

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

QUEENS USE TYPEWRITERS.

It is reported that Queen Alexandra of England, Queen Maud of Norway, the Czarina and the Queen of Portugal are all fond of using the typewriter in corresponding with their intimates. It is probable that all of them put together do not use the machine as much as Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, who rattles off her poems and stories on a typewriter.

SNAKE OPAL LUCKY.

A "snake opal" must be an invaluable possession. It is the "lucky stone" of the Mojave Indians, who say it frightens away bad luck. The stone is not beautiful, but might appeal to those who like "gems" that are "different." It is said that the Indians never allow these stones to leave the tribe if they can help it, and will not part with one for any consideration. Tradition has made the stone one of good omen, but that counts for little, as tradition is generally hooted at in the present day, and wherever it raises its head other stones than snake opals are shied at it. Perhaps some superstitious bridge player, however, will try to get hold of a snake opal and try its efficacy.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

REBUKES FOR RUDE WOMEN.

Men often confess to deliberate plans for checking feminine rudeness. When women tread upon their heels and do not take the trouble to apologize, they pay them back in a similar coin, adding a polite word of regret meant to teach them a lesson. When women refuse to lift trailing skirts men walk upon them regardless of damage, but with apologies which cannot be overlooked by any women with the least pretense of good breeding. A woman who attempts to crowd into seating space that will not nearly accommodate her fares well enough with the women who are rendered miserable, but is likely to remember the conduct of the men on either side of her. Nobody has the least sympathy for her; on the contrary there is considerable de-

costume and the little details of her toilet.

Not to shock her by turning into ridicule her religious prejudices if they happen to be at variance with one's own advanced ideas.

To introduce to her one's friends and enlist her sympathies in one's projects, hopes and plans, that once again she may revive her own youth.

If she be no longer able to take her accustomed parts in the household duties, never allow her to feel that she is superfluous or has lost her importance as the central factor of the home.

To remember her life is monotonous as compared with one's own, and to take her to places of amusement or for an outing in the country as frequently as convenient.

The girl who endeavors to repay in a slight measure what she owes her mother will be most popular with those who are worth consideration, and, ten to one, her life will be a successful one.

SHALL WOMEN SMOKE?

Is it wise for women to try and force a public acknowledgement of equality with men in such an insignificant thing as public smoking? Of course, it is right for women who own property to be able to protect themselves as do men in the same position and to have a voice in the government under which they live—if they want it. Those are big and serious affairs worthy the attention of dignified women. But to fight for the privilege of smoking in public or eating at restaurants where the management has seen fit to draw a line—with good reason, probably—is not consistent with dignity, or, as one man put it, with self-respect.

If women want to smoke they should have the privilege, but not in public, because it is conspicuous and defies convention. On the same principle that a drunken woman is a thousand times more repulsive than a man in the same condition a woman who flies in the face of convention is a noxious spectacle to delicately bred women and fastidious men. They

FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Cure For Caked Udder.

When a milk cow has caked udder it very often arises from lying upon something hard—cornstalks or a cob—and may cause trouble and annoyance to the dairyman. A cure, easy, simple and effective, is to take of poke root, freshly dug and chopped, one pint, boiling it in one quart of water until it is a well done mulch. Apply as hot as possible thoroughly all over the swollen part after milking, as that is the surest and best time, when there is no haste.—Weekly Witness.

To Prevent Lamb Colic.

After losing lambs for a number of years from colic, says a breeder, and not being able to find any cause by careful examination of the entrails I concluded the trouble was caused by the lamb getting too much milk, as it is always the largest and fattest that die. So I remove the flock at once to the poorest pasturage possible, and the trouble ceases at once. I also find by experience that if the flock is kept on the newly sown fields the lambs are not so apt to be affected.—Weekly Witness.

Raising the Colt by Hand.

It not infrequently happens that colts are left motherless while yet young. Such colts are not an entire failure. They can be reared by hand and thrive quite well where the proper care is given them. If the colt has had even one or two feeds of its mother's milk it is well started, but where it has had none it is in a worse shape. In such case the bowels should first be opened with a dose of castor oil, and a short while after that it can get its first feed. To make a substitute of its mother's milk take fresh cow's milk, add to it one-fourth water and sweeten somewhat with sugar. This should be fed to the colt at blood temperature four or five times a day. After the colt is a few weeks to a month old it can be fed a little oatmeal or other soft food. Even before this time it will begin nibbling soft grasses. Although the colt must be started in very slowly on these feeds it will be found that they help wonderfully.—Gregor H. Giltzka.

Feeding Milch Cows.

Milch cows require different feed than beef cattle. You should not feed much fat forming foods, as your cows would lay on fat instead of producing milk. Feed more silage or roots in the winter.

Daily feed for a 1000-pound cow, forty pounds of silage, seven pounds clover hay, eight pounds of grain. The cows that are soon to freshen should be fed on succulent feed, such as silage or roots, bran, linseed meal with a little oats. Keep the bowels open and do not feed very heavy on grain just before or after calving.

After calving, give bran mash and warm the drinking water for a few days. Allow the calf to suck for about two days and then feed the mother's milk from a pail for about two weeks, about three quarts twice a day; after that reduce it with skim milk or warm water, so that at the end of the fourth week the calf will be getting all skim milk or half whole milk and half warm water, with some reliable stock tonic to aid digestion. Keep a supply of good clover or alfalfa hay within reach, and also some ground oats, with a little linseed meal mixed with it.

After the calf eats the ground feed gradually get him used to eating whole oats, as this is the best food for him up to six months old. The heifers should not be bred until fifteen or eighteen months old.—Dr. David Roberts, in the American Cultivator.

Buying a Horse.

Never have a horse brought out, or up or down, to you, but go to his stall and investigate for yourself certain details, which, once you know them, require no special acumen to decide upon, or to be aware of, writes F. M. Ware, in the Outing Magazine. For instance, is there grain in the manger and the hour for feeding some time past? He may be a bad feeder, nervous, delicate—well to call the veterinarian's attention to this point. Is the straw under his fore feet unusually trampled or broken? May be one of those irritable, nervous "weavers" (horses which constantly sway from side to side) who are generally also bad feeders and poor property. Are the stall posts or sides battered or kicked? He may be a kicker (by day or night, spoiling his own rest and that of other horses). Does he tear or eat his blankets? Is he tied in any special way or simply and as other horses are?

Is he gentle to approach and to handle—no nipping, kicking or pulling back on the halter? Does he stand square on both fore feet or rest one or both alternately? Does he back quietly from the stall, picking up each hind leg without sudden spasmodic jerking? And when he turns in the gangway does he do so smoothly, or does he flinch (in front) as if the boards were not even, or his feet hurt him more or less? Are his eyes staring and expressionless, his ears always forward?—indications of defective vision.

Once out of the stall, notice that

he submits quietly to being wiped over, and betrays no resentment while harnessing, at accepting the bit, bridle, crupper, etc., and decorously permitting all necessary alterations and adjustments. Accept no departure from absolute docility of deportment, for be sure that if the animal betrays either excitability, nervousness or vice in the dealer's hands, he will be far worse with you, for you know you don't know, and he will know you don't know—and those combinations spell trouble. In the same way see that he is led out and put to the vehicle to which he is to be driven, noting each stage of the process, viewing him always with the icily critical eye of the individual who does not (yet) own him. Excuse nothing and make no allowance for less. If he makes a move you don't fancy say so frankly and look further—there are plenty of horses.

When Are Hens Too Old.

The following from a writer in the Southwestern Stockman may help to decide this question:

In a recent issue of the Reliable Poultry Journal appears a half-tone of a twenty-two-year-old hen that is still laying enough eggs to pay for her keeping. The cut is accompanied by a sworn affidavit as to her age and ability to still perform the duty of the hen, lay eggs and plenty of them. This hen has knocked the top off some of the theories in good shape, for just a few years back I read an article in the same journal, written by a big one who made the statement that a hen would not lay more than 600 eggs during a lifetime. The gent set forth the theory in a very flourishing article that took a lot of space, and would have the dear people dispose of everything at the age of two years, as they had laid about all the eggs they would.

Somehow this calls out the statement made by a doctor a few years ago, who said that a man at the age of sixty was of no more use, and had better be put out of the way. But, strange to say, this same doctor passed the sixty mark a short time ago, and has neither committed suicide or invited any one to stop his clock.

The doctor smashed his own theory and the twenty-two-year-old hen smashed the other one. Theory is somewhat like sympathy—very shallow. Yet we must contend with all sorts of ideas, but most every one who has raised poultry knows that there are quite a few hens that will continue to lay to good advantage as long as they stay in a healthful condition, regardless of age.

Feeding For Health.

It is time dairymen took a more rational view of their business and fed their cows in a manner that would promote their health instead of forcing them to their very limits, as is the case in many sections where dairy-ry is the exclusive branch of agriculture. They are feeding too narrow rations for the good of the cows. Agricultural colleges and dairy instructors are constantly advising the purchase of these abnormal nitrogenous foods. Their whole line of dairy wisdom is one sided. They think nothing of increasing the cow's production at the pail, without regard to the kind of calf she will drop. Cows that are raised and developed upon clover hay, ensilage, wheat bran and oats, with good luxuriant pasture grass during the summer, will make better cows than those that are overfed on a ration or rich protein feeds. I will stake my reputation on this fact. We may not make as much milk, but we will have healthier cows, and what we do make will be made cheaper, and our calves will be better than they would if we fed narrow rations. I don't care one particle whether a ration is one to four or one to seven as long as it does the business.

The average dairyman does not employ methods best calculated to give the best results in breeding. Some dairymen will raise every heifer calf born on his farm, while another dairyman will not raise any. I wish we could induce dairymen to make some exchange of calves whereby only the best calves from high producing cows would be raised.

In this way the dairyman who had the facilities for raising and developing the heifers could go out and get the very best calves and raise them and sell for a good price instead of growing the weedy calves that were born on his place.

This would do more than any one thing to improve the quality of our dairy herds and the growers could realize greatly increased profits upon the cows that they raised. In connection with this calf exchange there would need to be a system of selection, for the laws of heredity control the dairy function as fully as they do the other characteristics.—W. Milton Kelley, in The Epitomist.

Stockings made from human hair are worn by Chinese fishermen as the best preventive of wet feet. They are drawn over ordinary cotton stockings, being too rough for putting near the skin.

Fashions

New York City.—No style ever suited young girls better than that of the overblouse, and it not only retains its vogue, but is constantly increasing in favor. This one is charmingly girlish and attractive and can be treated in a number of ways. In the

Black Bridesmaids' Hats.

The large picture hats of bridesmaids are in stretched black satin encircled with wreaths of shell pink and white camellias, and they wear handsome chains with jeweled pendants.

Sheath Skirts of Satin.

Sheath skirts in dahlia satin, fashioned on long lines—reaching above the waist line, with a train in the back—are exceedingly handsome, and the short blouse of lace worn with them echoes the color of the skirt in its embroideries or similar decoration.

Fasten in Front.

It looks as though all the garments of this season will fasten in front instead of the back. From shirt waists to ball gowns one sees the same method of fastening. This is especially true of one-piece suits, of elaborate blouses and of classic party gowns.

Black Dress.

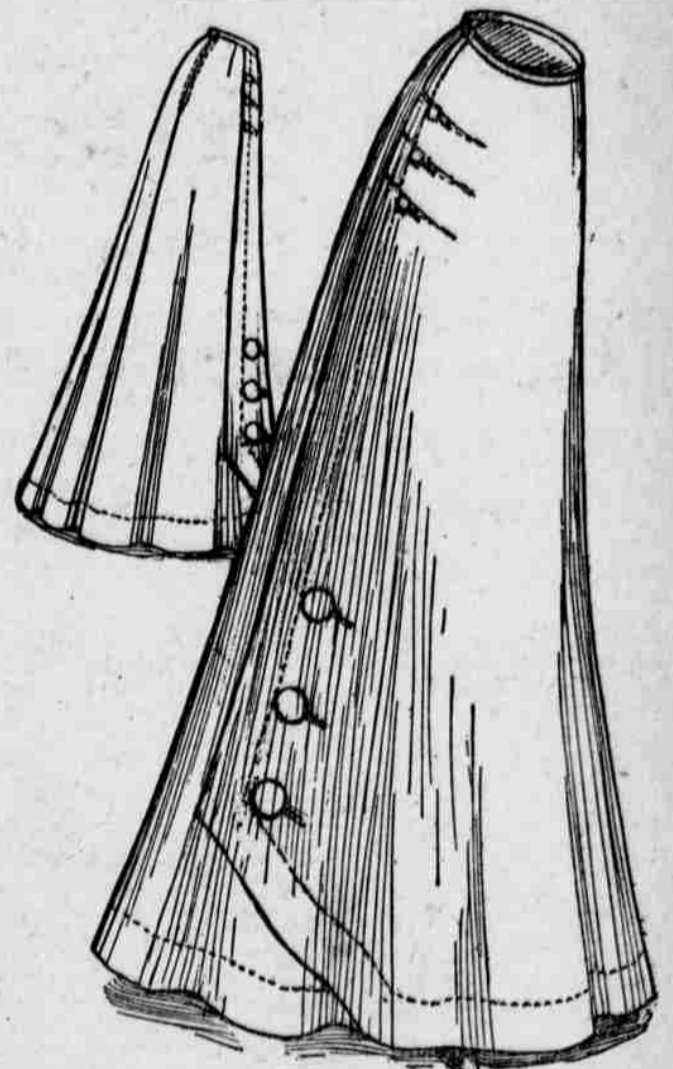
This year the most elegant of all dresses are the black ones, made in fine silky broadcloth which has the richness of silk. A gown of this character, made in the modified long directoire lines, will prove one of the best investments the woman of small means can make.

Infant's Wrapper.

Such a little garment as this one belongs in every layette. It can be slipped on at a moment's notice, and mornings are exceedingly apt to be



Illustration it is made from a bordered voile and the border has been cut off and utilized for the trimming, but cashmere is being much worn this season, and makes lovely blouses and dresses for young girls; the simple



silks are much in vogue, wool taffeta and a whole host of other materials might be suggested with the trimming anything in contrast. Bandings are exceedingly beautiful, and are always easy to apply, braiding with soutache is handsome and simpler effects can be obtained by the use of straight rows of braid or other trimming. In this instance the guimpe is separate, and is made of all-over lace, but the blouse can be made all in one if liked, and the long sleeves can be of the same material as the over blouse, or they can be of thin material in matching color, while the yoke is of white. Again they allow a choice of full or three-quarter length.

The over blouse is made with front and back portions that are tucked over the shoulders and is finished with the fancy collar and the narrow sleeves. The guimpe consists of the front and back with the mousquetaire sleeves, which form the foundation. The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is two and an eighth yards twenty-one or twenty-four, one and five-eighths yards thirty-two or one and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with two and three-eighths yards eighteen inches wide for the yoke and sleeves, two and a quarter yards of banding three inches wide for the trimming.

Taupe and Amethyst.

There is no abatement of the rage for taupe color and amethyst shades.

Embroidery.

Embroideries are among the favored millinery specialties this fall. They are in high relief and adorn the wide-brimmed hats when no drapery and few feathers are used.

Olive Green Hats.

The olive green hats have been taken up with enthusiasm by young girls. Some of these have the pheasant's wing in the front just as it is worn in the Alps.

cool and to require such a comfortable wrapper, while it can be made from almost any soft, warm material. French and Scotch flannels are favorites, but many of the flannellets are pretty and satisfactory. In the illustration the gown is shown in the front view made of dotted flannel, while in the back view it is made of plain blue flannel, with the edges scalloped with heavy embroidery silk.

The wrapper is made with fronts and back which are tucked at the centres, and is finished with a flat rolled over collar, while it is held by ribbon ties. There are comfortable sleeves finished with rolled over cuffs.



The quantity of material required is two and five-eighths yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, one and three-quarter yards thirty-two or forty-four inches wide.

Two-Inch Ruching.

The neat little edge of ruching made of crepe lisse or lace which girls have been wearing in their stocks looks old fashioned just now. The new ruching is two inches wide, is triple and very full.

Challis For Indoor Wear.

Silk and wool challis has taken on a new lustre this week. It is offered for indoor frocks in dull and light tones, in stripes and in plaid.

Our Cut-out Recipe

Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

Turkey Omelet.—Separate the yolks from the whites of six eggs and to the yolks add six tablespoonfuls of cold water. Beat, season with salt and pepper; whip whites to a stiff froth and fold in the yolks; beat for five minutes, then beat in a cup of turkey meat minced as finely as possible and mixed with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Have pan moderately hot, pour in two tablespoonfuls of butter, then turn in the egg mixture and cook until a light brown. Without turning, set in the oven to dry.

light in the spectacle of deserved punishment. Women have much to gain by being pleasant and well-bred, but they cannot all be brought to the point of believing it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

CONVENTS NOW HOTELS.

The French are nothing if not practical, and the French Church appears to have the genius of the nation. In Brittany the nuns have circumvented the religious association act, and at the same time have met the economic problems resulting from disestablishment in the neatest manner possible. They have turned their convents into hotels. The great refectories and innumerable cells, the ponds and gardens and orchards make the convents ideal for this purpose. The Mother Superior makes a most capable, businesslike hostess, and the sisters in civil dress are a great improvement on the ordinary hotel employe. Thus the good nuns keep together, and if they keep up their ritual in private and hear their mass in an adjacent chapel they consider it nobody's business but their own. They have no prejudice against worldly distractions for the pensionnaires, and not only permit but encourage dancing, bridge and theatricals.—New York Tribune.

GIRLS SHOULD REPAY MOTHERS WITH KINDNESS.

What does a girl "owe" her mother?

To manifest an interest in whatever affects or amuses her.

To seek the mother's comfort and pleasure in all things, before one's own, says the New York Sun.

Not to forget, though she may be old and wrinkled, she still loves pretty things.

Frequently to make her simple gifts, and be sure that they are appropriate and tasteful.

To remember she is still a girl at heart, so far as delicate little attentions are concerned.

To give her full confidence and avoid meriting her disapproval.

To lift the many burdens from shoulders that have grown stooped, perhaps, in waiting upon her girls and working for them.

Never by word or deed to signify that the daughter's world and hers differ, or that one feels the mother is out of date.

To study her tastes and habits, her likes and dislikes, and cater to them in an unobtrusive way.

To bear patiently with all her little peculiarities and infirmities, which after all may be the result of a life of care and toil.

To defer to her opinions, even if they do seem antiquated, and not obstructively to possess the wisdom of one's college education.

To do one's best in keeping the mother youthful in appearance as well as in spirit by overhauling her

cannot understand the desire of unescorted women to break down a rule which was probably made to keep out an objectionable feminine element. They know that there are many places, very many where women alone or in crowds are warmly welcomed.—Boston Traveler.

—Pretty Things— to Wear.

Satin buttons are popular.

Silk will be much worn, not only for linings, but in dresses.

Miniature fans, mere playthings, are made of peacock feathers.

The long sleeves on the dainty lace and net waists are calling for short gloves.

Have you noticed that satin rather than taffeta is used as strapping on the finer voile skirts?

It is noticeable that the jumper effects are being continued even on the choicest of costumes.

So fashionable are capes for evening that many models that are in reality cloaks are styled capes.

A pretty style is to carry a scarf of filmy material to be swung loosely across the back and over the hands.

Hatpins were never more elaborate than now. Long spiral heads, in amber, tortoise, silver and gold, are shown.

Round-pointed wings characterize the new linen collar of the well-dressed man—if a standing collar is becoming to him.

A suit of dull green broadcloth has a coat opening over a chamouis skin vest. Though suggestive of a lung-protector, it is pretty.

A turban of black fox is trimmed with orange leaves and blossoms and unripe fruit—presumably unripe, for it is small and green.

The immense hat will not be worn by the American woman to the theatre, as Carlier invented the hood to take the place of a hat for Paris women.

Afternoon blouses will be fancier by way of finish, and many evening frocks will have mousquetaire sleeves of chiffon, closely following the lines of the arms.

Again, long, close-fitting mitten cuffs of lace will be a favored mode, so that these added to quite short sleeves will bring that necessary part of the gown up to date.

There is a rage among fashionable folk for fancy dinner coats of old brocades, heavy with metallic threads and rich in texture and patterns.

Popular runabout hats, to be worn with autumn suits, are of satin in some shade of brown, chaudron, blue or gray, trimmed with bands of satin, velvet piped and long quills or plumes, but to be ultra smart these should be in one tone.