

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SOILED GLOVES.

If gloves are badly soiled, it is best to send them to a professional scourer, if they are worth it; if but slightly soiled, rubbing in dry corn meal will clean them. Washing in gasoline is recommended, but this is apt to take the finish or dressing off, and the gloves soil much quicker afterwards. When black kid gloves become rusty about the fingers, they may be partially restored by adding a few drops of black ink to a teaspoonful of olive oil and applying with a feather or camel's hair brush. Or good liquid blacking may be tried. For mending kid gloves, gum tissue is good; apply a piece of the tissue to the inside of the glove where a strain is apparent, and it will strengthen the skin and prevent an actual break.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Fashion is responsible for many inventions. This is the case with the manufacture of artificial flowers, for their demand was due to a caprice of fashion. In Italy during festival time it was decreed that flowers should be worn in and out of season, and that their color should be retained. Many plans for solving the problem were brought forward, and at last some one hit upon the idea of making them of various materials which would resemble the real flowers. Later, in the Middle Ages, the artificial so far superseded the natural that both men and women decked their heads with imitation flowers of cambric, glass, paper, wax and metal. The most beautiful artificial blossoms are made in Paris, and their making is one of the chief industries of that city.—Washington Times.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

"There is a woman of my acquaintance," says a physician, "who has more ideas with respect to scientific hygiene than has a whole colony of physicians. This worthy lady can discourse most fluently, either with professional or with layman, concerning the risks that we humans daily take with utensils that have not been properly sterilized. She is unmistakably 'up' on microbes and bacteria."

"A friend was one day engaged in conversation with this lady, who incidentally touched upon her hobby, when the little girl of the household appeared."

"Mamma," said she, "I would like to go over to Katharine's for a minute."

"And why?" asked the mother.

"Oh," explained the scientifically reared youngster to the utter horror of her careful mother, "I lent her my gum yesterday, and now I want it myself."

RIBBONS USED ON PLAIN GOWNS

The décolletage of the evening gown offers unlimited possibilities for ribbon decorations. One garniture which extended around the décolletage and well down the front was fashioned from three shades of pink satin ribbon. Small looped flowers were first mounted upon strappings of featherbone, at irregular intervals, and into the spaces were added large flowers with ragged ends of broad ribbon. A cluster of the smaller blossoms hung down gracefully over the shoulders. This same garniture is seen on an evening gown of pale pink net, in which a scintillating pattern of shimmering gold appears. The garniture in that instance was made from gauze ribbon spangled with sequins and mock gems.

Ribbon offers many possibilities for trimming purposes, and a simple gown may be greatly enhanced by the application of ribbon garniture in many forms. The sash is one, and this brings into vogue one of the prettiest and most becoming fashions for many years. Handsome ribbon tied in a great bow at the back of the waist is indeed a charming vogue, and is especially adapted to the slender girl.



Boydor CHAT:

When a certain Atchison woman has not got her "figure" on, she uses it for a pin cushion.—Atchison Globe.

An Emporia woman gave an elaborate party and then went to the Gazette and asked to have the item suppressed "because it was Lent."—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

No one has yet said anything about the Oslertization of women. They need not; women Oslertize themselves. When a woman is forty years old she gives up home and children and joins a club.

Can women be expected to have a liking for domestic service when the "mess" men in the navy are deserting in large numbers, and that with the certainty of a heavy penalty to pay if they are caught?

Higher education for women can have no more opponents. The strongest advocate for home life should be converted by the fact that the Wellesley College girls successfully fought a fire with woman's long-time friend, the broom.

Suspender straps are to be worn. They soften the effect of white waist and separate skirt. In one pretty walking suit the skirt is blue and the white blouse is crossed by straps of the blue, which cross both back and

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

PASSING OF THE BED.

"This day is witnessing the passing of the bed," said a New York manufacturer. "Ground space is getting too valuable in New York to use for an old fashioned bed or to devote solely to sleeping purposes. We have the most curious calls for beds made to order. Some people have new beds made to order every time they move, so as to utilize every inch of space," says the New York Tribune.

HOUSECLEANING HINTS.

If the kitchen floor is painted or covered with oilcloth, it will save much cleaning. Oilcloth and linoleum should be washed in the ordinary way with warm water and soap, then wiped over again with clean, warm water and dried with a soft cloth. If water is left on oilcloth, it is inclined to rot it, therefore it is important that it should be dried thoroughly. Turpentine and linseed oil mixed form a good preparation for restoring the brightness to oilcloth which has become dull.

TO PRESERVE CUT FLOWERS.

A florist gives these directions for preserving cut flowers. When they can be picked free from a garden it is comparatively easy to preserve them, but when they must be purchased at the florist's they have lived half their lives already and need tender care. Cut the stems in a long, slanting cut and place in fresh water, taking care that the stems do not quite touch the bottom of the case. Some flowers, mignonette, for example, are extremely liable to droop when brought from the florist's to a warm living-room. Lay the flowers for a short time in the ice-box to freshen before placing in water. Every morning as long as the flowers last cut the stems, and place in fresh water.

MISTRESS AND MAID.

Many mistresses and maids fail to grasp the fact that the engagement between them is in the nature of a legal contract. Mistress and maid are equals in the eyes of the law, and an agreement is as binding upon one as upon the other. It should be perfectly understood at the beginning for what term the maid is engaged, and at what rates. In some places it is the custom to pay by the week, and the servant is then engaged by that term. In other localities she is engaged and paid by the month, although she is frequently taken at first on a week's trial, with the understanding that if she gives satisfaction and is suited with the place, she is to continue her services by the month. When the latter period is the term of engagement, it is understood that the employer is expected to give not less than a week's notice of discharge to a maid, and that the latter should announce a week before her month is up her intention of leaving. Should the mistress prefer, she can give a week's wages in lieu of a week's notice, but the former method is in more general use.—Harper's Bazar.



Savory Omelet.—Beat three fresh eggs, add three tablespoonfuls of milk, some pepper, salt, a little chopped onion and two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley. Pour into a frying pan in which a little butter has been melted and fry a rich golden brown.

Pulled Bread.—Remove the outside crust from a long loaf of well-baked bread, and with two forks pull the crumb apart down the centre of the loaf. Divide these halves into quarters, and again into eighths, place the strips in a lined baking pan and dry the same as zwieback.

Toast Meringue.—Dip a slice of delicately-browned toast in boiling water, slightly salted, lay in a deep hot plate, and pour over it a cream made of one-half cupful of boiling milk, a teaspoonful of butter and the stiffly beaten white of an egg, added just before removing from the fire. Set in a hot oven five minutes until just colored.

An Uncommon Dish.—Here is a rather uncommon dish of vegetables, but its excellence is vouched for: Cook string beans and lima beans separately, and when tender place them together in a saucepan with an ounce of butter, salt and pepper. Toss them together, while cooking, for a few minutes, and serve with a little chopped parsley sprinkled over them.

Mayonnaise.—Blend well the yolks of two eggs, one teaspoon of mustard, ¼ of a teaspoon sugar, one saltspoon salt, four drops garlic and a speck of onion; add one teaspoon of oil drop by drop until thoroughly incorporated, then add one teaspoon of vinegar and beat well, then the oil by teaspoons, adding vinegar from time to time until a cup of oil and five teaspoons of vinegar has been used.

Spaghetti With Tomatoes.—Boil half a pound best Italian spaghetti in plenty of boiling salted water until tender; drain, pour cold water over it through a colander and drain again. Make a pint and a half of tomato sauce, adding a minced onion and a clove of garlic; put the spaghetti into a china-lined saucepan, pour the sauce over, add a small slice of fat bacon, then brown it slightly and chop, and add a scant half cup of grated cheese. Cover closely and cook slowly nearly an hour.



Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—Draped waists made over perfectly fitted linings are among the latest fancies of fashion, and are always graceful and attractive when with a very deep corselet band, had a kind of blouse bodice of cream according to the fashion, over which was mounted some very fine Brabant lace. This gave a pretty fluffy effect, which would be particularly becoming to a slight woman. Many spotted taffetas in vieux rose, white and pastel shades will be seen, and the charms of mouseline de sole and soft crepe de chine and chiffon velours will be as popular as ever.—New York Evening Mail.



Blouse or Shirt Waist.

No gown of the spring is more popular than the one in shirt waist style, and no model for the waist is better liked than this one. In the illustration it is shown in golden brown pongee with the stole, trimming and cuffs of Oriental embroidery, but it is an exceptionally adaptable model, and can be utilized for the many washable fabrics of the summer as well as for the silk and wool materials of the immediate present, and would be equally effective in all. When silk and wool are used, embroidered handkerchiefs, embroidery worked into the material, lace and fancy braid all are appropriate for the trimming, while for linen and cotton goods there are innumerable handkerchiefs, embroideries and lace which are correct.

The waist includes a fitted foundation, which is optional, and is made with fronts and backs. The back is tucked from the shoulders to the waist line, but the fronts to yoke depth only.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



lace applied on the yoke. It would, however, be equally desirable made from any of the fashionable materials that are soft enough to make its fullness attractive, while trimming can be varied indefinitely. An entire yoke of lace or of tuckered chiffon is always pretty, while the frill which forms the berth can be of lace in place of the material whenever liked. In the model the sleeves are made in elbow length and finished with frills of the material underneath which are those of lace, but long cuffs can be added, making them full length whenever desirable.

The waist is made with fronts and backs that are shirred and arranged over a smoothly fitted lining, over which the yoke also is adjusted. The sleeves are shirred to form two puffs with frills below, and are held in place by the foundations.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one, four yards twenty-seven or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with one and one-eighth yards of medallion lace, five yards of applique and two yards of lace for frills to trim as illustrated.

Effective Bedingotes.

Rather effective are the bedingotes of taffeta, peau de soie, or lace, worn over a plain cloth skirt, and these in light shades are also permissible for demi-toilet. A pretty toilet of pale pastel blue, cut en Princesse, or rather



Plain Waists.

The prettiest of the plain waists are tucked, or rather pleated, on the shoulders, and the pleats stitched to the yoke depth, except one or two, which are stitched to the waist. Sometimes the pleats are dart shaped, that is, running to a sharp point at the lower end. These are especially good when the waist is embroidered. Wide linen belts are to be worn, and of linen stocks there seems to be no end. The great trouble with the majority of the new stocks is that they are not made to

while the closing is made invisibly at the centre. The sleeves are the new ones, tucked above the cuffs and full at the shoulders.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quarter

yards twenty-one, four yards twenty-seven or two and an eighth yards for three-quarter yards for trimming.

launder without being taken apart. This certainly is not rational. No one wants to stop and sew a stock together before dressing in the morning.

Handkerchief Borders.

Authorities in Paris are urging the carrying of handkerchiefs with colored borders to correspond with the toilet with which it is to be worn. One variety has scalloped frills around the edge, and each frill is embroidered with the required color, and it has a tiny blouse of lace finishing the model

The Farm

Best Cure For Lameness.

A roomy yard or large box stall is a better place for a horse requiring rest on account of lameness than a grass field. Very often the rest may be rendered more complete by judicious surgical shoeing, which throws the parts actually involved into a state of rest.

Many make the mistake of turning horses out during the day and bringing them in at night. Generally speaking, the animal would be better off out at night than during the day, the exception being when there is a great variation between the day and night temperature.

The horse is nocturnal in his habits. He can graze and get about comfortably in a low medium of light, if he cannot actually "see in the dark," as he is popularly supposed to be able to do, and he can get food, moderate exercise and the beneficial effect of night dews and damp grass to his feet, and is subject to no disturbance.

Sheep a Safe Investment.

A Wisconsin man, long interested in sheep, says that the number of sheep in this country this year is 9,000,000 short of last season. This means a great deal, and it signifies that it will be safe to engage in the sheep industry at the present time, as it is bound to take from five to seven years to breed up and regain this loss. The present high price of sheep will induce every sheep owner to sell off just as closely as possible, and that is bound to keep the number down.

Many years ago there was used more wool to the person in the United States than there is to-day, since cotton has come into such general use, but a quarter of a century ago there was very little demand for mutton. To-day the demand is great, and it is on the increase right along. This, with the shortage in the number of sheep and the high price of wool, is bound to make sheep raising and feeding profitable for several years to come.

Range For Leghorns.

In case the fowls must be confined in a limited space, one should not consider the Leghorns, for they are nervous and require a range of considerable area to do their best. On the farm, where they may have this range in colonies, they will probably produce more eggs than any other breed, but if poultry is raised on the farm for the purpose of selling both eggs and carcasses, then the Leghorns should be crossed with some heavy breed or two breeds kept, one for the eggs and one for the carcass.

Another thing about the Leghorns is that they are timid and must be treated with consideration, so that it is a good plan to give the flock over to the care of one person and keep other people away from them; they must also be fed regularly for best results. Like all living things that are nervous they are impatient of anything that does not suit them, and an hour's difference in the time of feeding may make some difference in the egg return.—Indianapolis News.

A German's Poultry Farm.

A writer recently saw a successful poultry farm on which there was not a single regulation poultry-house. The buildings for the poultry were constructed entirely from dry goods boxes bought at a neighboring town for small sums. The larger boxes were joined together in sufficient numbers to make the main houses, and the smaller boxes were taken apart to obtain the short pieces needed, or else made up into coops for the chicks or in smaller houses for the range, on the colony plan. Each of the larger houses designed for the winter occupancy was lined inside with newspapers and outside with one of the waterproof papers on the market. This is a farm where never less than 400 fowls are kept and where the poultry is raised both for the carcass market and for eggs. This shows not only what may be done without elaborate buildings, but the advantages the average farmer has over other people in his ability to grow the feed needed and with more or less in the way of buildings which may be utilized at no expense.

Lettuce.

Lettuce is a salad plant, a salable greens, extensively forced in greenhouses during the winter, and in hotbeds and cold frames in early spring. It can be sown from spring till fall, and is remarkable for being able to stand quite severe frosts.

Lettuce thrives best in clay loam soil well treated with well-rotted barnyard manure.

In early spring the seed is sown in rows a foot apart and thinned to stand about six inches apart in the row. For the very early and very late crops, the loose-growing varieties are best for the reason that they mature the quickest. For early summer and fall crops, the larger head lettuces are the finest.

In order to have crisp, tender lettuce, the crops must be sown rapidly. To secure a quick growth, the soil must be very rich. Nitrate of soda scattered broadcast along the rows and well raked in, will generally give a quick growth. It can be used at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds to the acre.—Indianapolis News.

Raising Hothouse Vegetables.

A general discussion of the vegetable raising was a feature of a recent meeting at Horticultural Hall, Boston. W. W. Rawson was the principal speaker, and he estimated that nearly two hundred acres in Massachusetts are under glass. The product is sold in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and

Chicago. The vegetable-grower to-day should have several houses in order that each may be at the proper temperature.

In no other part of the United States has the growing of vegetables under glass reached the point of perfection that it has here. There are more than 1200 market gardeners who bring produce to Boston, and the number is increasing. To-day it is a problem what to grow, and the man must study the market, know how to produce a good crop by close attention to details, and confine himself to a few kinds he is most familiar with and which are best adapted to his soil and market. Mr. Rawson advocated growing vegetables by electric light, and the use of sterilized soil. He thought the cucumber crop could be increased fifteen per cent by the use of the electric light.

Vernum Frost, another well-known market gardener, said it was an insult to common sense to speak of growing vegetables by electricity. He never had used it and never would, and it was a good deal like another "fad" which Mr. Rawson had started of painting glass white. J. C. Stone said he liked to hear these comments, because when two market gardeners lived in the same town and disagreed so well, it was a sure sign that both were good growers.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

How Some Crops May Be Doubled.

Fertilizer experiments are being conducted under the direction of the Purdue University experiment station on the ten-thousand-acre farm of the American Farm Company in Newton County, Ind., which will eventually lead to the reclamation of the thousands of acres of muck land in Indiana and also will be instrumental in reclaiming the muck lands in the Kankakee swamps of Illinois. Milton C. Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils of the Department of Agriculture, has returned to Washington, D. C., having approved the experiments now being conducted, and has promised assistance from the Government.

The fertilizer used by the university authorities consists of a solution of potash and its value to muck soils has been found to be incalculable. Where the fertilizer is used, the productivity of the muck soil is increased from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre and in many cases worthless land is reclaimed. The experiments show that it will require about 200 pounds to the acre or less than \$5 worth of muriate of potash.

The experiments so far have been on corn crops, and next year tests will be made on truck crops along the same line. The United States experimental station staff will turn its attention next year to the Gifford lands, near Newland, in Jasper County, where there are thousands of acres of muck soil.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of muck land in Indiana and the importance of the experiments can readily be seen when it is shown that the results are the saving of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the State. The method of improving the productivity of muck soils by the use of potash and straw was first developed at the Purdue station by Prof. H. A. Huston, who is now at St. Louis. That was ten years ago, and since that time the work has spread to other stations in the West until its value is constantly increasing.

A striking illustration of the value of this kind of work was furnished by the experiments on corn and muck soils in Newton and Tippecanoe Counties last season. In these experiments the yield of corn was increased from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre the first season by the use of 200 pounds of potash salts an acre. As the potash cost less than \$5 an acre, and as the increased crop was worth \$10 or \$12 an acre, there is a very decided financial gain from the experiment. There are over 2000 acres of muck soil on the farm in Newton County where the experiment was conducted. At a gain of \$6 or \$7 an acre, the profit on this one farm is some \$12,000 or \$14,000 in a single year, or nearly as much as the entire work of the station cost before the Legislature came to its aid at the last session.

The authorities at Purdue state that the effect of fertilization will continue for several years. Experiments were tried on a truck farm near Nappanee, Ind. It was shown that 500 bushels of onions were grown to the acre without the potash fertilizer, and with potash alone, 400 bushels was the crop. With the complete fertilizer—potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen—the yield was 725. Other experiments have been conducted in the onion district of Indiana and the results have been that there is no end to the increase of value of the land when proper fertilization is used. The station is preparing a bulletin which will be off the press in a few weeks outlining the work that has been done and the results obtained.—Indianapolis News.

First Aid to the Injured.

On a rock-strewn beach on the Cornish coast the fury of a violent storm was just abating. A vessel had gone to pieces on the rocks, and after a display of much heroism on the part of the villagers all the crew and passengers had been saved with the exception of one man. He had been washed ashore apparently drowned, and the new curate knelt at his side on the beach endeavoring to restore his circulation.

"My friends," he said, turning to the villagers, "how do you usually proceed in these cases?"

As one man the simple folk replied: "Search his pockets."—Harper's Weekly.