

# Woman's Realm

## Work For Educated Women.

The demand for employment by educated women is greater proportionately here than in any other country. Nowhere in the world is the dilemma of a woman accustomed to luxury and suddenly thrown on her own resources so distressing as in England. This problem was discussed yesterday at a great conference in London where representative women of England, Ireland and Scotland met to decide on the best means to help educated women to earn a living wage.

Lady Bective pleaded for the formation of a London trades school for women where education on special studies could be combined with trade training. Alice Woods, of the Maria Grey Training School, gave some results of inquiries into the subject of coeducation in America. She said the custom had originated as a matter of convenience, and it was an excellent training for girls. Regarding the statements as to the inefficiency of American boys she attributed more to the great predominance of woman teachers than to the presence of girls in the schoolrooms.—New York Sun.

## Duchess Seeks Retirement.

The Duchess of Marlborough, born Consuelo Vanderbilt, has not realized the hopes of her early girlhood, says the *Delineator*. She has recently made her first visit back to this country since her separation from the duke. London society is very sympathetic toward the young duchess, who is not only a general favorite, but a personal friend of the Queen as well. Life has not dealt as well with her as it promised. Ten years ago she was full of enjoyment of everything; now she is saddened and not strong, and she seeks a retirement that her deafness almost enforces. By arrangement with her husband she has her two sons for half the year, and she has many interests; her embroideries, her books and her spaniels, but it is all very different from what seemed before her. Rumor has it that she was greatly disappointed at her husband's failure to achieve distinction in politics, and that she hated to see the untitled husband of Mary Lettice, of Chicago, go ahead to honor after-honor, while her own duke achieved nothing. However, though much has gone against her, she is still greatly admired in London society, and when she enters a drawing room wearing her famous pearls that once belonged to Catharine of Russia, her ill health and her cares cannot altogether dim her stately beauty.

## Our Cut-Out Recipes.

Meat-Bean Pie.—Getting a "hurry meal" one day, I found I had a few cooked beans, a couple of slices of boiled beef heart and a bowl of mashed potatoes, also a cupful of the nice, rich gravy from the heart, writes a woman correspondent of the *Epitome*. I trimmed and minced the meat, mashed the beans and put them through the colander to take out the skins, mixed these and the gravy together and put into a baking dish. The mashed potato was softened with a little hot water and when beaten smooth, spread evenly over the top of the "pie," and the whole put into the oven. When hot through, I spread a little butter over the "crust," and put it on the grate to brown. This dish was pronounced good and eaten every bit.

"Ain't It Awful, Mabel!"  
What is an unfortunate judge to do when a lady refuses to pay for a supply of "chemises" specially made for her, on the ground that they do not fit? In the case of other and more exterior garments there are plenty of legal precedents. The lady retires to the judge's private room—alone, and presently emerges clad in the disputed garment, in order that His Honor may judge for himself as to its approximation to the human form divine that is underneath it. But chemises!

Such was the problem before an Eastern judge the other day. Well might he exclaim "What am I to do in such a case as this? I can try a jacket on and say if it fits, but how can I fit on these things?" And then his feelings got the better of him and he groaned, "Really, you ladies, this is too awful for words. I am very much afraid I shall have to refer this case to some one who is older and wiser than I am. It is far too delicate for me." Eventually the irate ladies were persuaded to talk the matter over among themselves and try to reach some agreement. Otherwise the court would have to appoint a lady arbitrator and abide by her decision.—The Argonaut.

## Women and Their Money.

An English judge has refused to recognize that a woman's stocking is the proper place for her purse. A similar opinion was handed down by a judge in Iowa not so long ago, when a plaintiff failed to get damages from a railway company for injuries received through falling down stairs on the company's premises while trying to extract her purse from her stocking.

Without wishing to carp at the decisions of these wise tribunals, we would respectfully submit that there is a good deal to be said on the other side. Mere man, we admit, does not and would not carry his purse, if he ever had a purse, in his sock. But then mere man is reasonably provid-

ed with pockets, whereas it is notorious that the feminine pocket is either absolutely non-existent or absurdly non-practical—a standing temptation to the thief and exposed to perpetual risk of the accidental loss of its contents.

Albeit, the failure of a woman to provide herself with a rational pocket is one of the strongest arguments against her claim for the franchise. A sex which cannot take care of its purse and has only the most elementary notion of a pocket of its own ought not to be permitted to assume the control of the public's purse and pocket.—New York World.

## For the Home Seamstress.

Many of the new cotton goods have the colors and markings of the best silks.

For shirt waists, the wash fabrics in mercerized cotton are fine. The colored goods have a silky smoothness, and launder beautifully.

Linen crash is always a good material for spring dresses, as it wears well, does not fade if laundered carefully, and always looks fresh.

In making up linens, remember that the material shrinks very much when washed, and it should always be well damped and ironed before cutting. The lustre of the goods will be dimmed by this process, but it will be lost at the first washing, anyway, and it is very hard to supply the shrinkage to the finished garment in any other way.

Many shirt waists are made with broad shoulder effects by the use of triple pleats over the shoulders, back and front, and they are easy to launder. Bishop sleeves, with small cuffs and circular stock collars go with these.

A good pattern for the skirt of a shirt waist suit is one with no pleats about the hips—a plain, flaring pattern, and only an inverted pleat behind. The bottom should be hemmed, and the trimming at the fold should be folds of the dress material, with or without piping.

Challis, silk, Chinese crepe, nun's veiling, cashmere, voile or henrietta cloth may be used for dressy house dresses, but the work dresses should be of wash materials for hygienic reasons.

For elderly women the shawl collar is seen on semi-dressy street dresses. The collar should fit snugly over the shoulders, crossing on the front of the waist in surplice fashion.

The surplice waist is particularly

kind to the stout woman. Most elderly ladies wear black, which should be softened by something white against the neck and face, and with the surplice waist, a front of some soft white material can be filled in the opening, giving it just the needed toning down.—The Commoner.

## Ideas From Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, for whom a dinner was given at the Waldorf-Astoria, told some 500 members and guests that the evening use of the grade schools in this country had solved a problem at which England was still tamely fumbling.

Mrs. Ward said also that our parks and playgrounds were beyond anything that England had at present, particularly the playgrounds, because Americans, through organization, had discovered how to get the most good out of them. The guest of the evening declared, however, that England was showing the way in the proper use of the school buildings. In that buildings never stood empty, save in the early morning hours. The English people, men, women and children, were using them for both study, relief and recreation.

Richard Watson Glider was toastmaster. Other speakers were: Jacob Riis, Robert W. de Forest, William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools; Miss Jane Addams, of the Hull House Association of Chicago; the Duchess of Marlborough, Kate Douglas Wiggin and Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, head of the Public Schools Atlantic League.—New York Evening Post.

## Waterproofing Moccasins.

For keeping oil-tanned moccasins and boots waterproof use two parts of beeswax, with three of tallow and about six parts of kerosene, to make a soft paste. Melt the beeswax and tallow and when melted add the kerosene and let cool. Apply same as tallow.—W. F. Purchase, in Recreation.

## An Acre to Support Four Persons.

Vegetarians assert that one acre of land will comfortably support four persons on a vegetable diet.

## Household Matters.

### Furniture Polish.

Have your druggist prepare for you five cents' worth of turpentine with five cents' worth of paraffine oil. Shake well and apply to furniture with a soft cloth, after which rub dry with another cloth. This is especially effective for a piano.—New York World.

### To Clean Carpets.

Use two ounces each of soda and borax, one cake of white soap dissolved in a large bucketful of boiling soft water. Let stand until cool; then add two ounces of sulphuric ether. Scrub the dusted carpet on the floor with the warm fluid and wipe dry with a clean cloth. This will destroy moths and clean and brighten the carpet beautifully.—New York World.

### To Remove Spots.

Fill a small cheese cloth bag with cornmeal and rub the soiled surface as you would with a plain cloth; sometimes a large grease stain on the wall above a couch where members of the family have rested their heads can best be removed by the use of blotting paper and a hot iron; the heat draws the grease through the blotting paper, then rub with the meal bag.—Boston Post.

### Soap Bubbles.

Children always delight in soap bubbles, but often there would-be enjoyment is marred because of the seeming impossibility of making suds that will lend themselves to "blowing." One who knows gives this recipe for a successful suds:

An inch cube of yellow soap should be dissolved in a pint of warm water. Add a tablespoonful of gum arabic to give elasticity, and when thoroughly incorporated add a quart of cold water and a teaspoonful of glycerine, this last for the sake of brilliancy.

If one wishes to make the suds elaborate, add strawberry juice or currant juice to give a pinkish hue. Grape juice will tinge the bubbles violet or purple, and yet prove harmless to the little folks.—New Haven Register.

### Bath Tub For Baby.

Get some strips of wood about one and one-half inches wide and three-eighths of an inch thick for the framework, four strips thirty inches long for the legs, which are pivoted upon the ends of a central bar twenty-eight inches long. I used an old broom handle for the central bar and joined the legs to it with a long screw. There are four strips twenty-eight inches for the side bars; two are glued and nailed at the top for rubber bag to be tacked to; the other two strips are used for braces and are nailed about four inches from the bottom of the legs. The tub itself is made of a single piece of rubber cloth thirty inches wide and one and one-eighth yards long. I used a lining of the coarsest drilling to strengthen it. There is a hem at each end, and broad tapes nineteen inches long are passed through the hems and firmly fastened to the side bars; the sides of the rubber cloth are tacked to the side bars with brass headed tacks. A small pleat in each corner gives the tub a better shape. This tub will serve as a bed for a small baby, and when a little older it makes a safe place to put the baby with its toys.—Boston Post.

### Feeding Turkeys.

A turkey eats no more and probably costs less to keep for a year than the chicken hen. Watch the flock at feeding time, as the grain is scattered, and if turkeys and chickens eat together it will be seen that the turkeys pick up no more, and probably much less, grain than their smaller and quicker neighbors. They are invariably better foragers. Even in winter they find something here, there and everywhere, while the chickens stay in their snug quarters and wait for food to be brought to them.—Farmers' Home Journal.

### Ration For Sheep.

As to the most desirable kinds of feed to be used for a grain ration variety is the best. We know this from our own experience, as we soon tire of a sameness of diet; it is also true of our farm animals. When a variety is supplied, more food is consumed and the better the digestion. I have found, says a farmer in writing to *Farmers' Review*, that an equal amount of crushed corn, oats, wheat, bran and oil cake best suits the taste and requirements of the lambs and gives good results as to the growth and gain in flesh and fat; the latter quality is especially demanded in the early market lamb. I would then increase the crushed corn to the limit that it would be relished, for a fat lamb is far preferable to a lean one of much larger size. But where the lambs are to be carried through the summer, for feeding the following winter, then good size, growth and stamina are required. In that event I would cut out the corn from their ration for best results. But they should be fed this grain ration, as there is no time in an animal's life when as great returns will be given for food consumed as when suckling its dam.

### Value of Rye as a Green Crop.

While nitrogen is the fertilizing element most easily lost from manures and soils, it is the most expensive, costing almost three times as much per pound as potash and phosphoric acid. The readiness with which nitrates are washed out of the soil during heavy rains when the ground is thawed, suggests that during the period of such rains it should be covered with some catch crop, which will feed upon the nitrates formed and store nitrogen in its tissues. For this purpose rye is an excellent crop and is much used. While it adds no nitrogen to the soil which is not already found therein, as crimson clover does, it is a much surer catch than the former and is thoroughly hardy. It forms quite a root system during the fall, starts early in the spring and by ordinary planting time forms a heavy coat of manure to be plowed under. One office which rye performs is to absorb great quantities, while the ground is reeking with moisture in the early

### Apple Muffins.—

One egg beaten, one cup chopped apples, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one of melted butter, two and one-half cups of sifted flour, one-half cup milk.

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### Currant Cup Cakes.—

One and one-quarter cups sugar, four eggs, one level teaspoonful mace, one cup flour, one and one-quarter cups of pastry flour, two-thirds cup of cleaned currants. Bake in moderate oven.

### Boston Brown Bread.—

Mix one cup yellow cornmeal, one cup graham flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one cup rye meal and two teaspoons of baking powder well together; then add one-half cup of molasses, then a well beaten egg, into which put one pint of milk. Mix thoroughly to form a batter. Pour into well greased molds and steam four hours.

### Snowball Cake.—

One and one-half cups sugar; three tablespoonfuls butter; two-thirds cup milk; two cups flour; three eggs whites; two even teaspoonfuls baking powder; one teaspoonful extract of almond. Cream the butter and sugar, add the egg whites, milk, flour and baking powder sifted together, and then the flavoring. Bake in a square cake pan, and frost.

### Stewed Lettuce.—

Wash the desired number of heads of lettuce, cutting off the stalks at the roots, and put into a saucepan with an onion sliced, a little parsley and salt and pepper, with a very little water, to cook slowly for two hours. By this time the water should have pretty well cooked away, leaving the lettuce fairly dry. Remove from it the onion and parsley, put into a dish, dress well with melted butter and send to table hot.

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## FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

### Preserving Eggs With Lard.

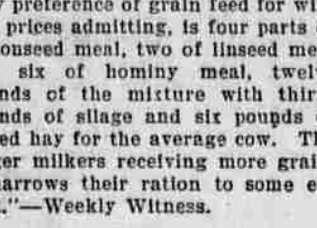
Cover a fresh egg with a thin coating of lard, and it will keep perfectly good for an indefinite period, according to a report of a new method of preserving eggs made to the State Department by Consul Murphy at Bordeaux. The discovery is of Italian origin, and is regarded as important, as it is claimed that 100 eggs can thus be preserved with four cents' worth of lard and an hour of time.—Weekly Witness.

### Heavy Feeding of Dairy Cows.

An Eastern dairyman with a herd of Guerneys feeds considerably more than the average fed over the country—nearly all the cows will clean up both winter and summer. He says: "My preference of grain feed for winter, prices admitting, is four parts of cottonseed meal, two of linseed meal and six of hominy meal, twelve pounds of the mixture with thirty pounds of silage and six pounds of mixed hay for the average cow. The larger milkers receiving more grain, it narrows their ration to some extent."—Weekly Witness.

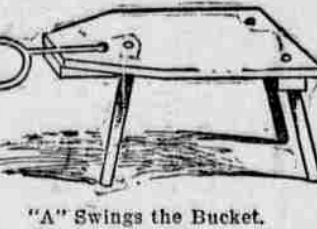
### Anti-Spill Milk Stool.

"B" is made of lumber 1x10 inches and 16 inches long, with a piece of 2x4 for legs to go through nailed on the under side, the back piece going crossways and the front one lengthways. Bore holes for legs



"A" Swings the Bucket.

so they will stand well apart at the bottom. "A" is a ball for holding milk pail and is made from tooth of an old rake. It is bolted on just far enough away from stool so the pail will not strike when swinging either way. When cow goes to step, says the Missouri Valley Farmer, just swing pail out of the way and save the milk and your temper.



Good Barn Cabinet.

There is little excuse for any farmer not having a sufficiency of homemade devices which are handy to store various things and save labor. Especially is this so when they can be constructed out of dry goods or grocery boxes, and that is what may be said of the cabinet shown in the cut. It can be made any size desired, and if put together right will be practically mouse and rat proof. The drawers are convenient in which to put robes, blankets and the like, and shelves or compartments in the up-

### Clover Disease.

The bulletin of the Tennessee station, just published, in reference to the disease by which clover crops fails is as applicable here as there, and we give its summary as follows:

1. The red clover crop of this State has been very uncertain for a number of years.
2. The failure of the crop is due in the great majority of instances to a new fungous disease caused by *Colletotrichum trifolii*.
3. The disease belongs to a class known as anthracnose, whose general character is well known to plant pathologists.
4. So far as known no cultural methods of handling the clover will prevent or even appreciably diminish the ravages of this disease, and it appears to exist on every kind of soil in Tennessee.
5. The same disease also attacks alfalfa, but to what extent in this State is not yet known.
6. Alsike clover is almost absolutely immune to this disease.
7. Occasionally healthy plants of red clover in badly stricken fields in different parts of Tennessee have produced in the second generation plants which were strikingly resistant to the disease. Whether this resistance will be maintained to future generations can not be foretold with certainty.
8. While the effort is being made to secure a supply of seed from such plants it must be distinctly understood that no such seed are as yet ready for distribution, either by the Tennessee Experiment Station or the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### Fruit and Vegetable Markets.

PITTSBURGH.	
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	83 90
Do—No. 2 yellow.....	80 81
Do—No. 2 yellow, shaded.....	79 80
Do—No. 2 white.....	77 78
Do—No. 3 white.....	56 57
Do—No. 4 white.....	55 56
Do—No. 5 white.....	54 55
Fancy straight winter.....	15 00 15 50
Fancy straight summer.....	14 00 14 50
Clover No. 1 Timothy.....	39 00 39 50
Do—No. 2 Timothy.....	38 00 38 50
Brown middlings.....	21 00 21 50
Brass, bulk.....	17 18
Straw—Wheat.....	8 00 9 00
Oat.....	8 50 9 00
Dairy Products.	
Butter—Eggs creamery.....	23 25
Ohio creamery.....	20 21
Fancy country roll.....	17 18
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	11 12
New York, new.....	15 17
Poultry, Etc.	
Hens—per lb.....	17 18
Chickens—dressed.....	17 18
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	12 13
Fruits and Vegetables.	
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	15 50
Carrots—per ton.....	1 15 1 25
Onions—per barrel.....	5 50 6 00

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## BUSINESS CARDS.

**E. NEFF**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
Patron Attorney and Real Estate Agent.  
**RAYMOND E. BROWN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
BROOKVILLE, PA.  
**G. M. McDONALD,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
**SMITH M. McCREIGHT,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
**DR. B. E. HOOPER,**  
DENTIST,  
Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.  
**DR. L. L. MEANS,**  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.  
**DR. R. DEVERE KING,**  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
**HENRY PRIESTER**  
UNDERTAKER,  
Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
**D. H. YOUNG,**  
ARCHITECT,  
Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.

## FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

### LESS IDLE MACHINERY NOW

Progress Shown in Primary Dry Goods Market—Good Volume of Contracts.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Company's "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Improvement continues in commercial channels, increased manufacturing activity and seasonable weather being the dominant influences of the past week. In all leading industries there is less idle machinery and staple lines of merchandise at retail quickly respond to the larger pay rolls. Mercantile collections are also more prompt. While the first week in June compares favorably with any previous week this year, there still appears a large decrease in comparison with the volume of business in the same week of 1907.

A lower price for steel bars was the most significant event of the week in the iron and steel industry. It came as a surprise because at the recent meeting of leading interests it was agreed that no reduction would be made, and the trade is now waiting for better terms in other departments. Much pending business will be deferred if there is any prospect of a general cut in prices, although special conditions existing in the bar market do not prevail elsewhere, notably the competition of iron bars for the season's requirements for agricultural implement makers that must soon be met.

Primary dry goods markets have made further progress, recent reductions in prices bringing out a good volume of contracts indicating that no better terms are anticipated. In the jobbing trade the only noteworthy activity comes from duplicated mail orders. Woollen mills are somewhat more active, but supplemented orders are not liberal, and the season's trade thus far is much below normal.

"Better buying of footwear continues. Large buying of glazed kid indicates that Morocco leather footwear is displacing patent and enamel shoes to some extent."

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