



TALKS ABOUT WOMANKIND

Knitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy in limbering up the hands of such sufferers, says Woman's Life. For persons liable to cramp, paralysis, or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise. Besides, the simple work is said to be an excellent diversion for the nerves, and is recommended to women suffering from insomnia and depression. In certain sanitariums patients are encouraged to make use of the bright steels, and the work is so pleasant that it is much enjoyed by them.

Teachers' Lot in England. An English writer, speaking of the opportunities for educated women in the professions in that country, says that most of the women graduates of the universities go into secretariats or teaching. For the former they need to know German, French, Italian, stenography and typewriting and \$500 a year is the average salary. But, he says, the girl who secures a post as secretary is as a rule to be envied, compared to the fate that awaits her as a teacher. The work is trying, the pay poor and the narrow-mindedness that surrounds it pitiable. In proof, he instances the fact that a teacher in a high school was asked to resign, because a play of hers had been acted, and in consequence her picture had been published in several of the papers.

As to Appropriate Dress. To wear gowns trimmed with lace and embroidery in cars and on steamboats, skirts made so long that they trail in the dust, and when held up show petticoats covered with lace, does not constitute a good style of dress, and never will, no matter how many dollars are expended. For travelling, for walking, for shopping, and for going about in the morning, the smartest gown for early autumn is the light-weight woolen.

Of course all the walking gowns must be made short, short enough to clear the ground and at the same time to hide the feet—a perfectly possible combination, as was discovered by the leading French dressmakers last winter. The trimming on the short skirts should be all in long up-and-down lines.—Harper's Bazar.

Milk a Beautifier. "I seem to be growing so plain," wailed a young woman. "No, you're only growing thin," her vis-a-vis responded, reassuringly. "That is what ails more women than you could shake a stick at. They work too hard and eat the wrong things. Loose little lines crossing and recrossing are caused by the shrinkage of the soft padding beneath the skin; those little lines that begin to run from the nose to the mouth and age a woman more than any other one thing—if you had kept up your flesh, they would not be there. Women will go anything but rest and eat. They will lead the strenuous life, and then insist on wondering why they lose their good looks. A glass of hot milk every night before retiring would do more to keep away the crows-feet than half the cosmetics they are so eager to spend their pin money on."—New York Tribune.

Daring Dashes of Color. The combination of blue and green, the most daring of the season, is another cause of controversy. Daring as it may seem, the mixture of blue with bright green has been exceedingly successful, but its opponents claim that it is an eccentric, inartistic combination and maintain that the vivid shade of green is only harmoniously possible with white, black, or a pale tobacco brown which has just come into vogue. The tendency toward freakish bright colors which marked the beginning of the season is giving way before the subdued tones which are now being introduced. Undecided changeable shades are securing the preferences, according to the Chicago Tribune. The latter effects are secured by placing one color over another. Of the most effective of the changeable combinations are blue and mauve, and green and gray. The latter in particular is altogether charming. Ecu and rose is another effective melange and white and pale blue give a nondescript tone which is decidedly attractive.

Iowa Women Physicians. In the Woman's Medical Journal is a sketch of the Iowa State society of Medical Women, the oldest, if not the only, state medical society of women. Dr. Jennie McComeen, of Davenport, the writer, speaking of the status of the women of the profession in Iowa, has the following to say: "The medical profession of Iowa is noted for its justice, courtesy and liberality toward women practitioners. Not only are they freely admitted to all medical societies, but are acceptably occupying official positions of all kinds; are sent as delegates from local to state, and from state to national societies. In 1893 Iowa was represented in the Pan-American congress by a woman. The state hospitals for insane include a woman on the medical staff, the first appointment of this kind having been made in 1873, 29 years ago. The majority of the general hospitals have one or more women on the active or consulting staff.

"The Iowa State medical reporter as early as 1885 had a woman on the editorial staff in charge of a department devoted to medico-legal questions and neurology. In 1895 The Iowa Medical Journal added to its staff a woman collaborator in obstetrics.

"The medical, pharmaceutical and dental schools are coeducational, and there is no part of the state, so far as we know, where educated and capable women are not received by their brothers in the healing art on terms of perfect professional equality."

About Gloves. In buying gloves there are more important considerations than their color and the number of buttons. Black gloves are generally less elastic than white or colored ones, and cheap grades are dear at any price, says Woman's Life.

Dressed kid usually retains its freshness longer, and is more durable than suede. The best and most serviceable kid is soft, yielding and elastic.

A glove so small that it cramps the hands and prevents grace of motion gives poor service. Short-fingered gloves are ugly, and certain to break soon between the fingers, if not at their tips.

The way in which a glove is first drawn on and shaped to the hand has much to do with both its beauty and durability. Unless you have ample time, do not have them fitted at the shop, but at leisure draw them on as here recommended, and, if possible, wear them half an hour without closing the fingers.

When the hands are at all moist, they should be powdered. Insert all the fingers, and work them on evenly, leaving the thumb loose until the fingers are fully in place. Then insert the thumb, and work the glove down smoothly over the hand, keeping the seams in their proper position.

In buttoning a glove the greatest strain comes upon the first button, so before attempting to fasten this, button the others, commencing with the second one, then the others, lastly the first.

Do not begin at the tips of the fingers to pull them off. Turn back the wrists and draw them off inside out, but on no consideration leave them in this shape, or roll them. Turn them right side out, smooth lengthwise, and put away by themselves with a strip of flannel under and between them.

A glove mender of wood, celluloid or silver, in the shape of a finger, should be in every sewing basket, as well as glove thread in a variety of colors and shades. The seams of gloves should be restitched as soon as a stitch breaks, using fine cotton, never silk.

To mend a tear, buttonhole stitch closely around the edges once or twice, as the size of the rent may require, and then join the edges together.

Save the buttons from discarded gloves to replace lost ones. They often match perfectly.

A Bride's Trousseau. I will offer some suggestions for the trousseau of a bride of fairly good circumstances, who expects to enter into social life, and from this list may be selected what may suit individual needs or preferences. The wedding gown may be of silk, satin or crepe de Chine, these materials being appropriate at this season. It should be high in the neck, and if made with a yoke of lace which may be detached it can be altered afterward for evening entertainments. One or two evening dresses might be desired, and if one is of black net or lace it will be very useful. An evening wrap would be necessary. A plain, tailor-made cloth gown for traveling, shopping and street wear; another gown of handsome cloth for visiting, luncheons and receptions. A pretty dress for days at home may be of pale-gray cloth, or crepe de Chine or cashmere, high in the neck. Two house dresses would seem essential. Several waists of silk and of flannel should be chosen. Dressing jackets of silk or flannel, and a lounging gown of cashmere or silk, trimmed with fur, may be added, these to be worn in one's bedroom, be it understood and not elsewhere.

It is not the fashion now to buy dozens of undergarments and put them away, as they are apt to turn yellow if not used. Eight of each kind of undergarments would be a very moderate supply, and this would include eight each of night dresses, drawers, chemises, corset-covers, skirts, short white and flannel skirts and undershirts of silk or wool. Shoes, slippers, corsets, gloves, hats, and an umbrella should be in the list, and as many dozen handkerchiefs and stockings as can be afforded. Two silk undershirts would be found useful.

The household linen should also be supplied by a bride's parents. If there cannot be a very large outlay there should be at least a certain amount expended for this purpose. Six sheets, six pillow and bolster cases, two pairs of pillow shams and four spreads should be allowed for each bed. An ornamental coverlet of colored silk or embroidered linen is a charming possession. Four dozen towels would be a moderate supply. Six table cloths and four or six dozen napkins, large and small, would be needed, and one handsome table cloth, with napkins to match, for dinner parties. A few embroidered center-pieces and a dozen or two dainty dollies are attractive additions.

The bride whose parents can give the small silver and some furniture, china and glass is well provided for starting housekeeping.—The Delineator.

The eggs of silkworms can withstand without injury a temperature of thirty-eight degrees below zero.

TELEPATHY'S NEW TESTS

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS MADE BY A FRENCH PROFESSOR.

Sensations of Taste and Sight Conveyed from the Operator to the Hypnotized Subject Through the Medium of a Third Party—Real Source Shown.

French science has not shown itself kindly toward experiments in the transmission of thought, or telepathy, writes the Paris correspondent of the Boston Transcript. At last, however, a professor in the Elcoee de Psychologie—a private but reputable school of Paris—has published certain positive results obtained by him in March of the present year. His experiments are noteworthy for two reasons:

1. The experimenter, Dr. Binet-Sangle, is a competent and responsible man of science. It is difficult to suppose illusion or deception on his part, or from his few chosen assistants.

2. The results, while modest, are positive, easily understood as to facts, and making possible a scientific hypothesis, without excluding further results and corresponding speculation. This is all that can be demanded of science worthy of the name.

The experiments were carried on at Angers, where Dr. Binet-Sangle had two subjects of the proper nervous susceptibility. It was his habit to make one hypnotize the other. The first three experiments were made the same day. The receiving subject, Mme. M., is a woman of 55, easily hypnotized. She was put to sleep by the transmitting subject, M. O., who was not himself hypnotized. The room was large and the doctor stood beside M. O., at a distance from Mme. M. of 16 feet. The eyes of Mme. M. were carefully covered with a cloth, although the possibility of seeing would have scarcely aided her to guess what was wanted.

On this day it was the experimenter's aim to transmit sensations from one subject to the other. Dr. Binet-Sangle began with the sense of taste. He placed on the tongue of M. O. a paper soaked in postassic bioxalate. Mme. M., at the other end of the room, made a movement of the mouth and exclaimed: "It bites—it's bad!" The same result was obtained with bromide of ammonium; she spat out, saying, "It's salty!" The doctor put soap on the tongue of M. O., Mme. M. answered instantly, "It's insipid—like starch."

Next came the transmission of visual sensations. Mme. M., still in the hypnotic sleep, was seated at a table, and the doctor and M. O. took the same relative positions and distance as before. One of the assistants stuck a paper knife at random into a book and opened it at a page, on which he chose the word "vulture." The word was not pronounced, nor was it shown to the transmitting subject, M. O., but only to Dr. Binet-Sangle. The latter then drew on a piece of paper the head and neck only of a vulture, showed it to O. and asked him to transmit the sensation of what he saw to Mme. M. After a few seconds Mme. M. said: "It's a bird—it's an odd bird; it has no wings;" and then, "It's a vulture." Another experiment was made with the word "small." It was the kind called "limace" in French, and only the drawing was shown to O. Mme. M. said, "It's a 'limande'" (the name of a fish like a sole), and then, catching herself up, described it. "It creeps, it's slimy—oh, it's a snail!"

Here the hypnotized subject had evidently received two sensations—one, imperfect, of the word "limace," which some one (probably the doctor) was articulating mentally; the other of the drawing, which it was intended to transmit through M. O. A third experiment, equally perplexing, yet positive in its result, was made with the word "cross." Dr. Binet-Sangle drew a cross on a piece of paper, which he showed to M. O. Madame M., blindfolded and 16 feet away, immediately drew two crosses, neither of which had the form drawn by the doctor.

Now came the more difficult experiments with words mentally articulated by M. O. A book was opened as before and a line of poetry by Theophile Gautier was shown to O., with the request that he would read it mentally. Madame M. made only hesitating attempts to repeat it. O. asked the doctor to read mentally at the same time with himself. The line was:

"Souffle, bise. Tombe a flots, pluie." (Blow, north wind. Fall in torrents, rain.)

At last Madame M. managed to say "souffle" and then "bise," but she could go no further. Another trial was made with the line:

"Le Dieu ne viendra pas. L'eglise est renversee." (God will not come. The church is overthrown.)

Mme. M. pronounced the two words "Le Dieu" and then, all together, "Le Dieu ne viendra pas"—but could go no further.

In all these experiments it is difficult not to conclude that the thought of the experimenter, Dr. Binet-Sangle, was transmitted along with that of M. O.

Another series of experiments concerned the transmitting of thought proper at a long distance. The results were still more complicated and significant. One of the assistants, M. J., had written beforehand to a friend in Bordeaux (about 200 miles from Angers in a straight line) to do, something—whatever he chose—at 10.30 of a fixed evening, and afterward to write just what he had done. At the hour of the evening which had been fixed, M. J. expressed to O. his desire to know what a friend of his was do-

ing at that time in Bordeaux; he gave neither the name of his friend nor the address. O. ordered Mme. M., who was hypnotized, to transport herself to Bordeaux and tell what she saw. Mme. M., without hesitation, began by saying that she saw in a cafe a brown-haired gentleman with another who was blond. Then she saw them go together to a newspaper office, where the brown-haired man left the other to go to the theatre. She could see no more.

M. J., who knows Bordeaux well, asked if there was not a barber's shop just opposite the newspaper office. Mme. M. answered that she saw a shop closed, with antiquities inside it (there is an old curiosity shop beside the barber's). Mme. M. was asked to look again, and saw the brown-haired man once more in the newspaper office. When M. J. received the letter telling what had really been done at Bordeaux, his friend simply said that he had not left his room all that evening!

Now all that Mme. M. had said of the look and profession of the friend and the description of the places were exact; and the acts she attributed to him were what he was in the habit of doing at that time of the evening. And all this M. J. knew very well. It was then his own thought which had been transmitted at short distance across the room to Mme. M., while there had been no long distance transmission from Bordeaux to Angers.

Dr. Binet-Sangle next tried Mme. M. with one of his own friends living in Paris. He gave the name and address to O., who ordered the hypnotized Mme. M. to see what was going on at the address. Mme. M. said that she passed under a great porte-cochere, saw a gentleman with a lady—but here the experimenter himself interrupted her, to say that she was on the wrong track. She stopped and then broke out: "How pretty it is here! Leather furniture, pictures—but the gentleman, what bad temper he has, he's not easy to get on with! But he's very fond of painting, and he goes a great deal with artists!"

"What is he doing at present?" asked Dr. Binet-Sangle.

"He is lying in his room, reading a yellow-covered book."

Now all this was scrupulously exact in regard to the friend of the doctor in general; he was a young painter of great talent, but a hypochondriac. In particular, however, it was false; for the painter was not at home that evening and did not read in bed that night. But he had the habit of reading there and the yellow-covered books of the Bibliotheque Charpentier were on his chimney-piece ready to his hand. Also Dr. Binet-Sangle was well acquainted with all this and was thinking of it at the time.

ICE ON THE MOON.

An Interesting Lunar Observation Recently Made.

Any one who happened to turn a telescope upon the moon early on the evening of Aug. 12 cannot have failed to observe a very rare lunar phenomenon and one which is of especial interest from its bearing upon Professor W. H. Pickering's recently published views as to the existence of snow and ice on the moon's surface. The moon was a few hours past the first quarter, and the "terminator," which forms what is popularly known as the moon's "ragged edge" was slightly convex. Just outside this line, which separates the moon's illuminated from its unilluminated half, appeared, as usual, a number of detached islets, caused by the illumination of the summits of mountains while their bases are still involved in darkness. The phenomenon referred to was the remarkable appearance of one of these "islets." Instead of the usual white spot was to be seen a star—just such a star as is produced by the reflection of the sun from a glass ball or other polished convex surface. The highest power of the telescope used by a local observer failed to make out of this object anything but a star, which was estimated to be of about the third magnitude. The appearance cannot have been produced by diffused light coming from any object however white, even a snow-covered mountain peak illuminated by the sun would have appeared simply as a very bright spot, not as a star-like point. A star can have been produced under the circumstances only by the reflection of the sun's rays from a polished surface.

The lunar star was first observed at about 7.30 P. M. In the course of a couple of hours its starlike appearance became less and less marked, and, as the terminator moved outward it resolved itself into a very brilliant spot. Subsequently it was found that the light which produced this appearance came from the side of one of the typical lunar "craters."

GIRAFFES ARE COSTLY.

"Our last giraffe," said Manager Carson of the Zoo, died in 1885, after a life here of ten years. Since then our collection has been wanting in this animal. Giraffes now cost \$5,000 apiece. In 1874 we bought six, and they lived with us, respectively, five, eleven, nine, three and two years, while one died ten days after its arrival of congestion of the lungs. Of the others, one was carried off by heart disease, another by a spinal trouble, and the remaining three by ailments of an unknown kind. We have here now, despite our vacancy in giraffes, a collection that is in numbers as well as in rarity the best we have ever had. It is perhaps on that account partly, and partly too, on account of the band of music that plays three afternoons of the week, that this season has been so far our best since 1896.—Philadelphia Record.

SOUTH AFRICA UNATTRACTIVE.

Not Many British Workmen Likely to Go There.

The workingman does not willingly go to a country where a colored and dependent race do the work, unless he is called to a position to supervise and direct them. There is thus next to no scope for agricultural laborers in South Africa, and even mine workers go there as captains and leaders, and not as mere laborers.

The progress of Natal is a most striking illustration of the unattractiveness of South Africa, since it differs from the inner table lands in naturally admitting a more varied agriculture and, being mainly a British colony, presents none of the difficulties which confront a British emigrant on entering among the Dutch-speaking people, with Dutch habits and Dutch customs.

Yet Natal draws few immigrants from the United Kingdom, the total white population numbering only about 65,000, being less than the immigrants from British India who have come as traders as well as farm laborers, and again less than a twelfth part of the Zulu population, which has increased under our rule to an extent provoking some anxiety respecting the future.

It may be remembered in passing that the Natal whites themselves are jealous of the Indian immigrants. They have taken effective steps to prevent any further addition to their numbers. All this goes to show that, except so far as immigrants are drawn to the mining centers of the Rand, we must not expect any movement changing the character of the white population of South Africa.—North American Review.

SIX MILES OF FISH.

Yearly, as the ducks and geese hurry South, leaving freshly frozen rivers and lakes in their wake, we read of the farmer who goes early to the slough on his farm to break the ice that the cattle may drink. How that farmer notices the lake dotted with clumps of feathers, which on closer investigation turn out to be mallards and canvasbacks, frozen solid in the ice. And when he has chopped them all free his two-horse wagon load is all the team can haul.

But down near New Orleans emanates the following with all the earmarks of truth:

The high tides filled the sloughs with salt water and drove the buffalo fish into the freshwater canal. And there been a few of them only things would have gone well, but as it was, the canal was literally choked with them and the breathing room in the water giving out myriads of them turned belly up.

A pilot of the steamboat traversing the canal ploughed his way through the dead and living fish alike choking his paddle wheels and finally running aground upon a solid mass of dead and alive fish.

The suffocating fish died. Darkies were hired to pitchfork them out upon the bank as they would throw hay, and lime was sprinkled on them. But this was slow and unsatisfactory, because they were six solid miles of fish in that canal. Something had to be done, and it was proposed to cut 100 feet of levee and let in sufficient water to sweep the fish into the Gulf. Another proposition was to station a number of large tugs in the river near the locks and flush the canal by pumping. I understand this latter plan was followed.—Forest and Stream.

New York Manners Surprise Londoner.

The ordinary Londoner who has not had the good fortune to cross the Atlantic is wont to picture his American cousin wearing a goatee and a victim to the constant chewing of tobacco and liberal expectoration. On arriving in New York he is amazed to discover that the goatee is conspicuous by its absence, tobacco chewing unnoticeable and expectoration practically unknown. In this respect he finds the New Yorker far more cleanly in his habits than the Londoner, more especially on public cars and in public places. The unrestrained indulgence of spitting on and off the tops of "buses and in railway trains, and the random chewing and smoking of tobacco in and around London are simply odious, and make traveling intolerable and oftentimes disgusting even to a smoker. Here the stringent prohibition against spitting in public places and the sensible regulation as to smoking are so thoroughly observed that traveling becomes a pleasure. If London would only copy the most admirable example existing in New York in this respect the English metropolis would soon be rid of a most unwarrantable and filthy habit.

Paradise for Hunters.

To one who knows what the vast solitudes of northern Canada really means the dread of game extermination seems rather unfounded. The last census of Labrador gives it a population of one man to every 35 square miles. This can hardly be called an inconvenient crowding. There are almost as many persons in a strange East Side New York block as there are in the whole of Labrador. Why should game become extinct in this region? I must confess I can see no reason why the caribou and the bear and the other animals should not live out their lives just as they have always done. The numbers killed by man must surely be quite insignificant.

The same conditions obtain in northern Ontario, the greater part of the Northwest territories, and a very large part of British Columbia. The date is far distant when there will not be sufficient game and to spare for the sportsman who is content to take the sport with the sweet and to leave behind the luxuriousness of the fashionable resort.—Grand Rapids Herald.

THE SAUERKRAUT PEDDLER.

A Character Common to the German Section of New York City.

The regular and popular visitor to the German inns and taverns of the East Side is the sauerkraut man. He brings his calling with him from the old country, and finds a more profitable field in New York than in Berlin or Hamburg. His equipment is quite curious. He wears a blue or white apron running from his neck nearly to the ankles, and from his shoulders is suspended a circular metal box which goes held around his waist. It has three large compartments, two of which goes half around his waist. In one are well-cooked Frankfurter sausages, and in the other thoroughly boiled sauerkraut. In the third compartment is potato salad. He carries in his hand a basket in which are small plates and steel forks. One sausage and a generous spoonful of sauerkraut and potato salad cost five cents. All three articles are of good quality, well cooked and seasoned. He finds his best customers in the bowling alleys, where the exertion demanded by the game produces large appetites. Next to these are the taverns which do not supply food with their drink. Last of all are the halls and meeting-rooms where different societies assemble. His nightly stock consists of 50 sausages, seven pounds of sauerkraut, and as much more of salad. On bad evenings he takes only half as much stock as on fair ones. Some of the more fortunate peddlers have arrangements with clubs which pay them a very fair profit upon their goods. Others are free-lancers who visit every place where they think they can effect a sale. The metal boxes are very ingenious and are made in Germany. The metal is some variety of pewter, and the fitting of the compartments and of the entire affair to the body is very accurate. The covers are so well hinged and snug at the edges that when the owner falls down he is not liable to spill any of the contents. The contrivance costs some \$2 in Germany, and about \$5 in New York. A few of the peddlers appeal to educated palates and carry with them Cervelat, Boek, Reh, Leberwurst and Vienna, as well as Frankfurters. These fancy sausages usually bring ten cents instead of the regulation five.

The forks are washed after the customer has finished his little meal, and from repeated cleansing and use are as bright as silver. The plates, on the other hand, are so banked and bruised that they might be easily mistaken for crackle ware.—New York Evening Post.

An Incident in the Life of Confucius.

It is told of Confucius, the founder of Chinese philosophy, who was born 551 B. C., and whose Latinized name is made up from his family name "Kong" and his title "Hu Chu," which means "The Master," that once, while on a journey, he was waylaid by a political enemy who would not release him until he had promised that he would not proceed to his destination. In spite of this promise, when Confucius was released, he continued on his journey. When asked why he had broken his word, he replied: "It was a forced oath; the spirits do not hear such."

Where Strontium is Found.

In "Mineral Resources of the United States," just published by the Geological Survey, Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, of that bureau, says considerable interest has been awakened in the occurrence of strontium minerals in this country, and a number of inquiries have been received regarding the localities where these minerals can be found.

Dr. Pratt says that in the employment of this matter it is not the metal strontium which is used commercially, but the salts therefrom. The salts are used in pyrotechnics for red fire, and also in very small quantities in medicine. Strontium oxide and strontium hydroxide are also used in the manufacture of beet sugar and molasses.

It appears that an occurrence of this mineral has been discovered in the state of West Virginia. It is located near Cedar Cliff, Mineral county. It is rare in this country, however, and only the states of New York, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Colorado and West Virginia produce it, and even then in very small quantity. Nearly all the strontium salts used in the United States are imported from Germany.

What Advertising Is.

Here is the opinion of a man who has been for many years directly interested in advertising: "Advertising is as important in the world's work as is iron or electricity. It is the very life blood and the nervous system of all business. It is as much a part of the production of a useful article as are the machinery and the labor which go into the making of it from the raw material."—Philadelphia Record.