

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Threat of the Suffragette.

If you don't take our cause up—when your wife
It'll be the greatest plague in all your life!
I'll be no use tranquility to seek;
I'll have a washing day six times a week!
Upon your shirts I'll never sew a button,
And for your supper you shall have cold mutton.
Or if on pastry you should set your heart
I'll never make you pudding, pie or tart!
If you come home and bring a friend to dine
I'll go out—after locking up the wine!
If to your club at nights you choose to roam
I'll fetch you ignominiously home!
When'er you make a joke I'll never laugh;
Before you die I'll write your epitaph!
When wearied out, the day's work being o'er,
If you woo slumber, heavens, how I'll snore!
Or if I'm wakeful, how you'll curse those nights!
I'll lecture you—I will—on woman's rights.
—New York Sun.

Right Use of Mirror.

The women who are perpetually running after new hats and new frocks, dissatisfied with what they have got, and draining their purses, do not make a right use of their mirrors.

She who has sufficiently studied her complexion, her features, her hair, etc., won't make a mistake in the buying of a new hat; she'll spot her quarry in the "twinkling of an eye," and having got just the right thing, she won't be in a desperate hurry to change it for something new. There isn't any doubt about it that sacred little moments with Miss Mirror are an immense aid to economy. If one only had more time one would save many dollars, not to mention time and temper, for this is the sort of thing which happens. Every hat one possesses seems suddenly to have gone wrong—nothing will sit right on one's

and net yokes of the color of the gown.

New model gowns show a slight flare at the hem, otherwise they vary little from past styles.

The fan is more fashionable than for many seasons and usually echoes the color of the gown.

Plain cloth, combined with brocaded or embroidered velvet, is to be seen on new reception gowns.

For the later season the gown of old-fashioned flowered muslin is heralded as the top of fashion.

Collars must now meet in front in a straight up and down line; flaring corners are no longer permitted.



The value of clothes specially chosen with a view to hiding defects opens up a wide field of thought, for just as there are certain clothes to be avoided by tall women, and others to be adopted by short ones, so also can obesity or scragginess be hidden by properly-selected clothes.

Stout women will do well to avoid anything approaching over-elaboration of design or trimming, all materials bearing horizontal bars or big checks; vivid colors must also be avoided, and

trimming. In short, there are few, if any, defects of the body that cannot be coped with and improved by a really capable dressmaker.

Asking the Doctor.

A story is told of a lady, who, though quite comfortably off, hated to pay doctors their hard-earned fees. When her friends were ill she generally managed to get a copy of the invalid's prescription, and accumulated in time quite a respectable collection of unfilling cures. The lady caught a heavy cold, which none of her stored-up remedies would relieve, so she decided to visit a friend whose husband was a doctor. Arriving at the house, she found the doctor in his wife's drawing-room. "My dear doctor," she said, in her most insinuating manner, "what do you do when you have an obstinate cough?" The doctor seemed for a moment or two lost in thought; then, suddenly looking full at his visitor, he replied, tersely: "I cough."

Place to Keep Pastry Board.

The pastry board hanging on the wall does not give things a neat appearance. A convenient and out of the way place may be had by nailing two slats the thickness of the pastry board underneath the kitchen table, the distance apart being as far as the pastry board is long; over these slats nail two wider slats, a half an inch wider will do, the extra width extending over on one side of each slat; the pastry board can then be easily slid in and out.

Toothache Remedy.

A good remedy for toothache when the pulp (the soft nerve substance in the middle of the tooth) is exposed is a disk of cocaine. These disks can be bought ready for use. One or two should be taken up on the point of a needle, be carefully inserted in to the hollow of the tooth, and kept in position with a tiny plug of wadding. It

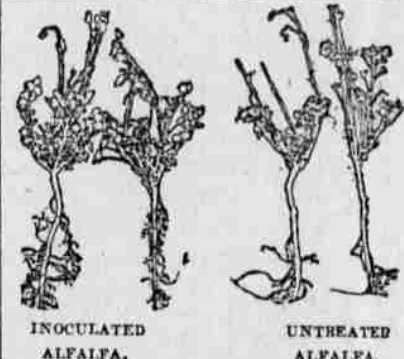
AGRICULTURAL



Inoculation of Clover.

Clovers do not always grow as readily or as vigorously as might be expected from the richness of the soil. In recent years it has been discovered by scientists that the growth of plants of this class (clovers, peas and beans) is dependent to some extent on the presence of small nodules or bunches on the roots. These nodules contain bacteria which in some mysterious way assist the roots in taking up food from the soil. If these bacteria are not present in the soil the clovers will be likely to make poor growth—indeed, alfalfa may not make any growth. If the proper kind of bacteria are supplied and the inoculation of soil and root is successful the plants will show extra vitality.

Cultures containing these bacteria have been sent out to farmers from the Ontario Agricultural College for the past four years, with directions



for applying to the fields that are being seeded with clover. Last season 309 farmers reported that their alfalfa crops had been benefited by the application while 140 reported that there was no gain. With alsike clover the reports were equally favorable over 80 per cent of the experiments finding that the culture had improved the crop. With red clover the results were not so favorable, only 55 per cent having noted a gain. Peas and beans showed still less benefit from the application. As the work is still in its infancy it is probable that better results will be obtained as the methods of application are better understood. The illustration shows the comparative growths of inoculated and uninoculated alfalfa plants. In a bulletin just issued it is stated that the cultures will again be distributed for 1909 at a price of 25 cents for each bottle containing enough for 60 pounds of seed.—Montreal Star.

Soil Temperature and Seed Germination.

Scientists have discovered that the lowest soil temperature at which the process of growth begins in most cultivated crops is 45 to 48 degrees Fahrenheit, but the maximum results are attained only after the soil has reached a temperature of 68 to 70 degrees. The germination of wheat, rye, oats and flax go forward most rapidly at 77 to 87.8, and corn and pumpkins germinate best at 92 to 101. Corn will grow at a temperature of 51, requiring eleven days to come through, while it will germinate in three days at 65.3 degrees. Oats require seven days to germinate at 41, whereas they will germinate in two days at 65 degrees.

These facts emphasize the importance of so cultivating the soil as to develop heat at the earliest possible period. Our seep soils where irrigation has played hob can not warm up because they must first evaporate the water. Sandy soils warm more quickly than adobe for reasons which everybody understands. The depth of planting also has a great deal to do with the germination, and we are hoping that this spring will not linger long in the lap of winter as was the case with the last two or three seasons.—Denver Field and Farm.

Swiss Farm Profits.

There has been recently made an interesting report of investigations carried on co-operatively between the Department of Agriculture and farmers in Switzerland as to the gross and net returns derived from farms operated under different systems of management in 1908, the returns being compared with those secured during the preceding five years. The average profits as ascertained from 230 holdings were: On farms up to 12½ acres in size, \$21 per acre; from 12½ to 25 acres, \$21.50; from 25 to 37½ acres, \$17; from 37½ to 75 acres, \$18, and

from farms of more than 75 acres, \$10.25 per acre. Nearly 80 per cent of the products raised on Swiss farms consisted of animal, dairy and poultry products, an enormous quantity of such products being annually exported. This shows the result of cultivating a small amount of land well.

Early Plowing.

The value of early plowing as a means of destroying weeds, especially rag weed, wild oats, artichokes, etc., is not appreciated fully by farmers. Similar weeds grow in a most discouraging manner, especially on low, moist land, during the summer, and in many instances take possession of the fields. They will appear on the scene next year, in multiplied numbers, if an effort is not made to destroy them this summer, which can best be done by early plowing.

The plow should be started in these weedy patches just as soon as the fields are cleared. Rag weeds are rank growing soil robbers which should not be permitted to ripen seed on any farm, but are now seen in corn fields, pastures and small grains in many sections. They are a special pest on some farms where careless methods of handling the soil have been employed. If such fields are plowed as early as possible the plants will be prevented from going to seed. Kingheads are now in possession of some very productive fields, and we believe this is due to spring plowing or no plowing, as such fields are often disked instead of plowed.

New Method of Keeping Potatoes.

A German publication, the Practical Adviser in Fruit Raising and Gardening, states that a new method for keeping potatoes and preventing sprouting consists in placing them on a layer of coke. Dr. Schiller, of Brunswick, who has published the method, is of the opinion that the improved ventilation by means of coke is not alone responsible for the result, but believes that it is due to the oxidation of the coke, which, however, is a very slow one. Coke always contains sulphur, and it is very possible that the minute quantities of oxides of carbon and sulphur, which result from the oxidation, mixing with the air and penetrating among the potatoes are sufficient to greatly retard sprouting. Potatoes so treated are said to keep in good condition until the following July.

Balancing Ration.

When one has corn, corn fodder, ensilage and clover hay, it is considered the best practice for one to procure a food rich in protein, such as bran, cotton-seed meal or linseed meal, with which to balance the ration. If one mixes bran, corn and cotton-seed meal in the proportion of 5 parts bran, 3 parts cornmeal, 2 parts cotton-seed meal, and feeds 10 pounds of the mixture each day, with 30 pounds of ensilage and 10 pounds of clover hay, he will get very good results. Molasses is ordinarily fed by sprinkling over the hay or ensilage.—Country Gentleman.

General Age of Trees.

Inquiry as to the general age of trees being put to an authority at Washington, it was found that the pine trees attained 700 years as a maximum length of life; 425 years was the allotted span of the silver fir; the larch lived 275 years, the red beech 245, the aspen 210, the birch 200, the ash 170, the elder 145, the elm 130. The heart of the oak begins to rot at about the age of 300 years. Of the holly, it is said that there is a specimen 410 years old near Aschaffenburg, Germany.

Worms in Colts.

For intestinal worms in colts the following mixture is used by some veterinarians: Mix together as a base 1 pound each of salt and granulated sugar; in this mix ½ pound of tobacco dust of fine cut tobacco, 4 ounces of sulphate of iron powder, 6 ounces of powdered worm seed. Give a heaping teaspoonful in the feed at first once a day, then twice a day, and keep up for three weeks.

Guinea Fowls.

The flesh of guinea is generally dark colored, tender, juicy and in flavor equal to the ring-neck English pheasant. Many think it more palatable, for the flavor is not so pronounced, and there is considerably more of it. The flesh of the white guinea is light in color, and if they are crossed with the pearl variety the meat of the latter will become nearly as light.

Queen Bees.

It is said that bees usually supersede their queens before they are too old for service; and when an apiary is once stocked with a good grade of queens the bees can, as a rule, be depended upon to supersede their queens at the proper time.

SUMMER CLOTHES FOR CHILDREN.



head—and off we go to scour the milliners for something more satisfying.

Well, we get the satisfying thing, and go home quite happy and smooth-tempered, yet perhaps very soon after take up one of these rejected miscreants, and, perhaps, with compassion, pop it on to see how it looks, when lo and behold! the flaw is found, that there was something wrong with the twist of the brim, or the angle of this wing, or that flower. We right the wrong, and suddenly the scene is changed, and the miscreant is every bit as becoming as, or more so, than the new purchase.

Fads and Fancies in Dress

East Indian hats are among the new articles of headgear.

Close, clinging styles have not yet received the expected setback.

The directoire sash is an effective feature of the majority of the narrow, clinging skirts.

The single psyche knot is in increasing favor for the coiffure as the party season advances.

Of late there has been a turning from the long-used white yoke to lace

it is an excellent idea to have skirts cut in long, graceful panels, if one would hide the effects of corpulence. Another precaution is to wear loose rather than tight-fitting clothes, and to keep the lines of the bodice as long as possible.

Scragginess is even easier to hide by means of properly-cut dresses trimmed with a profusion of frills, ruffles, soft quillings of lace, etc.

Too thin arms can be hidden by adopting elbow sleeves made into drooping arrangements of lace, rather than short puff sleeves. In cases where the skin of the arms is red and coarse, it is an excellent plan to line all sleeves with a creamy tint of mouseline de sole over an inner lining of fine white net.

A big waist can be frequently reduced by a skillful dressmaker who avoids anything like a contrast at the waist, or by skillful folds, and careful fitting and boning reduce the appearance of a waist several inches.

Too great prominence of the bust may also be hidden by well-arranged bodices made on a fitted lining, and arranged so that the fullness is lost sight of. Prominent hips may be reduced and disguised by a well-cut corset and a skirt cut and designed with the idea of remedying the defect.

Round shoulders, which have not become too pronounced, may be hidden by a little careful arrangement and the skillful drapery of a fish-like

is a good plan to get the chemist from whom they are purchased to apply them.



A little ammonia in tepid water will soften and cleanse the skin.

Callous places upon the feet may be kept smooth by the use of the pumice stone.

Celery is a good nerve tonic. It also contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism.

To take the soreness out of a soft, painful corn, try binding it up each night with baking soda, moistened with a little water.

An excellent home remedy for burns is pure vaseline. Olive oil will serve the same purpose. The point is to exclude air and dirt from the burned surface, and this either oily substance will do.

Perspiring hands are an evidence of nervousness. It is good to bathe them often with white wine vinegar, afterward dusting them with powder of orris root. Persons suffering with such annoyance should dust their gloves with powdered chalk.