

Education and Uginess.

Does the higher education tend to lessen the physical beauty of women? A certain physician has stirred up a hornet's nest about his head by declaring that it does. He points to the fact that many of the most advanced women have been the ugilest, and he further argues that the women who distinguish themselves by their intellect are seldom those of the greatest beauty.

Lace as a Garatture.

Lace as a garaiture is still in favor, but more in the form of beautiful half yokes at the edge of the low neck, or as oddly arranged insertions. If a high bodice is desired one of the pretiest paquin models of cream white French batiste is filled out to the throat with embroidered, unlined chiffon completed by a transparent collar of rich lace matching the girdle and pointed band of the elbow sleeves.

Simpler Type of Fur.

There is in the minds of one or two leading furriers a rebellion against the complex nature of the fur garments of the last few seasons. They are taking courage to declare against the chopping up of costly skins into little bits to patch on other costly skins, which they assert would, like beauty, be better "unadorned," so that for the winter we may expect a return to the simpler type of fur garments, which is, of course, by far the better.

Even the collarettes show the desire for a bolder and freer treatment. Undoubtedly, the most chic kind of collarette will be the long, straight, wide stoles, with a liberality in the matter of tails, while muffs promise to be very big indeed, and of both the square and oblong shape. Moleskin coats and coats of caracul and of mink will, as usual, be popular. Indeed, as far as fur itself is concerned, we shall be using all the old favorites.—New York American.

Portrait Idea in Jewelry.

Cameos, says the London Graphic, are again coming into fashion, and some beautiful things in that line have been seen in a French bride's corbeille. The most strikling wedding present given by the bridegroom was a cameo bracelet, each cameo being a lifelike profile of the bride's brothers and sister.

profile of the bride's brothers and sister.

This portrait idea is noticeable in many different styles of the jeweler's art. Brooches, rings and other ornaments are given with miniatures of some valued relative or friend, showing under a diamond or other pale, clear, precious stone.

A very extraordinary freak of a well-known lady is to have a bunch of charms, all consisting of little effigies of her dear ones. Some of the figures are made of gold, others of silver, others of the new fashionable pewter and copper. They are finely chased and gemmed, and, being the work of a high-class artist, are, needless to say, an extremely costly fancy.

Wayna Behind the Counter.

Woman Behind the Counter.

It is generally asserted or implied by the amateur observer that unpleasantness on the part of the sales girl is due to the greater unpleasantness of the woman on the other side of the counter. The Dry Goods Economist, however, a journal which ought to know conditions in department stores, speaking of a certain store said:

"This store, however, has one advantage over most others that I know anything about. Every employe in it seems to be good natured. Why, it may be asked, should there be any difference in this respect between this store and the average one? Is not human nature about the same the world over? True. "Nevertheless, there is a difference. Why? Because the proprietor is not only a merchant, but a gentleman, as all, unfortunately, are not. He treats his subordinates with marked courtesy and geniality. As a consequence they feel so kindly disposed toward him and his business that such good will is reflected in their treatment of his customers. And how great a factor this has been in making regular customers of casuals who can say?"

Training Hand and Eye

We must never forget the intense individuality of children, writes "Pater Familias" in Good Housekeeping. Within certain limits it should be fostered and developed. But the more deeply I go into this whole subject, the older my own children become and the wider my observation, the more radical I become about elementary education. Happy are the children who are brought up in the country, especially if their parents take an intelligent interest in directing their development. What is needed is the right combination of practice with theory, of book study and doing, of hand work and eye training with the usual educational process.

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Nature study, elementary art instruction and fundamental training of the two hands, are essential to the best allaround development. Many men have achieved distinction in life in spite of achieved distinction, rather than by reason of it. They have had the power to rise above the errors of their early education, the ability to slough off the non-essentials of the schools, and to utilize to the utmost such fragments of light or dark.

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The Season's Hats.

Colored hats will be fashionable again made of velvet to match the sults, of the rough, shaggy beavers, and also of cloth the same as the gown. A charming costume of a queer shade of red in a shaggy material has a toque to match with touches of darker velvet, but no feathers or ornaments of any kind, while a dark blue velvet costume has an enchanting pleture hat of dark blue velvet with one long white ostrich plume. The flat hats have not gone out of fashion, and yet there are now to be seen among the very new shapes quite a number with high crown—a style that could easily have been predicted as a coming reaction from the flat hats that have been worn for so long a time. A curious feature of the mew fashions in millinery is that there is no one distinctive style set aside for any age. The law is that the hat shall be becoming and suitable for the individual wearer, which is the reason why this year's fashions promise to be so particularly attractive.

The broad, rather low hats will, on the whole, hold their place in popular favor for every day wear, at least during the early part of the winter. The rough felts are to be most popular for outing or tailor-suit hats.—Harper's Bazar.

outing or tailor-suit hats.—Harper's Bazar.

The Woman in Authority.
The woman in authority should study consideration of other people's feelings. The common scold or the continual fault-finder is perhaps the most disagreeable person in the world, not only unhappy herself, but making others so. Scolding, in one light, is really an accomplishment—that is, when used for the proper correction of servants and children. If you feel called upon to deliver a rebuke to a servant make it clear to that offender that your displeasure is justified; never lose your temper, but be calm and dignified, for remember that your bearing has much to do with the respect that you are held in by those under your authority. Never let a scolding degenerate into magging, for if you do you lose all claim for respect from the delinquent, and the person at fault becomes your critic, and a very scornful one at that.

Let all scoldings be gauged by the error, but do not make any one rebuke long drawn out. Give each a hopeful ending.

long drawn out. Give each a hoperul ending.

When properly administered a merited scolding quickly bears the fruit of better behavior on the part of the offending one.

Many wives have spoiled the good nature of their husbands by seizing upon some fault, trivial, perhaps, and constantly dwelling upon it.

Where home is made unhappy by a great fault of the husband, if he is worthy of loving and saving, he is more effectively appealed to by tenderness than by denunciation or scorn.



Lace more and more rimming for furs.

Silk kimonos for with white albatross



To Make the Batter Better.
Cooking teachers say that the ingredients for pancakes, fritters and the like should be mixed fully two hours before the batter is needed. This, they explain, gives the flour a chance to swell and the batter is better and more wholesome. Which means, to some of us, an unlearning of old methods.

How to Drink Milk.

When one needs a reviving stimulant after exhaustion, nothing can rival the effects of hot milk sipped slowly. Some people say they cannot digest milk, and these are the people who drink it down quickly, so that the digestive acids, in playing round it, form large curds, which give trouble before they can be absorbed. The right way is to sip the milk in small amounts, so that each mouthful, as it descends into the stomach, is surrounded by the gastric fluid, and when the whole glassful is down the effect is that of, a spongy mass of curds, in and out of which the keen gastric juices course, speedily doing their work of turning the curd into peptones that the tissues can take up.

The Uses of Lemon.

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The Uses of Lemon.

If more people realized the many uses to which lemons may be put this fruit would always be found in the well regulated household. Here are some of its good qualities: Lemon juice removes stains from one's hands. Lemon juice and water make a mouth wash, useful for preventing tartar and sweetening the breath, but the mixture must not be too strong, or the enamel of the teeth will in time suffer. Lemon juice will often, when everything else falls, allay the irritation caused by the bites of gnats or files, and a teaspoonful of it, in a cup of cafe noir, will usually relieve a billious headache. The juice of a lemon, taken in hot water on awakening in the morning, is a liver corrector and a flesh reducer. Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric if you wet the stains with the mixture several times while it is bleaching in sunshine. Two or three applications may be necessary if the stain is an old one.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Buckwheat Cakes.

Eagle.

Buckwheat Cakes.

To make buckwheat griddle cakes, mix together four cupfuls of buckwheat flour with one scant cupful of cornmeal and an even tablespoonful of salt. Sift these ingredients together. To moisten them use five cupfuls of lukewarm water and two cupfuls of milk. The milk is used to give the rich brown color preferred by most people. To accomplish this many housewives use all water and add two tablespoonfuls of molasses. The milk, however, makes the cakes more delicate. Dissolve a compressed yeast cake in a half cupful of lukewarm water; add it to the other liquid. Then add the liquid gradually to the dry ingredients, beating hard meanwhile. Pour the batter into a pall that comes for the purpose, and let it rise overnight. In the morning, just before baking the cakes, sir a level teaspoonful of soda into a quarter of a cupful of lukewarm water and beat it into the batter until it foams. Then fry a test cake on a hot griddle, and if it is too thick, add more water or milk to the batter. At least a pint of the batter should be left for the next baking, to use in place of the yeast. To renew the batter, add the ingredients in the same proportion as the first time.



When color in a fabric has been ac idently destroyed by acid, ammoni-nay be applied to restore it. A pleasant household deodorizer is nade by pouring spirits of lavender yer lumps of bicarbonate of am-

String beans, covered with French iressing sprinkled with chives and easoned with salt and pepper, make n excellent salad.

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A pinch of salt will make the white of an egg beat quicker, and a pinch of borax in cooked starch will make the clothes stiffer and whiter.

When a bathtub becomes shabby sandpaper it and give it a coat of ordinary white paint, to be followed by one or two coats of bath enamel.

Stains on brass will soon disappear it rubbed with a cut lemon dipped in salt. When clean, wash in hot water, dry with a cloth and polish with a wash leather.

Aluminum pans are excellent in

wash leather.

Aluminum pans are excellent in every way and no trouble to keep clean if rinsed out directly they are done with. They should not be washed with soda, as it is destructive to the brilliant polish.

Jewelry can be cleaned by washing in soapsuds in which a few drops of spirits of ammonia are stirred, shaking off the water and laying in a box of dry sawdust. This method leaves no marks or scratches.

METHODS OF SAVING GOLD.

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"Fly-Catching and Beachcombing" in New Zealand.

Many and various are the means employed to secure the precious metal from its abiding place, and two methods are somewhat remarkable. They are employed at Charleston, on the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand. The first is known as "fly-catching," and is adopted on streams down which the water used in hydraulic slucing runs after it has passed through the tail races. Some of the very fine gold escapes, and is carried away in the water. This is known as "floating gold," so at intervals along the streams boxes are placed, slightly above the natural level. On the surface of these matting or sacking is put, and some of the gold is caught. The sacking is washed regularly in a tub, and the sediment contains the gold in very fine, dust-like particles.

"Beachcombing," as its name implies, is carried on on the sea beach, and is used to save the fine gold thrown up by the action of the ocean. The greater the storm the larger the deposit of gold. The sand on the beach is black in color, and very fine, and the gold remains on the surface in most minute specks, quite invisible to the eye. These claims are 200 feet in width, and each miner, as the tide goes out, wheels down his sluice-box and commences operations. The bottom of the box is lined with sheets of copper, covered with quicksilver. At the top a stream of water from a hose is led in, The upper surface of the sand is stripped off about six inches deep, and is thrown by shovelsful into the water. As it passes down the box the force of the water spreads it out over the plates of quicksilver copper, and the gold adheres to the surface. The mixture of gold and quicksilver is known as amalgam, and it is afterward separated, These claims have been worked continuously for thirty years.—Golden Penny. continuo Penny.

WISE WORDS.

Beware of "Had I but known."-Ital

The first blow is as good as French proverb.

Conscience warns us as a friend be

In prayer it is better to have without words than words without."—Bunyan.

Cowards die many times before their death; the vallant never taste of death but once.—Shakespeare.

The greatest of all human benefits, that, at least, without which no other benefit can be truly enjoyed, is inde-pendence.—Parke Godwin.

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The Artillery Horse.

The Army regulations adopted in 1901 regarding what should constitute an artillery horse, are very specific. The animal must be sound, well bred, of a kindly disposition and free from vicious habits. He must be a fair trotter, well broken to harness, gentle under the saddle, with an easy mouth, so that he can be governed readily. Geldings of uniform color, 15.1 to 16 hands high, weighing 1050 to 1200 pounds and from five to eight years old, are preferred. The head and ears should be small, forehead broad, vision perfect, chest broad and deep, shoulders broad but not too heavy, barrel large, withers high, hock well bent and feet sound and in good order.—American Agriculturist.

A Magnificent Bluff.

American Agriculturist,

A Magnifecent Bluff.

But the most daring trick of all in this case of the imaginary heirs and the equally imaginary millions, was Mme. Humbert's appearance with a small satchel before, the judge then presiding over her suit. People had doubted the Crawford millions, so she had brought those millions for the judge to verify. The judge declined, that was not his function. Mme. Humbert insisted. The judge was obdurate. So Mme. Humbert took back unopened her little vallse, supposed to contain one hundred and twenty miltion francs in bonds, in reality probably stuffed with a few newspapers. That was a superb bluff.—Story of the Humbert Swindle, in Leslie's Monthly.

Skyscrapers Kuined.

Humbert Swindle, in Leslic's Monthly,

Skyscrapers Ruined.

While the exigencies of our practical American life will still demand the erection of large office buildings, the rate of production is likely to decrease rather than increase: the mania for mere bigness is subsiding, and is bound to give place to a better conception of corporate eminence: and the production of the sky-scraper itself inevitably necessitates the development of a large amount of urban property along more modest lines. That is to say, the mere architect, in distinction from the construction engineer, will yet find in our great cities an opportunity to exercise his trade,—B, J. Hendrick, in the Atlantic.

The Funny Side of Life.

Perhaps his victim would not run
In terror from the spot
If he would say, "Look pleasant, please,
Before he takes a shot.
—Washington Star.

"No; but I've made a be

Love.

She—"I'm so glad we're engaged."
.He—"But you knew all the time that I loved you, didn't you?"
she—"Yes, dear, I knew it, but you didn't."—Brooklyn Life.

A Diplomat.
Gladys—"If she doesn't love him why
does she encourage him?"
Edith—"Well, she's hoping her father
will suspect she loves him and send
her on a trip to Europe to overcome
her infatuation!"—Puck.

What a Man Thinks.

"When a man of twenty considers a woman, he thinks of her beauty, but at thirty he thinks of her loquacity."

"What does he think at forty?"

"Oh, he thinks only of himself by that time."—Indianapolis News.

"Do your debts worry you?" asked the Sympathetic Guy.
"What I owe other people?" said the Willing Spender. "Well, I should say not. It's what other people owe me that bothers!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Mother's Ruse.

"Here," said Mr. Snaggs, as he laid a volume on the table, "here is a book that I am very desirous Lucy shall read."

"Very well," replied Mrs. Snaggs; "I'll forbid her to touch it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.



She—"And this place they overs' Leap?"
He—"Yep; uh—huh—let's go ho-New York Journal. this place they call

Self-Approval.

"When I was a young man I was too proud to ask my father for money," remarked Mr. Cunrox.

"Well," answered the youth with the fancy vest, "I hate to talk about myself; but if there is anything on which I pride myself, it's not being proud."—Washington Star.

The Important Branch of Literatur
"You say you have a new idea for story?"
"Yes."
"Something original in plot?"
"Well. I hadn't thought much althe plot. But I have an advertischeme that will make a fortune any book."—Washington Star.

Hannibal had been trying in vain to draw out Fabius to battle. "Is there no way," he exclaimed angrily, "of making the man fight?" "You might try asking him to arbitrate," suggested one of his generals. Soon after Cannae was fought and the Roman forces destroyed.—Judge.

"What were your sensations?" asked the reporter of the chauffeur whose automobile had struck a tree.

"Well," answered the chauffeur, "I thought for a minute that Mars and the earth had come together while going at the rate of 60,000,000 miles a second, and that some one on Jupiter had foolishly tried to avert the collision by thrusting \$5,000,000,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine between them."—Indianapolis Sun.

"Then why don't you ment?"

"It's me principles dat keeps me from followin' me industrious inclinations. Eyery time dere's a strike declared I goes on a sympathetic strike to help along de cause. An' dere's a strike somewhere or another purty near all de time."—Washington Star.

Ingher."—Farm, Stock and Hollowing party parts pays nearly one-quarter the direct taxes levied in Franc to help to strike somewhere or another purty near all de time."—Washington Star.

Farm Topics ימרות המתמות המ

Trim the Hogs' Hoofs.

Hoofs of old hogs frequently need trimming. If they become too long filth is liable to accumulate and the animal is not able to stand up straight on its feet. It is very easy to trim the hogs' hoofs and the herd should be inspected every six months or so with this in view.

Use of Fodder Shredders.

Fodder shredders have been found equal to cutters in preparing ensilage for the silo. According to the experience of those who use shredders for the purpose mentioned the ensilage is finer and a larger quantity can be packed in the silo. It also keeps well and is more highly relished by stock.

Animal Physiology.

It is quite essential to bear in mind the fact that a horse differs very much from a cow or steer in its digestive capacity when planning the feed. A' horse needs a condensed ration; a cow or ox can handle one considerably more bulky. This is due to the fact that the horse has one stomach to handle all its feed while the ox has three stomachs that assist in preparing the food before it reaches the fourth, or true, stomach. A horse at heavy work is adapted to a good, heavy, grain ration, with hay.

Stable Sanitation.

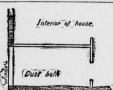
heavy, grain ration, with hay.

Stable Sanitation.

Whitewash will kill and hold all germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect of making the barn or inclosure lighter and much more wholesome for the animals contained in it. Whitewash can be put on with a good spray pump made for that purpose, or with a brush. On rough walls, the material should be very thick, especially for the first coat. The interior of any building sprayed several times during the season will be much less liable to spread germs in the milk and other substances.

A Sunny Dust Bath.

Put a row of small windows along the bottom of the sunny side of the henhouse. Inside, box off a space, as shown in the diagram. This makes a



PLAN OF HOUSE WITH DUST BATH.

splendid sunny dusting place in win-ter, and increases the size of the house, as the space above this dusting apart-ment can be covered with sand and litter and be used for scratching pur-poses.—New England Homestead.

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In order to get the best and quickest returns from hogs, begin fattening the pigs as soon as they are born. I raised pure-blooded Poland-Chinas of medium size, and never attempted to keep more than I could handle well. My brood sows were kept in a thrifty condition. They were not fat, but are far from being poor. I fed a little whole corn and a slop made of rye meal and milk.

When the pigs begin to try to eat (and they will do this when only a few days old). I fix a place where they could go and eat by themselves. I first gave them skimmilk and them gradually added rye meal, increasing the amount as the pig grows. As soon as they are large enough to eat it, I add a little corn, but I find that I can make the most rapid growth with rye meal if I have plenty of milk to go with it. If the meal is fed alone, it is in my opinion too concentrated. I raise two litters of pigs each year. They generally average from 275 to 300 pounds at seven months old.—G. W. Hurd, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Low Vitality in Sheep.

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Low Vitality in Sheep.

It is surprising to see how easily sheep will die. Not that we have met with many losses, but with a few that are unaccountable. I never knew until taught by experience that a sheep funtion bred and broad backed) could lie down, roll over on its back and he utterly unable to get up, seemingly through lack of "gumption," and actually die within three hours. We have lost a few that way, some before shearing. I could understand why this might occur, because the wool would naturally prevent getting up, but when a shorn ewe did it I was a surprised shepherd.

The probable cause for its getting on its back was ticks, at least that is what I surmise, though there was no flock in Minnesota more thoroughly dipped than ours was last fall; still, when shearing we found a few of the pests. We shall dip twice this year. At the first opportunity the flock will be dipped, ewes and lambs, and that, too, most thoroughly, and they will get a second cleansing in the fall. We hope in this way to avoid the losses. But the fact remains that the sheep dies easily. They make me think of the low vitality described by the late Dr. Dickson, who said that the native India man when taken ill lost all resolution and courage, took to his mud couch in his rude hut, turned his face to the wall, clasped his hands, said it was "Kismet," and "let her go Gallagher,"—Farm, Stock and Home.

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