Keeping Pearls.

One way of keeping pearls bright and preserving the natural lustre is to remove them when the skin perspires and take care that they are never put in places where grease or oily substances touch them, for they seem to eat or grind into the surface. They should not be put away in a velvet case or wrapped in wool, but when not in use should be laid away in a soft linen or silk kerchief.

If carefully cleaned and cared for pearls should retain their lustre and brightness for years.—New York Evening Telegram.

Plaids.

pearls. The prettiest part of the ceremonies takes place one evening, when the girl friends of the youthful bride entertain her family. Each takes a lighted candle, and, forming a procession with the bride as a leader, march about the grounds among the flower beds, through the trees. All are in bright colored dresses and their hair hangs over their shoulders. Songs are sung, sweet musical chants are heard, and the scene suggests nothing so much as a bit out of fairyland itself.

Artist Dressmakers of Paris.

Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd, writing of "The Artist Dressmakers of Paris," in For Woman's Benefit, says:

"Attractive young men stand at the head of many of the most famous dressmaking houses.

"Doeuillet is one of the most typical of the group. He is housed in one of the historic places of the Place Vendome, where he has the most superb establishments in Paris. The work turned out harmonizes with the setting. Elaborate confections are Doeuillet's specialty, his prices are monumental, and his clientele is made up from what one of his rivals has called 'the swell mob,' meaning the rich and extravagant as distinguished from the exclusive chic.

"But if one speaks of Doeuillet to one of his patrons, it is not of his frocks one is likely to hear, but of his beaux yeux—'An Adonis, ma chere. Such a manner, such a figure, such eyes!—Ah!'

"Francis is another of the charmers and like the others he backs up his charms by ability. The French version of the tailor-made is his province.

"Armand is the baby in point of professional career, the most recent addition to the new school. It is now several years since he rose above the business horizon, but it took him less than one year to climb to giddy heights. He was an unimportant salesman. Nine months later he was proprietor of a famous dressmaking establishment occupying the old Saye palace on the Place Vendome, the palace in which Napoleon the Little and Eugenia first met. Once more a triumphant combination of business ability and beaux yeux."

Turkish Girl's Debut.

Until a Turkish girl is eight years old she is free to run about and play the same as her brother. After that time, says the Washington Star, she is regarded as a grown-up. She is forbidden to run about. No man except her father or husband is allowed to look upon her face, and she is not permitted to go into her father's part of the house.

Her parents begin to arrange for her marriage—she has nothing to say in the matter. She must be married by the time she is eleven, and her husband will probably be about 17. In Turkey an unmarried man or woman is unknown. Such a state is looked upon as disgraceful.

When the wedding arrives the ceremonies last a week. The wedding dress is a most gorgeous affair often costing $1,000, being embroidered in gold and

Just what is to be done with the plaids no one seems to know. Paris has accepted very startling plaids, unusually large, and expressed not only in subdued shaded tones, but in sharply contrasting colorings. The tartans appear, but there are too many colorings of which the Scotch clans never even dreamed.

Even the popular blue and green combinations so familiar in tartans take on new color schemes, in some instances a turquoise or vivid peacock or kingfisher blue being substituted for the more quiet shades used in the tartans. Americans have never taken kindly to pronounced plaids, and it remains to be seen what they will do about the plaids launched this season; but it seems safe to predict that the vogue of the striking plaid will not be great here, no matter how earnestly it may be urged in Paris.

Some of the French models in plaids deserve recognition both for their beauty of coloring and for the cleverness with which the difficult materials have been handled. One frock, for example, was in a moderately large plaid shaded through turquoise blues, grays, black and white, says the Philadelphia Telegraph.

It was made with a very simple circular skirt cut with broad flare and with a bias seam down the front. The bolero was draped in big soft plaits and its revers turned back, showing at top and bottom of the fronts a little waistcoat made of turquoise blue velvet. There was a postilion back to this bolero, and the buttons, large and small, which trimmed the bolero were particularly effective, being shaded turquoise of rough, wavelike surface, set in narrow rims of dull gold.

Other noticeable plaids are used for skirts, with which are worn short coats of broadcloth or of velvet in plain color, made with waistcoat or collar and cuffs of another color represented in the plaid.—Manchester Union.

The Girl on the Form.

How to keep the boys on the farm has been exhaustively discussed in books, magazines and newspapers, but seldom has a word been said about the girls. 'While the boys are universally regarded as the mainstays of the family and their departure from the old home an irreparable calamity; the fact remains that the girls are just as essential to the prosperity and happiness of the farm home as are the boys, and farm life is just as necessary to their full and evenly balanced development of both mind and body as it is to the boys, and if they are not contented and happy in their farm home something in that home life is radically wrong. If the father is continually growling about the mud, the heat, the cold, the tariff, low prices, poor crops; the mother about the farm drudgery, deprivations, and lack of congenial society, need we wonder that the children, growing up in such an atmosphere will long for a change of surroundings and conditions, to know and be known, to meet people of note, to find amusement and excitement in the great centers of population—are anxious to flee from evils they know, to them they know not? In such a home the very joys of life are dashed aside and the children look hopefully into the dim future with distorted vision and imagine they see in the great world away from their home, only honor, success and happiness. It would be wrong to discourage any laudable ambition, but it is sad indeed to hear any girl lament the alleged narrowness of farm life and express a desire for the presumed advantages of city or town and a determination to seek employment there. Where one girl has left the farm to better her condition has succeeded, scores have failed, and many without sufficient fortitude to return to the farm home and begin where they left off have drifted to ruin. If the home of the farmer girl is a happy cheerful one, she is needed there to keep it so. If it is a cheerless unhappy place her duty is to make a model home, to rise superior to her surroundings and with the sublime heroism peculiar and singular to her sex, by calm, steady and determined persistency transform it into a place of rest, comfort and peace. Farm life is not narrow; neither need our lives be narrow on the farm. In no other place in all this world does nature deal out her glories with so lavish a hand, and in no other place are the evils of life so completely excluded. During the long winter evenings, between the lids of books or magazines the noted writer, the scientist or the eloquent preacher can be met and heard and from the pages of newspapers can be gathered the news of the entire world. The petty frivolities that mar the beauty of so many lives are not there but in their place are unequalled opportunities for study and for self purification and ennoblement by communion with the truest and noblest minds of the day. Let the farmer girl cling to her home and drive away her discontent with plans for brightening and beautifying it and then put her plans into action. However distasteful it may be, there is no duty that cannot be made a pleasure if one choses to make it so, and the farmer girl is no exception to the rule. If she will become interested in everything around her she will inspire others with interest; if she will look for beauty she will see it all around her, and if she will work for happiness she will find it in her farm home as nowhere else on earth.—Agricultural Epitonist.

Fashion Hints.

New fall sweaters have collars and cuffs of knitted plaid.

It has become almost a necessity that dress accessories should match.

Sleeves hesitate to declare themselves openly, but it is at least ordained that all fullness must be above the elbow.

Young girls are wearing the daintiest of soft white and mull frocks simply tucked and capped by white mull hats.

Brown has had a strenuous run in millinery, and will not play a large part in the composition of the autumn hat.

Yellow linens have a little vogue, but the color is too trying to take well, and it not nearly so popular as pink or blue.

Hunt up all your odds and ends of velvet, for this material is to be more extensively used than ever in adorning the winter gown.

A good many women now wear all white instead of black for mourning, and long, heavy veils are slowly but surely being abandoned.

One of the prettiest flower fans contains an oval mirror on the reverse side, while attached to its ribbon loops are three tiny bags holding sachet, puff and powder.

The openwork stocking is numerous and various, but fashion agrees that there is nothing really daintier than the plain silk hose molding the instep to perfect curves.

Celery Vinegar.

Celery vinegar is often useful for sauces. Put half a pound of celery seed and a teaspoonful of salt into a pint of good vinegar, bottle and cork the bottle; and let stand for about a month. At the end of that time the vinegar may be poured off and will be ready for use.—Harper's Babar.

Bayberry Candles.

Bayberry candles find a ready market at any woman's exchange, and command 50 cents a pair, says Harper's Bazar. The berries should be pounded and boiled, and then the wax may be skimmed off and made into candles. These are a translucent green, and give off a delicious fragrance when burning.

A Kid Glove Hint.

Black kid gloves generally wear out at the finger tips, and then assume a rusty brown tint, which is anything but pleasing, although the other part of the glove may be perfectly good. When this happens take a little black ink, mix it with a small quantity of olive oil, and apply it to the finger tips. Leave it until dry, and the gloves will be very much improved in appearance.

Mud Stains in White Clothing.

Soak a plug of chewing tobacco in five gallons of cold water until the tobacco is soft enough to be pulled into pieces, tear the plug in bits and place in bottom of the tub. Put the mud-stained garment in the tobacco water without soap, let stand all night, in the morning the mud stains will wash out. The tobacco stain is easily removed by washing the garment in warm soapy water.—L. L. Meadows in the Epitomist.

Protecting the Furniture.

To protect the highly-polished tops of tables, desks and other articles of furniture, which are liable to be scratched or spotted, nothing is so good as a sheet of clear glass. This should be cut the exact size of the area to be covered, and should be fastened down at each corner with a tiny brad or screw. Being transparent, only a close inspection will reveal its presence, and it can be cleaned as readily as a pane of glass.

Sealing Fruit Cans.

When canning fruit it is difficult to tell when the top fits the can air tight. After the top is screwed on as tight as you think proper, then test your job by turning the can top end down. If there are any air holes around the top, the juice of the fruit will force its way out there. When the top is found to fit improperly, proceed to remedy it by putting on an extra rubber, securing another top and test again as above directed.—J. E. Parrish in the Epitomist.

Recipes.

Peppermint Drops—Boil one and one-fourth pounds of sugar with a pint of water; add three drops of oil of peppermint, and after five minutes remove the mixture from the fire and stir until it turns white, when it must be quickly poured out on buttered tins.

Quince Marmalade—Put the cooked pulp through a pure sieve, measured and allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Boil, stirring almost constantly until smooth and firm. Put in jars, cover with paraffine, and keep in a cool, dark place.

White Sponge Cake—Beat the whites of eight eggs to a very stiff, feathery froth. Sift a little baking powder, with one and a half cups of sugar and one cup of flour which has been previously sifted four or six times. Add a pinch of salt and bitter almonds flavoring. Bake slowly.

Peach Cream—Put into a double boiler a pint and a half of milk. When at the boiling point stir in one-half pound of sugar and a tablespoonful of arrowroot dissolved in a little cold milk. When thickened take from the fire and set away to cool. When thoroughly cold add a pint of cream and a pint of peaches mashed and sweetened and freeze. To produce a smooth velvety cream, crush the ice fine, use plenty of rock salt and turn the crank slowly and evenly.

Pie Crust Pudding—When pie-making, there is very often a piece of crust left not large enough for even a one-sided pie, or else you are tired of making pies, yet do not want to throw away the extra piece of pastry. A nice and quick way to dispose of it is to make it into a fruit pudding. Fill a baking dish partly full of any nice fruit, and pull the crust into shape to cover it. Sprinkle with sugar, grate nutmeg over this and scatter a few bits of butter among the sugar and spices. Bake in a quick oven. A sauce may be had by thickening milk or clear fruit juice, if canned fruit is used, with a trifle of cornstarch. Serve either warm or cold, as such a pudding is good either way.—M. M. F. in the Epitomist.

Because of the dust raised by automobiles, it is getting to be difficult in England to rent houses on roads used by motor cars.

New York City.—The tourist coat makes one of the most satisfactory wraps for young girls, and it is promised great vogue during the coming autumn and winter. This one is novel in many of its features, while it retains the essential and desirable characteristics and is adapted to a wide range of materials. As illustrated, it matches

the skirt and is made of a mixed homespun with the collar and pipings of velvet, but it is also suited to the cloakings used for the separate and general wrap, and will be found one of the most useful possible garments a girl can own.

The coat is made with the fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are faced and turned back to form the lapels, the finish being stitching with belding silk. The sleeves are in the favorite coat style, but generously full at the shoulder, and are finished with the pointed cuffs that are both novel and becoming. There are also generous patch pockets, which contribute largely to the comfort of the wearer.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (fourteen years) is four and three-eighth yards twenty-seven, two and three-fourth yards forty-four or two and three-eighth yards fifty-two inches wide, with one-eighth yard of bias velvet for the collar.

In Chiffon Corduroy.

A latest in a velvet weave, chiffon corduroy, is seen in duck blue, a dark, changing, glistening tone. At first glance it looks to consist of a blouse coat with long skirts. But not so. It is a blouse sure enough, but the blouse ends with the wrinkled girdle. What looks to be the skirts of the blouse is the skirt proper, or rather it is on the same binding, reaching to within three inches of the edge of the foundation skirt. It is divided, like coat-tails, and lined with black satin, the corners being turned back in revers. It, as well as the blouse, is pleated. And it falls over a sham skirt of fine taffeta, which is finished around with a shaped flounce of the corduroy and covered at the centre front and back with a gore of the corduroy. The blouse opens over a vest of filet lace, which is adorned with rows of gold sequins. This promenade costume (not a suit, mind you) is in walking length.

Bunch of Curls.

Though the day of the giving of locks of hair is happily past (fancy the plight into which it must have thrust fair ones with scanty locks), we yet have the curl with us. More peculiar, yet, we don't get it at the hair dealer's. No; the milliner has a whole lot of piquancies in the way of curls. Some are quite long, three inches, and come in little clusters. Others are shorter and bunchier. It is whispered that some women use one of each, the shorter ones to start the longer. They are attached to some hats. One hat in reseda showed a tuft of auburn curls. A fair maiden (an innocent, to be sure), remarked: "Oh, I see; that's how a woman knows which color to stain her hair to look best in the hat."

Tucked Shirt Waist.

In spite of the number and variety of the shirt waists already familiar, new and attractive ones are constantly appearing. Here is a notable example, which is admirably well suited to the season and appropriately can be made from silk, wool or the many washable waistings, which in these days are worn throughout the year. As illustrated, however, the material is taffeta, stitched with belding silk, and tiny gold buttons make an attractive finish. The model is particularly well suited to wear with the coat suit, but also is well adapted to the simple home gown made with waist and skirt to match.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is optional, the fronts and the back. The tucks at the back are so arranged as to give tapering lines to the figure, while those at the front are stitched to yoke depth only at the shoulders but to the waist line at the edges, the two meeting at the centre and concealing the closing. The sleeves are the regulation ones, gathered into cuffs.

The quantity of material required for

the medium size is four and one-fourth yards twenty-one, three and one-half yards twenty-seven or two yards forty-four inches wide.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

Hand-Embroidered.

Speaking of velvet, there's a superb princess dress in deep, brilliant blue. The corsage is finished with elbow draperies and a bertha, which has stole ends, of rare lace. The dress is embroidered in silk of the self-color in a branching floral design, and at sight of it one cannot but think just how charming it would be for some nimble-fingered maiden to embroider one for her mamma. Of course, though, many women make it a point of honor to have such work done by skilled needlewomen, who need the work that they may live.

Unusually Handsome.

An unusually handsome wrap recently seen bore the stamp of artistic workmanship in every line and detail. The material to begin with was of softest chiffon velvet of a deep cream tint. This hung in graceful folds, almost to the bottom of the skirt, entirely concealing the outline of the figure.

LIGHT AND HEAVY HOGS.

It is very well-known that the market demands and prices vary for the different weights of hogs. Explaining this a commission man who has long handled fat hogs in the market says that beginning in September the heavy hog comes more into evidence and commands a premium over lighter ones. The height of the demand for fat-backs is reached in December, January and February, for in those months the great slaughter houses at every market center are packing thousands of hogs every day. The time was when nearly all hogs were marketed as heavy-weights, but now even in the winter months, the demand for extreme weights is not so great as formerly. This can be largely attributed to an increasing consumption of fresh pork and most of the fresh meat cuts can only be obtained from the lighter grades of hogs. Beginning about April 1st the light hog sells on a par with the grades and a month or so later the light-weights command a premium at every market.

There is one system of hog management quite prevalent among farmers that seems to be in direct opposition to these market demands. Many hog raisers, and good ones at that, sell their eight-months-old pigs in the winter at a weight of 250 pounds and then dispose of the old sows in the summer when they weigh around 400 pounds, thus bringing their light hogs on a heavy hog market and vice versa. However, the loss in such a system is rapidly becoming less as the demand for the extremely heavy hogs grow smaller.

A prime, well-finished hog weighing about 250 pounds will generally land nearer the top and this may be said to be somewhere near the ideal market weight. We don't mean that this weight of hogs will top the market every day of the year, but prices on that class will average the best during a whole year.—Indiana Farmer.

LARGE RETURNS FROM POULTRY.

Upon a recent visit to Inndiana our attention was called very forcibly to the immense sums received by the Indiana farmers for their poultry product. One establishment at Waterloo handles about three-fourths of the poultry and eggs marketed by the farms in De Kalb County. The establishment is taking in eggs at the rate of 1,000 cases per week, gathered from the various stores throughout the country. Last Fall it bought and packed over fifty carloads of dressed poultry, averaging 18,000 pounds to the car. The poultry is picked and dressed before shipment to the Eastern markets. More than $200,000 dollars is paid through this one establishment to the farmers of one county for their poultry products every year.

Wisconsin is practically as well located for poultry raising as any portion of Indiana, particularly this section of it. It is a business which requires no little time and attention, but it yields large returns. When Jackson county farmers raise as many chickens and market as many eggs as the farmers of De Kalb County are now doing they will receive a larger sum from their poultry product than they now receive for their dairy product. The Jackson County farmer can well afford to go more extensively into poultry raising. No branch of farming offers better inducements.—Black River Falls Journal.

THE RICHEST MILK.

The rule is that the richer milk is given at the milking that occurs after the shorter number of hours between milkings. If the milking is done in the winter at 7 in the morning and 5 in the evening, the evening's milk will be the richer, for there is only ten hours between the morning and evening milkings. In the summer when the hours of milking are reversed, the morning milk will be richer. After allowance has been made for all the above mentioned causes, there is still a daily and weekly fluctuation in the richness of the milk due to causes as yet unknown. But the fact of this variation is certain. I have found it in single cows and in large herds, when there was no assignable cause. I have isolated a fine, healthy, vigorous cow and treated her with exceptional care and regularity, and yet she has varied in a whole per cent in the richness of her milk during a single week. This phase of the subject needs to be made prominent because a lack of knowledge of the fact has led to many a wrangle and much hard feeling at creameries that pay by test. Because your test one week is diffeffrent from the week before, do not jump at once to the conclusion that the creamery man has made a mistake or is trying to cheat you. Either may be true, but the variation in the test is not proof of either.—Prof. W. W. Cooke in the Indiana Farmer.

THE VALUE OF SAWDUST.

A good absorbent to use in the dairy stable is always desirable, and for this purpose there are few things that excel sawdust. It is really the only way that it can be profitably utilized, anyhow. It does not contain fertilizing matter enough to justify its application to the soil, unless mixed with other materials. Applied alone in large quantities when fresh and green, its effect upon the soil would, in all probability, be detrimental. Spread very sparingly, it might occasionally result in some good, but hardly enough so to make it pay. And as to using it for mulch around fruit trees, that is simply out of the question. It makes excellent bedding for cows, since, owing to its absorbent qualities, it keeps them almost perfectly clean. Dry sawdust, in fact, will absorb about three times its weight of liquid manure, and when thus enriched it constitutes, along with the solids, a first-class fertilizer, being easily shoveled and readily spread when hauled to the field. Horse manure, on the other hand, needs complete saturation and compactness to keep well, and for this reason very little sawdust should be mixed with it. Another reason why horses should not be bedded with sawdust is that it is liable to make their hoofs dry and brittle.—F. O. S., in the Epitomist.

MANAGEMENT OF OUR HORSES.

Firmness, kindness and patience are three of the essential elements in the make-up of any one who is a success in handling horses. Without the first, a man would naturally be a failure. The condition of the horse when under the subjection of man is unnatural, although no domestic animal submits to its surroundings more cheerfully and gracefully. To control a horse perfectly, the one doing it must be master of the situation under all circumstances; a firm man will prevent disasters where a faint one would fail. When a horse is to be brought under subjection it must be done by conquering his will and not his strength. It would indeed be a dismal failure if the reverse were true; now as to kindness, the more of this the better, no horse or any animal was ever spoiled or injured by kind treatment. There is no animal upon the mind of which kindness will make a greater impression than upon that of the horse. Now in regard to patience; no man without patience can hope for success in handling horses. The man who can patiently develop the good traits of an animal and discourage the vicious ones has it within his power to change the horse of bad habits into one that will be valuable. These points are certainly apparent to every thinking man and should be acquired, if not already possessed, by all who have the management of horses to look after.—Louis Campbell in the Epitomist.

DOES NOT DEPEND UPON FEED.

That all does not depend upon the feed may be tested by feeding two cows alike, the one cow from a milk-producing breed and the other cow (bought to replace a dry cow, perhaps), and the well-bred cow will give much more on the same allowance of food, and she will not [illegible] up more room, will not entail [illegible] labor and her calves will be [illegible] valuable. It does not pay the [illegible] to keep a poor animal when the [illegible] food required for her support [illegible] keep a better one. A good co[illegible] should also have a good appetite, for the more food she eats the greater her yield of milk.—Home and Farm.

KICKING COWS.

Take a snap ring, attach a half inch cord about a dozen feet in length, put the snap in the kicker's nose and draw the cord around her, letting it rest on her gambrel joints or below. Let a person stand at her shoulder and hold the cord just tight enough so that it shall not slip down to the floor. Any person can then proceed to milk her without trouble. —E. L. Bates, in the Epitomist.

To Satisfy His Wife.

"John," exclaimed the nervous woman, according to an exchange, "there's a burglar in the house. I'm sure of it."

John rubbed his eyes and protested mildly that it was imagination.

"No, it isn't. I heard a man downstairs.'

So John took a box of matches and went down. To his surprise his wife's suspicions were correct. Seeing that he was unarmed, the burglar covered him with a revolver and became quite sociable.

"Isn't it rather late to be out of bed?" he remarked.

"A—er—a—little bit," replied John.

"You're too late, anyhow, because I've dropped everything out of the window, and my pals have carried them off."

"O, that's all right. I'd like to ask one favor of you, though.'

"What is it?"

"Stay here until my wife can come down and see you. She has been looking for you every night for the last twelve years, and I don't want her to be disappointed any longer."