

WOMAN'S REALM.

A NEW FIELD OF WORK.

Duties of a Superintendent of Nature Study in the Vacation Schools.

For six weeks or so in summer Miss Kate Baumann has one of the oddest occupations of any one in Philadelphia. As superintendent of nature study in the vacation schools she not only supervises the nature work done by the many classes, but collects and distributes the specimens needed in teaching 3000 children—hundreds of roots of all varieties, stems and leaves, flowers, fruit and vegetables.

Three days a week she is off in the country from early morning until sundown, hard at work. Three days she spends distributing among the schools.

Her excursions take her far beyond the railroad and trolley lines. Clad in a comfortable working dress, she does miles and miles of walking over dusty lanes, her eyes wide open for plants that have sprung up by the wayside beyond the fences, so they may be legitimately appropriated. Sometimes she must mount fences to gather twigs and leaves from convenient branches. Occasionally there is a tree to climb where coveted specimens are far beyond the reach of the crooked handle of her umbrella.

On certain days the superintendent's trip is to the woods and fields in search of wild flowers. On others, armed with a large basket, she visits friendly farmers to solicit garden and orchard products, or again, she follows the course of some stream to hunt for necessary water plants.

The burden she brings back to town at night may be forty pounds of leaves pulled from all kinds of trees, or hundreds of twigs bearing pears and other fruit, or a basketful of potatoes, beets and carrots, dug up with their leaves and all.

Distribution the following day is not an easy task. The schools to be supplied lie in widely separated parts of town. The residents along her various routes have grown accustomed to seeing her pass by with her odd bundles, and everywhere she is known and greeted as "the teacher."

"Of course," said Miss Baumann, "when I took up the work four years ago it was much easier. There were fewer schools then and not nearly so many pupils. Nowadays, if it were not for the kindness shown me everywhere, I simply could not undertake it all alone. Every one becomes interested at once when I explain my errand. The farmers want to insist on my having even more than I need, and when our lesson is to be on cultivated flowers, the big city florists fill my basket to overflowing. Then there are many kind friends who are always on the lookout for specimens to send me, or who are generous about assisting me when my load is a very heavy one."

Her first work begins early in the spring. Then she is abroad in the woods looking for acorns that have lain under the snows all winter and are in good condition for sprouting. These serve later on as splendid examples of germination for the younger classes. Later she starts gardening in her back yard, planting cucumber seed, so that the vines with their young, tiny fruit may be shown the children, as well as larger specimens contributed by the markets. Peas, beans and oats are also planted in small boxes, a box of each just sprouted to go to every school.—Philadelphia Press.

How Wrinkles Come.

Enough is said of the treatment of wrinkles to make us all wise to avoid them, if wisdom were enough.

But wrinkles, like love, will find out a way, and in spite of massage and ointments, wrinkles will set their delicate seal of thought and perplexity upon the forehead and under the eyes and about the lips.

The reason of wrinkles, any one will tell you easily, is years. But why is it that years make wrinkles? What connection is there between the fight of time over our heads and the fine tracery upon our features?

Here is the explanation as well as a layman can give it.

Underneath the skin, in the flesh, are imbedded multitudes of little muscles that hold the flesh and keep it as we say "solid and firm." The skin also has a certain muscular power of contracting and stretching as necessity demands, and which depends upon what is called the tonicity of the skin.

As years creep along the muscles weaken and grow lax, no longer holding the flesh up firm and hard as before. All the lines in the face droop therefore with age, and the flesh has a tendency to fall down in little ridges.

Just the same thing happens to the skin. It loses its contracting power and relaxes. Then come the little wrinkles. It will be seen then, that wrinkles are due to changes in the constitution of the skin itself.

Anything that acts as a stimulant upon the skin, keeping it active and so keeping up the tone of the muscles, will tend to prevent wrinkles.

But even if they do come, why should one be unhappy? They are as honorable as gray hairs. They indicate thought as well as years; they give character and dignity to the expression.

Freckles and sunburn have had their day of being fashionable. Why not wrinkles? They are beautiful, if we only think so.—New York News.

English Embroidery.

Among the latest fancies in fashion's realm are gowns of all over English embroidery mounted over colored silk.

One over pale pink has the skirt built in three deep ruffles, and a jacket bodice showing front and undersleeves of embroidered ecru batiste. The choker is encircled by a pleated scarf of pink mousseline de soie which ties with a simple knot in the front, says the Chicago Record-Herald. This particular style of cravat is one of the novelties of the season and appears on a number of elaborate costumes. A lovely chemisette is of fine white batiste, with yoke behind ending on the shoulders and the front pieces felled to this. Butterflies of embroidery and drawn work trim the yoke and run down the front of the blouse. The little cuffs, which are unstarched, tucked and edged with Valenciennes lace, are fastened by a single small white crocheted button, and these buttons are used to fasten the front of the chemisette. The soft tucked choker has a pleated cravat tied loosely about it. This is made of the batiste, with the ends finished with Valenciennes lace.

Woman as a Wage-Earner.

As a wage earner the American woman adds largely to the country's output of energy; as a consumer she creates two-thirds of the demand, with its inevitable result of supply; as an inventor, designer and manufacturer she enlarges the variety and activity of the world's market; and as a creator she enriches the imaginative product of the world. In all these, it is impossible to divorce her interests from those of man, or make her more or less than an individual with an individual's place and power in the community. To ask whether her elimination from the commerce of the world would create a greater vacuum than the elimination of men, would bring us back to the elusiveness of abstract and general discussion to which the American woman can no longer be relegated. It is not as woman in the abstract, but as woman the individual that she is to be reckoned with, for it is as the individual that she has won and that she will maintain her place as a commercial factor.—New York Post.

How to Be Charming.

A woman can make or mar her attractiveness. She can, by an utter disregard of hygienic laws and a neglect of toilet accessories, in the opinion of Home Chat, lose entirely that charm of face and form that nature obviously intended should be hers. A few drops of soothing lotion will transform a pair of rough hands into soft ones; systematic care of the complexion will keep it smooth and ward off wrinkles, and an eagerness to read clever books and to know things, and a lively interest in the current events of the day, will brighten the eyes as nothing else can, except it be the sympathy of the man one loves. The woman possessing this knowledge is far more charming and attractive than she in whose path no beautifying whims have ever come. And the woman who applies this knowledge is the one who will develop into the entertaining, interesting grand-daughter of the next generation, as dainty and as youthful as was the mother of the past generation.

To Train Colored Girls.

A training school for colored nurses has been established in Charleston, S. C., by a colored woman physician, Dr. Lucy Hughes Brown, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The Southern people seem to take kindly to this innovation, and the enterprise is highly commended by the Charleston press.

Kilt Pleated Gowns.

There is much that is chic about the gowns that are kilt pleated, both skirts and bodice alike, and worn with a wide soft silk belt or sash. Some of the light autumn chevrons in heather shades and the soft neutral tints are especially pretty and smart in the kilt pleated models.

Modish Materials.

Materials that are to be in vogue are noted with and without a crepon surface and include a number of silk and wool weaves, veiling, batiste, crepe de chine, collesne, crepe, albatross and similar lightweight stuffs.

Changeable moires are an autumn novelty. Wide tucks as a border on parasols are very pretty. Waved satin ribbon is a novelty for trimming skirts. Velvet hat bindings are often over an inch deep on the outside. The buckle and the tongue make Colonial ties quite fascinating footgear. Sashes and ties of real lace are as prettified as well as the most expensive.

A faddish hatpin is in old silver in the design of an Indian in full war paint. Snowflake homespun and long-haired camels' hair are two materials for autumn wear. Dark blue or black chevrons, sprinkled with white polka dots, are the new material for short skirts.

In some of the shirt waists suits embroidery is as elaborately applied to the skirt as to the waist.

Gaudy colors appear in hats, parasols and veils, but in general gowns the colors are very delicate in tint and blend nicely into one another.

A beautiful tulle gown is of the softest make of stamped pink velvet trimmed with endless intricacies of tucks and insertions of taffeta and chiffon.

BIGFOOT, THE GRIZZLY, DEAD.

He is Thought to Have Killed 1600 Head of Stock in His Lifetime.

Bigfoot is dead. Only the remote ranchers of the Pierce City district in west central Idaho know the real significance of the news. Bigfoot is a grizzly and is supposed in the last eight years to have made away with 1000 head of stock.

Bigfoot's methods showed remarkable uniformity. One blow from his monstrous foot would kill the strongest steer or cow, and dragging his prey to a secluded spot Bigfoot would eat the choicest portions. He never gorged himself, and before the stockmen discovered his loss the bear would be many miles away.

Here he would kill another cow and disappear again. L. C. Roberts alone lost twenty-one head last season, the work in each case being attributed to Bigfoot.

Henry Shelby, a cattleman and range rider of Kamlah, Idaho, gave the following account of Bigfoot and his operations.

"Bigfoot was the biggest grizzly I ever saw, and I believe the biggest that ever operated in Western Idaho. I and other cowboys have seen him often enough, but generally we only had our range revolvers on us, and were scared to tackle him.

"His beat was between Snake and Salmon rivers around Whitebird in a wild mountain cattle country, and I calculate his average was 125 or 150 cattle and horses in a year. Probably he has eaten 1000 head of stock since first the traces of his big feet began to be noticeable in Idaho County. I don't know how old he is.

"Bigfoot was wise even for a grizzly. He would kill a cow at one clip, eat what he wanted, and never come back. That was his cunning trait, and was the one that saved him for so long. He would kill a three-year-old steer without trouble. At one time there was \$1500 on his head, and I think stockmen will give about \$900 now for his death."

Bigfoot was killed at Weippe. He was sleeping in some brush when Frank Peters, a Musselshell miner, approached, and as the monster raised himself on his haunches to see who the intruder was Peters shot him. Peters is now collecting the reward offered by the stockmen.

The bear weighed 900 pounds. Peters will keep the hide and the famous foot for trophies. So distant is the wild Idaho County stock range that it was five days before the good news reached Lewiston and Walla Walla.—New York Sun.

Scientific Housekeeping.

The Chicago Housewife Association is evidently determined to put domestic service on a scientific basis. Its latest move in that direction is to appoint a standing arbitration committee of three members, to which is to be submitted all question of dispute between mistresses and servants. The decisions of the committee are to be binding on both parties to a dispute, the penalty in case of a recalcitrant mistress being expulsion from the association, while a servant who fails in her duty will forfeit the right to refer future employers to the headquarters of the association. Every maid on completing one year of service in the family of one of the members of the association is to be given a diploma, and at the end of the second consecutive year is given the choice of a seal on her diploma or a cash premium of \$10, with an additional prize of \$5 for each succeeding year. The association is to establish an employment agency, and its constitution provides that a maid, taken ill after four weeks' service in a family, shall be entitled to free medical attention. The efforts of this association to bring order out of the present chaotic condition of domestic service are worth the attention of women in every city in the country.—Harper's Weekly.

About Bells.

It was a long fixed idea that silver mixed with the bell metal improved the tone, but this is now considered incorrect. Two singularly sweet bells at St. John's College, Cambridge, are said to have a mixture of silver, but if true, this is not believed by competent authorities to be the cause of their beautiful tone.

This idea led to the story of the monk Tando concealing the silver given him by Charlemagne and casting the bell in the monastery of St. Paul of inferior metal, whereupon he was struck by the clapper and killed.

In the ninth century bells were made in France of iron. They have been cast in steel, and the tone has been found nearly equal in fineness to that of the bell metal, but, having less vibration, was deficient in length, and thick glass bells have been made which give a beautiful sound, but are too brittle to long withstand the strokes of the clapper.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Lapse of Time.

When two married men who haven't seen each other for some time meet, one of them always says, before they separate: "Let's see, how old is your oldest now?" and then, after he gets the answer, he adds: "It is astonishing, isn't it, how time does fly?"—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

For the Purpose of Identification.

According to the Dublin Daily Express a laborer at Dawson Market, who ran brass pins one and a half inches long up the extreme end of the tails of two pigs, for the purpose of identification, has been fined one shilling and costs on a charge of cruelty.

A Pitiful Night.

The most pitiful sight in the world is a man who has exhausted life at twenty-five.—New York News.

Household Matters

Couch For Verandas.

The hanging couch is a new and salient feature of the modern porch. It is not a hammock, being a much more comfortable and trustworthy thing. Made at home, the constituent ingredients of the hanging couch include an ordinary woven wire spring and a comfortable mattress, suspended in a frame by swinging ropes. The frame may be of canvas or of wood.

A Bedroom Decoration.

One of the newest and smartest bedroom decorative schemes is to have green woodwork, with wall covering of Japanese wisteria and green leaves with pale yellow ceiling; green painted or stained furniture, Japanese rugs or Japanese matting on the floor, Japanese yellow pottery on the wash stand and either plain yellow or lavender curtains at the windows, over white muslin. The result is novel and striking in the extreme.

Temperature of Ovens.

The proper temperature of the oven for various mixtures often remains a perplexity to the young housewife after other details have been conquered. Here are a few suggestions: A cake which is made with butter needs a moderate oven; a cake made without butter wants a quick oven. For small cakes and cookies the oven should be moderately hot. Cakes that have an admixture of molasses burn more easily than others, and should be watched closely. They require a moderate oven. If the cake browns too quickly after going into the oven there is too much heat. Remove a lid from the top of the stove or put into the oven a dish containing cold water.

A Shampoo Mixture.

A very good shampoo mixture is made thus: Lay a cake of the purest soap obtainable in a pitcher. Add one pint of boiling water and stir until a good lather is formed. Lift out the cake of soap, and, if the hair is very oily, add one teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, but under no circumstances ammonia or powdered borax. Wash the hair and scalp thoroughly with the shampoo mixture while it is still warm and rinse with warm water. Do not rinse the hair in cold water. The sudden change in temperature is bad for the scalp, and hair, too. If the hair is exceptionally dry, a teaspoonful of sweet almond oil may be added to the last rinsing water.

Colored Tablecloths.

Colored tablecloths are being revived to a certain extent for supper or luncheon cloths, but are never used for dinner. One of blue denim is cool and pretty, with a centre piece and dollies of drawn white work. One of cool looking green art linen is very attractive also in connection with green china and white flowers in a green glass vase for a table centre. Plain lavender linen shows effectively with pansies, heliotrope asters, or sweet peas for the floral effect and blue and white china. Red or orange linen may be used for supper, especially in fall, with white china and geraniums and nasturtiums, with their leaves, for the flowers. With care to keep a harmonious color scheme and fitting flowers these colored tablecloths may be made to produce a pleasant change, originality and individuality without offending good taste in the least.

RECIPES

Peaches and Rice—A simple dish for the children's dessert, and one which will usually be liked by their elders, consists of a thick layer of rice spread with sections of juicy peaches or with berries. It is eaten with cream and sugar.

Vanity Puffs—Boil one cup of milk and thicken it with flour to make a stiff dough, then add three eggs unbeaten one by one, beating well after adding each; then add one tablespoon of melted butter; drop small spoonfuls into hot fat; when brown lift them with a skimmer on to brown paper; sprinkle with powdered sugar and cinnamon mixed.

Sweet Pepper Sauté—Remove the seeds and tops of six peppers; wash them in cold water; put them into boiling water and cook slowly half an hour; drain; put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a small pan; when hot turn in the peppers; cover the pan and cook slowly twenty minutes; serve over chopped meat cakes that have been boiled.

Potato Croquettes—To two cupfuls of hot rice potatoes add two tablespoonfuls of butter, yolks of three eggs, half a teaspoon of salt and a few grains of cayenne pepper; beat thoroughly; shape in balls and roll pointed at ends; roll in flour; mark in three places on top of each with a knife blade; fry in deep hot fat; arrange on a hot platter; garnish with parsley and serve hot.

Moulded Eggs—Butter six or eight tumbale moulds; sprinkle on the bottom and sides chopped parsley; break one egg into each mould, being careful not to break the yolk; sprinkle with salt and pepper and a bit of butter on the top; put the moulds in a pan of hot water and bake in the oven from five to seven minutes; turn out on a platter and serve with a cream of tomato sauce or serve on a round of buttered toast.

Folio an Ancient Sport.

Polo is probably the oldest of athletic sports. It has been traced to 000 B. C.

BRAGGIN' 'BOUT OUR KIN.

Oh, how I love to talk and brag with my wife about our kin!
I tell of dad with pride and glee—how smart he'd allers bin;
I tell about how he cud shoot, as far as he cud see,
An' bore a woodcock through the neck upon the highest tree.
Then I just spank my knee,
An' shake all o'er with glee.

I tell about how Uncle John cud give a yell an' leap
Into a crowd an' scatter them jest like a pack o' sheep;
How, if a man who knowed him not would try his ground and stay.
Would git knocked in to-morrow morn, then back to yisterday!
Then I jes' pound my knee,
An' wife she laughs with me.

All grandads, uncles, aunts—jes' all the kinfolks I kin drag
From out the years I foteh 'em forth an' brag—
Big lawyers, statesmen were my kin—prize-fighters, bankers rich,
Knife swallowers, an' hunters great—big injun chiefs an' sich—
I brag on all with glee,
An' wife she joins with me.

But now an' then I do git tired a-talkin' 'bout the kin,
I find no trait to be admired in enything they'd bin;
I yawn an' gape an' stretch my arms an' yow I must turn in.
When we—no, she—begins to brag, and brags about her kin!
Then nerry little glee
From her, an' none from me!
—J. Noel Johnson, in Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

FASHIONS OF THE WEEK

Visitor—"And what was your offense, my good man?" Convict—"Madam, I'm doing time for reckless automobilizing."—Brooklyn Life.

Blanche—"Did you part owing to a misunderstanding?" Rose—"Goodness me, no! We understood each other too well."—Tit-Bits.

"He says he fell in love with her at first sight." "Perhaps I can be of service to him. I know a first class oculist."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Grandpa—"My father used to tell me that all work and no play made Jack a lazy boy." Harry—"Did he? Is that chestnut as old as that?"—Puck.

The man who shouts that times are hard, You will observe full oft
Is looking for a berth in life
Particularly soft.
—Washington Star.

McJigger—"The robin is a very timid bird, isn't it?" Thingumbob—"I guess so. At any rate the average restaurant cook can make it quail."—Philadelphia Press.

It is certainly a mystery how office boys, with their confining duties, and only four grandmothers, all told, acquire their exhaustive knowledge of baseball.—Puck.

He had a little pile of "rocks." Likewise some sporty blood.
He put his "dust" in watered stocks.
Alas! his name is mud.
—Philadelphia Record.

Kitty—"D'ye r'aly love me, Dinny?" Dennis—"Do Oi love ye? Faith, Kitty, Oi'd do anything to live wid ye the risht av me loife, even if Oi knowed 'twould kill me this minute."—Philadelphia Press.

Upton—"Who is that man? He acts as if he owned the earth." Downton—"Oh, he'll get over that in a few days. He's a good fellow at heart, but he has just been on a vacation, and he rode both ways in a palace car."—New York Weekly.

"Yes, I still have the first dollar I ever made," said the gray haired passenger. "The idea!" exclaimed the traveling acquaintance, "and how did you keep it so long?" "It was very imperfect, being my first, and I've had trouble in passing it."—Philadelphia Press.

"Is Mr. Fusse much afraid of microbes?" "Well, I should say he washes the antiseptic gauze gloves he wears in an antiseptic fluid before he even handles the sterilized glass that contains the boiled and filtered mineral water he intends to drink."—Baltimore Herald.

Ignorance of Ourselves.

Practically every man knows the size of his collar, practically no man can name the sizes of all his other habiliments. This is the mature judgment of a haberdasher's clerk of long experience. "Nine men out of ten we have to measure for their gloves. As to socks, the average man knows that his size is neither the largest nor the smallest, and that is about all. Cuffs we guess at, and in underclothing there can be a good margin of error without any serious consequences. Some of the stores give away little souvenir tablets on which a man can make memoranda of the sizes of all his clothes, but I never knew but two men who carried them after the first week. Another queer thing which I had occasion to notice in another way is the number of men who don't know their height and weight, things which you would think every one would keep track of."—New York Post.

Facts About Nitrogen.

Annual importation of nitrates for all purposes, 1,200,000 tons per year.
Necessary for the preservation of mankind in the year 1930, 12,000,000 tons per year.
Visible supply of nitrates in 1930 through natural processes, 600,000 tons per year.
Shortage of supply of natural nitrates in 1930, 11,400,000 tons per year.
Pressure of nitrogen upon each square yard of the earth's surface, seven tons.
Necessity of nitrate manufacture from the air in 1930, 15,000,000 tons per year.—New York World.

The best cork comes from Spain, which has 620,000 square miles of cork forests.



New York City.—Black and white is the favorite combination for separate blouses, many of the season's most



LADIES' FANCY WAIST.

beautiful creations being developed in these fashionable colors.

The waist illustrated is made of ivory silk crepe embroidered in large black polka dots. It is mounted on a glove-fitted featherbone lining that

The sleeve is shaped with inside seams only, fits the upper arm closely and flares in a graceful bell at the wrist. Half way between the elbow and lower edge the fullness is gathered and fastened beneath a bow, over which the sleeve droops prettily.

Bands of lace heading run through with narrow velvet ribbon finish the collar, yoke and sleeves.

To make the dressing sacque in the medium size will require three and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material.

Two Shades of Blue Used.

Two shades of blue in a gown, one blending perfectly into the other, are frequently seen nowadays, and this does not apply only to blue, but also to other colors, and if properly blended the effect is beautiful.

Yellow Coming Into Favor.

Various shades of yellow are coming into favor. They appear in laces and embroideries, also in gowns. Delicate tinted champagne color is the favorite of these shades.

Dainty White Frock.

The frock shown here is developed in white silk with tucked mousseline and point de Venise lace for trimming. The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the back, and is cut slightly low at the neck.

The full fronts and backs are gathered and arranged over the lining. The underarm seams are joined separately



LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE.

closes in the centre front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, where the fullness is arranged in tiny pleats.

The full vest is included in the right shoulder seam, and permanently attached to the lining. It fastens invisibly on the left side. The vest is made of plain white crepe trimmed with alternate bands of ecru lace and black velvet ribbon. Similar trimming is applied in the back to simulate a round yoke.

The full fronts are arranged in three backward-turning tucks which are stitched down for some distance and provide becoming fullness at the bust. The waist blouses stylishly over a black velvet girdle.

A high collar, decorated with ecru lace medallions, completes the neck. The elbow sleeves are shaped with inside seams only and tucked to fit the upper arm closely. Puffs, formed by the fullness below the point where the stitching ceases, are gathered and arranged on narrow face elbow bands.

Useful Dressing Sacque.

To make the waist in the medium size will require one and one-quarter yards of forty-four-inch material, with three-quarters of a yard of contrasting material for trimming.

Albatross is a material much used for dressing sacques this season, and it is a little more satisfactory than flannel, as it is not quite so heavy. The fabric is shown in the large illustration in a delicate shade of violet, trimmed with two widths of black velvet ribbon.

The garment is shaped with shoulder and underarm seams only, and has a plain square yoke, back and front. The full backs are gathered at the upper edge and applied to the yoke. At the belt the gathers are arranged on a band, and the garment drawn into the figure. A smooth adjustment is maintained under the arm.

The full fronts are applied to the lower edge of the front yoke and fall in long, loose folds over the bust. A comfortable rolling collar completes the neck. It is edged with a narrow pleating of albatross. The neck is fastened with black velvet ribbons tied in a bow with long ends.

and the silk forms a stylish blouse over the sash that ties in a bow at the left side. A collar of inserted tucking completes the neck. It is of unique shaping, and gives a broad effect to the shoulders.

The sleeves are short, full puffs that are arranged on narrow arm bands from which depend frills of silk.

The skirt is gathered at the upper edge and applied to the body portion, closing at the back. It is trimmed with a gathered flounce that gives a smart flare to the skirt.

Bands of lace are applied on the sleeves and at the top of the flounce. The dress is simple and stylish. It may be made of lawn, dimity, Swiss, or any fine wash fabric, and is also appropriate for cashmere, albatross, veiling or challie. If the collar is made of the same material, it may be trimmed



DRESS FOR A GIRL.

with rows of French knots or feather-stitching.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require three and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material.