Happy Day." Today these well-known hymns are sung by all and claimed by all. In spite of controversy and unbelief, the music of the Christian Church is doing the work of the Christian Church. The hymn and the singer are often a long way in advance of the sermon and hearer in evangelizing influences.

Music refines and ennobles. In the days of chivalry the sir knights studied music because of its elevating and purifying influence. Music brightens life's dark places and soothes the heart in trouble. Many prison doors have opened and manacles burst asunder when troubled hearts have sung songs in the night. Music was believed by the ancients to have healing power, and was used as a therapeutic. Many weary soldiers, tired and footsore, has leaped on to victory under the magic spell of life and drum.

There is a quaint belief that singing preceded speaking. Alas! perhaps one of the entailments of sin is that singing has degenerated into a discordant scripping speech. Perhaps, when man shall have reached his highest earthly estate the means of communication will be in the soft tones of chastest music.

Music, if not more perfectly than painting, the art preservative of all things, is surely the best interpreter of all art and science. The mystery and miracle of truth reveal their openness when studied through the atmosphere of music. The minister, graceful with gothic beauty, or massive with Romanesque majesty, and used as a therapeutic. Many weary soldiers, tired and footsore, has leaped on to victory under the magic spell of life and drum.

Music is this an intellectual factor, it is so much a truth seeker as it is a truth finder. It does not delve among the rocks, but it comes down like a dove from above, singing, "This is My Beloved Son." It dwells in the heights and shouts "Excelsior!" from peak to peak, and makes his dizzy Alps and mountains tremble with joy. Granting that music furnished to culture its initial impulse, and that music more than any other factor sustains the quest of man's nature for the highest and holiest achievements, I dare to submit the deliberate conclusion that instrumental, and vocal, music should be a part of the public school curriculum for every child. Alas! that the children whom posterity affords the opportunity of musical study often so little appreciate these privileges, while many who crave these facilities are deprived of them by poverty. Even the boys and girls who are compelled to leave school to enter upon the problems of making a living, would live a larger and more hopeful life if their musical instruction had included familiarity with an instrument.

As is his Maker, so man is a spirit. Music and beauty are merely temporary expedients by which man, as spirit, shall for a brief season tarry upon this earth. When painting, and sculpture, and architecture, and, perhaps, even poetry, shall have ended their earthly ministry, music will be revealing the fathomless mysteries of spirit and life. Music is the language of celestial things. True eloquence is thought winged with music. The Infinite God is more perfectly worshipped with musical accompaniment because music goes beyond language and logic and opens up the vistas of faith through poetry. Can the boys and girls who are compelled to leave school to enter upon the problems of making a living, would live a larger and more hopeful life if their musical instruction had included familiarity with an instrument.

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The Farm

Chicks Fed on Corn Meal.
When chicks are fed on cornmeal, do not make it into dough, as it is not sufficient, but with each mess of cornmeal mix fresh milk instead of water, and the value of the mess will be increased. Give the chicks a variety of feed, as they will eat any kind of seeds or small grain, especially broken wheat. The chicks are liable to get wet by wading in the milk, although it is excellent. If this is not the case, the milk will become sour and breed disease. Mix the milk with cornmeal and let the mess be eaten up clean; then the chicks will relish it and thrive on the mixture.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Pig Notes.
It is better to raise eight good pigs than twelve inferior ones. There will be more money in the former than in the latter, though they outnumber them. Quality is more important than quantity. All troughs and feeding pens should be kept scrupulously clean. Don't let any food remain after they get through with the food in the trough. It scours, moulds, and is unhealthy.

Be sure the pigs have a trough for themselves that cannot be reached by the mother or the other hogs. It teaches them to eat and prevents any shrinkage during weaning. It is a self-weather.—Indiana Farmer.

Roost and Nest Boxes.
A poultry exchange gives the following excellent plan for roosts and nest boxes: "One of the most important arrangements in the poultry house is the proper location of both roosts and nest boxes, and the plan here described has been found all that is desirable. Its advantages are the placing of the roosts low, the chance for a dropping board under the roosts and the location of the nest boxes where it is quiet and dark, a condition quite pleasing to laying hens.

"Make a frame of the desired length and of a width so that the nest box will be twelve inches in the space occupied by the hen. The side boards are eighteen inches high at the back and when covered with matched boards, which form the dropping board, it comes even with the floor in front. Then fasten posts at either end of the front on which the frame can be placed to rest, fastening this frame to the box frame, which brings the perches level. The one open side of the board frame is then partitioned off to form the nests, which are about a foot square in the clear. This plan forms a neat, compact, combined roost and nest boxes, and as it is placed away from the wall there is little opportunity for vermin to infest it. The illustration shows the details plainly, the drawing at the top labeled two indicating the nest boxes, which are shown in the main drawing by dotted lines."

The Queen Bee.
The queen is a fair and stately bee, differing from the workers both in shape and color. She is longer than a honey bee by one-third, and somewhat longer than a drone, but not quite so big around. The queen is treated with the greatest respect and affection by the bees. A circle of her offspring often surround her, testifying in various ways their dutiful regard, offering her food from time to time, and all of them politely backing out of her way, to give her a clear path when she moves over the combs. So strong is the feeling of the workers for the queen, that if for any reason she is removed, the whole colony is filled with consternation and dismay. Her death, when it is too late in the season to raise another queen, means the final extinction of the colony.

A good queen will sometimes lay from two to three thousand eggs a day, or nearly the weight of her own body, and continue doing it for weeks in succession. At the beginning of the season the queen lays eggs in the worker cells. She walks over the combs, puts her head into each open cell as she comes to it, as though to discover whether it is occupied or is in fit condition to receive an egg. I have often watched her faithfully she goes about her work, from an observatory hive, for hours.

The queen only stings other queens, and seeks only to kill her rivals. She may be handled to any extent, without fear of being stung. She has also great tenacity of life, as well as longevity.—F. G. Herman, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Rats in the Chicken Yard.
A novel failing remedy for these pests of the chicken yard is not at present in sight; but a substitute may be mentioned, a remedy that fails sometimes and many times succeeds. It is this: Spread fresh bread with sweet grease, such as is saved from frying bacon and pork. Rats will eat bread spread with gill edged butter, and they may like it better, but on the score of economy try grease spread liberally. Then spread on the grease any of the phosphoric pastes, and over

the bottom board may be removed; it is hooked in place at each end, and over the entire front is placed a sloping roof, somewhat in form like the roof of a veranda. This roof furnishes shade, and with the partly open front and sides, there is plenty of ventilation. The pigs graze all they wish and then go into the pen to rest or to get out of the hot sun. At night they occupy it very rarely, sleeping on the grass. With the smaller pigs care is taken to place the bottom board of the front in place and hook it at night. Any feeding that is done is given in a trough at the side of the colony house. The illustration shows the construction of these houses, which should be small enough so they may be placed on a stone boat or sled and carried under cover in the fall.—Indianapolis News.

At Last! At Last!
A man who is always on the lookout for novelties, says the St. James' Budget, recently asked a dealer in automobiles if there was anything new in machines. "There's a patented improvement that has just been put on the market," replied the dealer. "A folding horse that fits under the seat."



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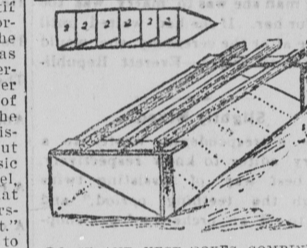
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will be twelve inches in the space occupied by the hen. The side boards are eighteen inches high at the back and when covered with matched boards, which form the dropping board, it comes even with the floor in front. Then fasten posts at either end of the front on which the frame can be placed to rest, fastening this frame to the box frame, which brings the perches level. The one open side of the board frame is then partitioned off to form the nests, which are about a foot square in the clear. This plan forms a neat, compact, combined roost and nest boxes, and as it is placed away from the wall there is little opportunity for vermin to infest it. The illustration shows the details plainly, the drawing at the top labeled two indicating the nest boxes, which are shown in the main drawing by dotted lines."

The Queen Bee.
The queen is a fair and stately bee, differing from the workers both in shape and color. She is longer than a honey bee by one-third, and somewhat longer than a drone, but not quite so big around. The queen is treated with the greatest respect and affection by the bees. A circle of her offspring often surround her, testifying in various ways their dutiful regard, offering her food from time to time, and all of them politely backing out of her way, to give her a clear path when she moves over the combs. So strong is the feeling of the workers for the queen, that if for any reason she is removed, the whole colony is filled with consternation and dismay. Her death, when it is too late in the season to raise another queen, means the final extinction of the colony.

A good queen will sometimes lay from two to three thousand eggs a day, or nearly the weight of her own body, and continue doing it for weeks in succession. At the beginning of the season the queen lays eggs in the worker cells. She walks over the combs, puts her head into each open cell as she comes to it, as though to discover whether it is occupied or is in fit condition to receive an egg. I have often watched her faithfully she goes about her work, from an observatory hive, for hours.

The queen only stings other queens, and seeks only to kill her rivals. She may be handled to any extent, without fear of being stung. She has also great tenacity of life, as well as longevity.—F. G. Herman, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Rats in the Chicken Yard.
A novel failing remedy for these pests of the chicken yard is not at present in sight; but a substitute may be mentioned, a remedy that fails sometimes and many times succeeds. It is this: Spread fresh bread with sweet grease, such as is saved from frying bacon and pork. Rats will eat bread spread with gill edged butter, and they may like it better, but on the score of economy try grease spread liberally. Then spread on the grease any of the phosphoric pastes, and over

the bottom board may be removed; it is hooked in place at each end, and over the entire front is placed a sloping roof, somewhat in form like the roof of a veranda. This roof furnishes shade, and with the partly open front and sides, there is plenty of ventilation. The pigs graze all they wish and then go into the pen to rest or to get out of the hot sun. At night they occupy it very rarely, sleeping on the grass. With the smaller pigs care is taken to place the bottom board of the front in place and hook it at night. Any feeding that is done is given in a trough at the side of the colony house. The illustration shows the construction of these houses, which should be small enough so they may be placed on a stone boat or sled and carried under cover in the fall.—Indianapolis News.

At Last! At Last!
A man who is always on the lookout for novelties, says the St. James' Budget, recently asked a dealer in automobiles if there was anything new in machines. "There's a patented improvement that has just been put on the market," replied the dealer. "A folding horse that fits under the seat."

this poison sprinkle sugar. Cut the bread into small squares and lay them where the rats run, a few in a place; but not where chickens, or hens, or children will get them. Do this in the evening, having set cans of water where the rats may find them easily. In the morning gather up what pieces of bread have not been eaten and bury them. If they have all disappeared during the night, rejoice. There will be fewer rats around for a while. In the course of a week make a mush of cornmeal, mix the poison with it, sprinkle a little sugar over the top and hide it away from them in some dark places. They will find it and eat it. Again rejoice. But do not place the same kind of dish for rats a second time in the same place. They are cautious and suspicious. Be more crafty in providing tidbits for them than they are cautious. Now a little beef, again scraps of fish, and then bread and grease. Vary the temptation, and they will fall victims to it.—William R. Cory, Windsor, Conn., in the Tribune-Farmer.

Advantages of Silage.
The difficulty of securing succulent feed during the dry period of summer, and also during the winter season, has been met in several ways with varying success. But for general feeding upon most dairy farms throughout the Central States corn silage is the most economical succulent feed which can be obtained for cows at a season when pasture is not available. When fed with other grains so as to make a balanced ration, it tends to heavy milk production and is always very cheap feed. By the use of the silo, green feed can be had at less cost than for soiling, since with the silo corn may be used to a greater extent. Professor W. J. Fraser, of the Illinois Experiment Station, states in a recent bulletin, No. 101, that in Illinois corn is the best single