



Woman-kind

Smart New Color Combinations. Chrysopase, green and Parma violet are among the smartest of the new color combinations. In combining the two shades there is just a touch of the contrasting color. For example, a separate waist of Parma violet and de ole crope will be trimmed with chrysopase buttons, in this way introducing just a slight touch of the green.—Woman's Home Companion.

Rubies for True Love.

Rubies are most suited for young lovers. They are almost too expensive. The people of the Burmese empire believe that a ruby is a human soul just about to enter the sacred precincts of Buddha, and consequently it is the last stages of transmigration. A ruby is an emblem of the most passionate and absorbing love. A ruby is the old days of chivalry was supposed to lead a knight to conquest, to cause obstacles to melt away and to inspire one with bravery and zeal. It also kept his honor unstained, his character without a blemish.

Pearls have always been the particular emblem of purity. They are also credited with representing modesty. In Persia this very noble substance thought to be drops of water which, by some means entered the oyster and became crystallized there. Pearls and diamonds are most popular of gems among all classes.

An emerald that has no flaw in it is typical of the purest love. Some people say that, as few such stones can be found, purest love is necessarily rare. An emerald was always thought to possess the power of discovering treachery in the shape of alleged friends.

The emerald is exceedingly popular in courtship and in marriages. After marriage it is supposed to bring harmony into the household and to further domestic joys in every possible way. To lose an emerald is said to bring business misfortunes and disaster.—Rochester Post-Express.

An Independent Girl.

Grips, handbags, satchels and suitcases are all disdained by a certain progressive young woman, a student at the Academy of the Fine Arts here. She is popular, and often invited to the week ends. Outwardly this young woman student is as irreproachable and correct as a Parisian fashion plate. Her snug tailor-made suit does not contain any more than the usual supply of heart and lungs and other necessary organs, and the required strait of dainty lingerie, but that's part of the deception.

Her hat comes off first. Inside the crown there is a collection of toilet articles, a hand-glass, nail file and package of hair pins. The shedding of her coat reveals the fact that she wears two waists; one a trig shirt waist, as prescribed by the cult of the tailor-made; the other a soft, flimsy article, such as would grace any occasion short of a Philadelphia assembly. In the language of the turf, she "wins by a neck," too, for under the severe lines of the Gothic tailor-made stock is concealed a fixing that is as sheer and as delicate in its traceries as the first frock on the maple trees.

But it is the sleeves of her coat that are the especial, particular repository for appointments, and they vary in number according to the size of the up-to-date sleeve. The humble but necessary tooth brush comes first, and is followed by the comb, which comes down in the general avalanche on the bed beside the hair-brush, handchiefs, stockings and the extra belt. Sleeve number two contains the evening gloves and the light veil.—Philadelphia Record.

Care of the Hair.

Hair generally begins to turn gray first upon the temples. In most people gray hairs show themselves at about forty years of age. But there are wide variations in time. The immediate cause of gray hair is in the failure of the cells at the growing point to manufacture the pigment necessary to give the color to the hair. When this change takes place at mid-life it marks a gradual lowering of the vitality of the skin, and to some extent of course, a decadence of general vitality. In estimating, however, the immediate cause of baldness and of gray hair, a very important factor must always be taken into account, namely, heredity.

tised also if one would care properly for the hair.

Curling of hair is exceedingly doubtful. The heat kills the hair, and dead hair tends to fall out. If you must curl the hair use soft silk rags with which to do it. Sheet lead and hard paper are almost as bad as the curling tong. A word of advice to men. Don't wear the tight-fitting, heavy hats or caps. These impede the free circulation of blood to the scalp, and as a result the hair is not properly nourished, nor is the dead weight carried away. The growing root is suffocated through lack of oxygen, and in the end the hair dies and falls out.—Prof. A. P. Knight in the Queen's Monthly.

Morning Callers.

"Did you ever have a morning caller?" asked a woman of her neighbor. "Is there any one so aggravating as that visitor who cannot understand that you have important duties to perform and insists upon remaining an hour?"

"Yes; I had a morning caller," was the answer. "Your mind is certain to stray away from the conversation to the sewing that you were hurrying to finish or the cake that you left in the pantry only half mixed. I wonder whether there is a woman who has the courage to step to the door and excuse herself from a morning caller? Why should not one be excused? Surely her time is as valuable as that of a business man. But then one knows that the caller would put a strong construction upon such an act and feel injured.

"A man engaged at his work would not be expected to drop it at any time to chat with a friend, though it might be a more enjoyable way to pass the time; neither would a woman who is employed outside her home, but the long-suffering housewife must neglect her work. It devolves upon her to solve this vexing question.

"Of course, if the caller is on terms of more or less intimacy with the family, the housekeeper may go on with her duties while she chats and trusts that her friend has good sense not to be offended. Even that is inconvenient, however, for the morning duties rarely keep the housekeeper in one particular spot long enough to carry on a jointed conversation. It is not very pleasant to call out your answer to a question from the pantry, while you are measuring flour, or while you are backing down the cellar stairs to your storeroom. Few women can successfully work when inquisitive eyes are following every movement, counting the number of eggs that are put into the cake, or whether the linen is of the best quality.

"Why doesn't the housekeeper gently or firmly tell her friends that she is very busy mornings, and then if they are offended she will bear the consequences bravely and live through it? Woman's time has always been treated too lightly, and the one who sets the least value upon it is herself. We are not apt to be taken at a greater value than we put upon ourselves. "It is not the mere caller that causes so much annoyance, but the prolonged caller, who is always going, but never goes."

Fashion Notes.

Serge is pronounced all right for walking gown.

From tip to toe the summer girl will be embroidered.

Narrow Irish lace vies with Valenciennes for smartness.

A white linen parasol bordered with colored batiste is good.

Peacock designs flaunt themselves in the face of superstition.

New are the belts of open eyelid embroidery over colored linings.

The new hats are lovely enough to tempt a woman rushing the season a little.

Numbers of hats are made of transparent Neapolitan in black, white and colors.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

Swampy Land.

We had a six acre piece of low, swampy land, about two-thirds of which was under water half the time. All the return we used to get from it was from five to ten tons of slough hay. So we finally cut a large open ditch to drain it. Broke it up and seeded to flax. Threshed 18 bushels of flax seed per acre from it. Sold flax for \$1.25 per bushel. Total gross return, \$132.84.—L. O., in The Epitome.

Using a Curry Comb.

The practice of using a curry comb has been abandoned in many stables and some authorities say that it should never be used on the skin of a horse. The question may be asked, How is the dust, dirt and dandruff to be got rid of if the hair is not first stirred up and the refuse matter be brought where a brush can take hold of it? A stout bristle brush will do the business. For long, rough coats nothing is better than what the English hostler terms a dandy-brush. The use of this brush may be judiciously supplemented by the wisp of straw and then the rub rag.

Conserving Soil Moisture.

When it is considered that most crops require enormous quantities of water to produce a small quantity of dry matter, it is remarkable that so few soil workers appreciate the necessity of conserving the moisture in the soil. It is estimated by experts that to produce one pound of dry matter in oats, over 500 pounds of water is required, and over 300 pounds of water, to produce one pound of dry matter in corn. Other crops along the same lines vary more or less, but require large quantities of water. If this is the case, it is at once plain that as surface soil cultivation does much to conserve the moisture in the soil, the man who will not keep his cultivator going as long as he can during the summer is injuring his own pocketbook, and that seriously.—Indianapolis News.

Raising the Bacon Hog.

Outside of what is known as the corn belt farmers will make more money in hog raising by putting animals on the market of moderate weight than by the heavy weights which have long been so popular. The streak of lean and streak of fat hog is the most profitable one today, but to raise such an animal requires a radical departure from the old methods of close pens and an almost exclusive corn diet. Oats, barley, skim milk and plenty of good pasture during the summer enter very largely into the making of the bacon hog. Some corn is fed, but mainly at the finishing off period, the main dependence being placed on the other grains with the pasture. In the case of the latter good pasture must be supplied.

It will not do to turn the hogs on any worn-out strip of grass land. The pasture of mixed grasses must be good and the results will be better if a range of rape is used by way of variety. Then let the hogs follow the harvest in the fall, particularly in the corn field, and they will pick up nearly all the corn they should have during the period of growth.—Indianapolis News.

Bees.

The bee and honey industry of this country is one that deserves to be encouraged.

It is held as an outcome of careful investigation that the flowers on hand could give employment to ten times as many honey bees as we possess; though even as the matter stands, the value of the products of the apiarists of the United States is put at between twenty and thirty million dollars.

All this is done with but little labor on the part of man, and no lessening of value to the soil. We but direct the force, taking care that it is guarded from harm, and our reward is a large part of the returns.

These wonderful little beings of finely directed industry confer benefits not only as indicated, but it is further the fact that without them the amount of some of our best fruit would be seriously reduced.

It thus appears that in proportion as farmers and gardeners learn to make every edge cut the number of people engaged in the honey-bee industry will increase. We should not merely lead every other nation in this respect, as is now our distinction, but the purpose ought to be to make full use of this particular good that is ours almost for the taking.

A reliable statement which we find made on the subject is that the greater part of our supply of extracted honey is from Arizona and California, and that New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont are in the foreground in looking after the comb article.

More Silage and Less Grain.

The following is a summary of a valuable experiment recently concluded at the Ohio Experimental Station: "The prevailing high prices of grain feeds in the face of very moderate prices for dairy products have reduced the dairyman's profits to a point where it is a question with him whether he can make the cow pay for the large grain ration he has been accustomed to feed. If he can dispense with half the grain he has been feeding without materially reducing

his production of milk and butter fat his chances for profit have increased.

"The object of this experiment was to determine whether silage might not be substituted for a considerable portion of the grain usually fed to dairy cows. Two rations were fed carrying practically the same amount of dry matter. In one ration over 50 percent of this dry matter was derived from silage and less than 18 percent was derived from grain. In the other ration over 57 percent of the dry matter was derived from grain, no silage being fed.

"Ten cows, representing five different breeds, were fed these rations from two to four months, five cows taking the test the full four months. The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter fat per 100 pounds of dry matter. The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter fat per 100 pounds of dry matter.

"The cost of feed per 100 pounds of milk was \$9.657 with the silage ration and \$11.955 with the grain ration. The cost of feed per pound of butter fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration, and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average net profit per cow per month (over cost of feed) was \$5.864 with the silage ration and \$2.465 with the grain ration.

"Comparing the average daily product of each cow for the entire test with her average daily product for the month previous to the change in ration (or the first month of their test in the case of two cows), the cows fed the silage ration shrank 2.84 percent in milk and gained 1.39 percent in butter-fat production. The cows fed on the grain ration shrank 9.11 percent in milk and 14.18 percent in butter-fat production.

"Upon the conclusion of the experiment each lot of cows was found to have gained in live weight: The silage-fed cows an average of 47 pounds per head, the grain-fed cows an average of 57 pounds per head.

"The facts herein reported seem to justify the conclusion that silage can be made to take the place of a considerable portion of the grain ration. It is believed that by growing more of the feeds rich in protein—clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cow peas, field peas, vetches, and ensiling them, or feeding them as hay, it will be possible to further reduce the amount of grain fed.

"It is the expectation of the station to continue the experiment the following winter."—American Cultivator.

Poultry Notes.

Special care must be taken in handling the eggs the first five days of incubation, when life is not firmly established.

The cause of fowls taking cold is allowing them to sleep where they are exposed to drafts and feeding them soft and sloppy foods.

It requires capital to go into the poultry business on anything but a very small scale, and economizing on some things is the wrong thing to do.

Wyandottes have for the last few years taken a commanding position among the fanciers of this country, being of American origin and a great egg producer.

A great number of beginners who are just becoming interested in raising poultry, etc., do not know what breed to select. Try Barred Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes.

The most necessary requirements in preparing fowls for the showrooms are the best possible shape, size and plumage that can be obtained, including clean and well-colored feet and legs.

An old picture in the Dresden gallery represents a Dutch housewife "testing eggs," and shows that the method in use today was in vogue more than a hundred years ago, except for the substitution of a strong electric light for the ancient oil lamp.

On some farms all kinds of poultry are fed together, old and young, and geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens. There are always domineering individuals in barnyards, hence it will be an advantage to separate the older from the younger stock when feeding.

Where did our turkeys, ducks and chickens come from originally? The truth is that they were all at one time wild birds. They have all been captured, domesticated and by breeding have been changed to the various breeds now found in every part of the country.

Many fowls stand around, don't eat, have full crops, are lazy and have rough plumage. What is the trouble? A diseased crop. The crop becomes filled with water. The bird can be relieved from this by holding it up by its legs with its head down, and squeezing the crop with fingers. This causes the water to run out of the mouth.

Biggest Bear.

The American Museum of Natural History, New York, claims to have the finest series of large game specimens in the world. During the last few years three expeditions into Alaska and British Columbia have been made, and among the smaller mammals several entirely new species were discovered and others comparatively little known were found. But the principal trophy was the bringing down of the record-breaking bear of the world so far as is known. It measured eight feet long, four feet four inches high at the shoulders and weighed approximately 1600 pounds. This giant has been mounted in the museum.

At Wellington, a little town in the west of England of only 7000 inhabitants, no fewer than 5245 tramps had to be accommodated last year.



Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—Nothing that the season has developed has met with greater enthusiasm than just such fancy waists as this one made in skele-



ton style. In the illustration it combines a blouse or guimpe of lace with lawn sleeves and a skeleton waist of pale green crepe messaline which

half yards of velvet ribbon to make as illustrated.

Peasant Waist and Skirt.

Similar to the brocade gown is the peasant waist and skirt. The skirt is made simply and is always wide and full. The waist is a low necked round bodice, with straps over the shoulders. This is a very pretty model for a young girl. Purple and white foulard combined with purple velvet made a charming gown worn by an extremely blond young woman. The skirt was box pleated and shirred alternately all around, and hung quite full from the waist.

Shirt Waist Sleeves.

There is no feature of a waist that so marks its date as its sleeve and none which is so important. Here are two very excellent models, which will serve to make any waist of last season up-to-date and which also can be utilized for new material, being among the latest and best that are shown.

No. 1 is laid in inverted tucks which are stitched to give a box pleated effect, while No. 2 is tucked and stitched flat. Both are gathered at the upper edges, supplying the generous fullness at the shoulder, which is so essential to present styles. Linen and all wash-

A Late Design by May Manton.



matches the skirt and is trimmed with ruffles of the material held by velvet ribbon, but its possibilities are many. For the fancy waist and half sleeves all the "chiffon" silks and wools are desirable, while for summer wear there are many lovely cotton materials, and the under blouse can correctly be made from all-over embroidery in lingerie style or from muslin embroidered by hand as well as of lace.

The blouse is made in guimpe style with sleeves that consist of deep cuffs with full portions above and which can be made over fitted foundations or left unlined as liked. The fancy or skeleton waist is made with front and back portions, which are pleated at the shoulder, and the half sleeves, and is held at front and back by ornamental straps. As illustrated the two are separate, the guimpe being easily cleaned, but they can be joined and made to form one waist if preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one, three yards twenty-seven or two yards forty-four inches wide with two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide and one and three-quarter yards of all-over lace for guimpe and two and a

two and three-eighth yards twenty-one, one and three-quarter yards twenty-seven or seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

Better Than Its Name.

One of the exceedingly rich and novel dresses is very much in the Louis Philippe style. It begins with this cleverly voluminous dress of chiffon taffeta is of that charming color once called pon de sole, or pon de la reine, inconceivable as that may seem; silk louse is had enough, but Queen's louse is not to be mentioned in polite circles these days, however it may have flourished of yore in la belle France. Even onion, to which it is quite similar, less

to be shunned. There's a shaped flounce on the tremendous skirt, and it is set onto the skirt by means of three upstanding empiecements, which resemble stitched tucks.

The Guimpe Important.

There never was a time when the guimpe played such an important part in the fashions, although in old fashion plates of the fifties one sees innumerable examples practically identical with the present styles.

COMPLETELY RESTORED.

Mrs. P. Brunzel, wife of P. Brunzel, stock dealer, residence 3111 Grand Ave., Everett, Wash., says: "For fifteen years I suffered with terrible pain in my back. I did not know what it was to enjoy a night's rest and arose in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. My suffering sometimes was simply indescribable. When I finished the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills I felt like a different woman. I continued until I had taken five boxes. Doan's Kidney Pills act very effectively, with very promptly, relieve the aching pains and all other annoying difficulties."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

Mr. Edison's Watch.

To Mr. Edison, time is so valuable that he does not waste it even by taking account of it. He buys a stem-winder costing a dollar and a half, breaks the chain ring off, squirts oil under the cap of the stem, thrusts it into his trousers pocket—and never looks at it. When it gets too clogged with dirt to run, he lays it on a laboratory table, hits it with a hammer and buys another.—World's Work.

What Corporations Hold.

It has been estimated by Judge Grosscup that one-third of the wealth of the United States is represented by corporations. It is certain that the par value of all the stock and bonds admitted to trading in the New York stock exchange equals one fifth of the nation's wealth.

Popular Cars.

The Pope-Hartford and Pope-Tribune gasoline cars and runabouts meet the specific demands of a large class of automobile users. They are simple in construction, free from complication and efficient. Prices from \$200 to \$1000. For finely illustrated catalogues and descriptive matter, address Dept. A, Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

To Observe a Peace Day.

Secretary Martin of the Massachusetts state board of education has sent to the superintendents of schools through his state a circular letter setting forth the recommendation of the board that appropriate exercises be held in the schools of the state on May 18, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague conference in 1899.—Chicago Journal.

Alcohol from Sawdust.

Prof. Classen, of the Technical High school, Aix-la-Chapelle, has brought out a process of making alcohol from sawdust, of which great things are expected. The cellulose is treated with gaseous sulphuric acid, and glucose formed, which is converted into alcohol by fermentation. A ton of sawdust yields about 50 gallons of crude alcohol, or 25 gallons of absolute alcohol. It is expected, however, that in time 30 gallons or more will be obtained. Taking into account the cost of sawdust and grain, it seems that the new process will supersede the old. The cellulose removed from the sawdust is the only component having a fuel value, and the residual sawdust can be utilized as fuel in the process of manufacture. To this end it can be pressed into the form of briquettes.—London Globe.

Pleasure for Children.

Thousands of children were the guests recently of United States Senator W. A. Clark at the Senator's mountain home, three miles southeast of Butte, Mont. Every child in the county was invited to enjoy the day at the Senator's expense, who turned over the street car system of Butte to the youngsters.

Giant for French Army.

Several instances are on record of the army draft having drawn a dwarf to the ranks of the French army. This year the calling out of the class has recruited a veritable giant. The individual in question hails from the Rodez district and his name is Cot. This young Goliath towers to the height of 7 feet 4 inches.—Chicago Journal.

FEED YOU MONEY

Feed Your Brain, and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heart-burn and the indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased, showing that those organs had been healed, and that my nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency. Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I have begun to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

