

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

The Woman of the Future.
It is somewhat reassuring to learn that the woman of the future "will in all probability speak less than the woman of to-day, but her silence and her smile will be more eloquent."
That is good.
But we are not told that she will possess the most essential quality—humor. Without this gift she would be, despite her possession of all other virtues, something less than a joy forever.
According to the "Magazine of Methuselah," as translated by Gelett Burgess, "a woman without humor is an annoyance; she is so the touch of wet velvet or a mouse nibbling in the night. She is so a cigar when wrapper is torn and the six-legged insect; nothing can amuse her." "And like the alarm clock that goes off at 7 a. m., so is she who says: 'I told you so!'"

As to Women.
There will always be something new to say about women as long as one is left among us.
Men would not always walk straight ahead if he did not meet a woman at each step. She is a charming traveling companion, but one who does not know her way, and she prevents us from seeing ours.

When the creation of the world fashion changed essentially, but woman never changes.

To ascertain the age of a woman it is necessary to ask her and to see her best friend. She will say 30, the friend will say 40, and then you take the average.

Women who write in our minds merely exclamations of admiration are like Darwin's tragedies—too perfect. One prefers those who excite interrogation points, says Life.

The heart of a woman is at once her friend and her enemy.—Philadelphia Record.

Gowns of Modest



The new shade of smoky gray, in fustian museline, was used for the model costume pictured. The skirt was long and sweeping and was trimmed only by a deep hem, piped with a cord of the material. The bodice was trimmed with cut-out square sections of the satin, corded on the edge and stitched over white flimsy lace. The long shirred sleeves were of very sheer white tulle lace, as was the yoke. The jacket sleeves were of the heavy lace, edged with folds of satin, and lined drop ornaments to match were used on the bodice.

Shampoo Recipe.
A good shampoo mixture is made by scraping an ordinary cake of castile soap and putting with it a pint of boiling water. Place in an ample saucpan and let simmer slowly for ten minutes after the soap is dissolved. Pour into a wide-mouth jar and cover. When cold it will be jelly.
To use take two tablespoonfuls and beat into a raw egg, adding half a cup of warm water. Massage the scalp thoroughly with this and wash in clear warm water.

An ailing scalp is often best treated by wetting with olive oil a couple of hours before shampooing, when the scalp may be more receptive to the shampooing mixture given may be used with good results.

Shoppers' Headache.
Shoppers' headache is generally supposed to be due to the fact that one has not eaten enough. There is no more nerve trying than shopping, and a good substantial luncheon will help much. Take an hour for rest and eat, thinking as little as possible of the goods yet to be accomplished, and there will not be such a splitting headache to take home on the train in the evening. Women who live in the city have little leisure for shopping all day.

Veiled caps.
Voilees of various weaves and finishes in all colorings are unusually prominent wherever fashionable women congregate. Black velvet coats go worn quite as much for evening as for dress wear during the day. These are brightened in various ways by the employment of handsome buttons, and also by the introduction of color in their trimmings. A smart coat is of

black velours in Princess coat, and quite plain except for a few jeweled buttons and for the facing of the long shawl revers and flaring cuffs. These are of black satin, broadened in velvet rose in natural color and shades of pink and crimson.



Some say that the draped skirts are intended to counteract the influence of flounced effects, which some designers feel have enjoyed fashionable favor long enough. It cannot be denied that they are adapted to a greater variety of becoming arrangements than flounces, which at their scantiest are looked upon with distrust by women no longer slender, though gracefully dignified.

Some of the smartest draped effects are raised at the front, appearing as if the panel has simply been terminated at the knees and left unstitched to fall over a deep hem or fold of a decorative fabric or bit of lace. Again the drapery appears at the side and still again one sees it falling in a point at the front, peevishly close in its resemblance to the old-fashioned overskirt.

Those who are perforce compelled to consider the practicability of a mode before anything else will find the stitched draperies both smart and effective. They form self-trimmings, or may be of velvet, moire or even simply a simulated drapery achieved with braid in a slightly darker shade than the material of the gown. Skirts of cloth falling over petticoats of taffeta finished with deep folds of moire or panne are used to embody some very clever ideas by the leading dressmakers of Paris, and if the coat is of dark color, as many of the latest tailored models are, the facing of the mounting corresponds with the shade of the coat.

Teeth and Beauty Blots.
Warm lime water used on the teeth at night will tend to counteract over-acidity.

For chilblains rub on witch-hazel. This is also excellent for pain in the joints, poor circulation or stiffness.

A baby's eyelashes may be clipped to induce the growth, but after earliest childhood that method is inadvisable, as the lashes may not grow a second time.

Do not drink hot coffee immediately after eating ice cream if you value that enamel, also do not acquire the thread-biting habit or try to rival the squirrel in nut cracking.

Ragged eyebrows may be readily reformed by simply painting them nightly with a small camel-hair brush dipped in vaseline and smoothing them gently with a soft brush like that used on an infant's head.

A cold may often be prevented if when the first creepy feeling is noticed one gets down with the back close in front of a hot register or radiator and stays there until so warm as to be uncomfortable. It is, of course, important not to chill after this toasting.

Good Face Cream.
A delightful face cream, which works veritable wonders if employed as soon as it is made, and never after it has been mixed more than a week or so: Blanch for the purpose four ounces of sweet almonds and pound them till they are smooth, add the yolks of three eggs, and mix with fresh cream; boil as you would a custard, stirring all the time, and remove as soon as it thickens; then add the perfume you prefer. Seal while hot.



Extremely smart gowns consist of woolen skirts made of tartan, worn with plain cloth or plain velvet jackets. The shoulder seam in all dresses is disguised by draperies or embroideries, and the shoulder line is always drooping. The square jacket and the plaited skirt in some heavy stuffs, plaids or plain brown-reds or very dark blues, are much worn. With them are seen shirt-blisters and jabots that grow fuller and wider. The foremost couturiers are making

princess dresses of fine, small velvet, sapphire blue or peacock, in the green or the very fashionable shade called "cassia blonde," made with shades of Italian point.

A blue cloth costume was trimmed with a pale yellow waist and white lace embellishments on the jacket portion only. The three pairs of trousers were nicely blended and the jaunty little jacket was well matched in the neatly plaited skirt, also cut in the latest pattern.

A high round girde laid in soft folds of plain satin was given a novel touch by two broad streamers of braided ribbon, ten or more inches wide, that came from the top of the girde in the back, where the ends were caught through an oval rhinestone buckle.

As many lace waists in the burlesque tone as those made of white or cream are to be worn. Tiny gold buttons in clusters trim prettily in many cases, relieving the depth of color by a touch of brightness. A cerise cravat is also one of the best color contrasts to be worn with one of the waists.

A nightgown that seems to be growing in favor is the Josephine or empire model. This is particularly liked by stout women, who find extremely comfortable the band of heading just below the shoulders that is run with ribbons. The opening at the neck is generally the short, full strip of the regulation empire models, but occasionally it is arranged in a V.

Caring for the Hands.
Remember that scissors and the cuticle of the finger nails are deadly enemies. Scissors should never be used unless it is absolutely necessary.

Remember to shape the nails after every particle of superfluous skin has been removed from them.

Remember that the nicest shape for the nails is oval or slightly pointed, and the almond shaped nail is indicative of good birth.

Remember after filing the nails to the proper shape to use a tiny emery board to smooth the rough edges.

Remember to prevent the skin at base of nail from growing too rapidly by putting a few drops of acid on it and, pressing skin back with the fingers.



When the baby is 6 months old it is usually put in short clothes. If it is born during the early spring the time for short-coating is sometimes advanced so that the toy may be used to abbreviated garments by the time frost comes, while if its first birthday is in the autumn the long clothes are retained until the first mild days of spring.—The Designer.

For children with rickets diet is most important. Give raw or slightly cooked meat juice, or very underdone finely chopped meat, lightly cooked bacon, gravy and meat broths, cream, potatoes and milk puddings. A diet of this kind given to weakly children who have a tendency to rickets will help them to outgrow it.

Nevel Medicine Chest.
When sickness occurs in the country, it means, unless medicines are in the house, that a doctor must be sent for, and in many cases it will be hours before he can arrive. Every woman should have a small medicine chest, provided with at least 10 to 25 cents' worth of each of the following medicines, which often will relieve and cure what might otherwise necessitate a doctor's visit: Sirup of Ipecac, castor oil, sweet spirits of niter, arnica, witch-hazel, sweet oil, bicarbonate of soda, ferrous compound, camphor, vaseline, paragonic, mustard, small roll of antiseptic cotton.

Separate Blouses.
Separate blouses to wear with the new close fitting skirts are made of materials that contrast with them or are trimmed with a vivid color. Blues, dull green and Chinese pink surmount skirts of brown or black cloth. Dainty silk muslin blouses in pale tints in various tones, such as grayish blue, faded pink, etc., are incriminated with Venetian lace or with trivies of embroidered cloth.

Marriage.
The Englishman—It's rather the proper thing to do.
The Irishman—A forfeit of heaven.
The Scotchman—It's a right, if she's got the silver.

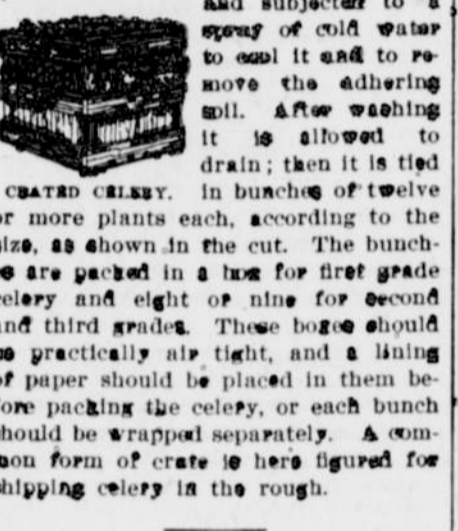
The Italian—Who will ask for dinner if you do not have got her yet?
The Italian—Whorehouse gives a man another step to get the girl and says his wife is the best thing in his life.
The American—It's a right, if she's got the silver.



FARMERS' CORNER

Shipping Celery.
During the early part of the season the packing of celery is done entirely from the rows where the crop is grown, later from the trenches and afterwards from the storehouse, writes W. R. Beattie. In preparing celery for market from the rows where grown it is not necessary to remove the entire root from the earth, but it may be cut off just below the surface of the soil by means of a stiff knife. Remove the outside leaves and trim the root evenly, pack in boxes and load on the wagon for removal to the washing house. The blanching boards should not be removed till necessary, and the trimmed celery must not be allowed to lie exposed to the sun or wind for any length of time. It is well also to have a piece of canvas to protect the celery while it is on the wagon on the way to the washing house. In marketing practically the same as from the rows, except that the celery is already loosened from the soil and the roots can be removed more easily.

Upon reaching the washing room the celery is placed upon a rack consisting of wooden slats over a large trough and subjected to a spray of cold water to cool it and to remove the adhering soil. After washing it is allowed to drain; then it is tied in bunches of twelve or more plants each, according to the size, as shown in the cut. The bunches are packed in a box for first grade celery and eight or nine for second and third grades. These boxes should be practically airtight, and a lining of paper should be placed in them before packing the celery, or each bunch should be wrapped separately. A common form of crate is here figured for shipping celery in the rough.



The Bull.
No man can afford to head his herd with a scrub bull. The bull is an important item, though not the whole thing. Granted that you see the advisability of a pure bred sire, the next question is how to care for him. If you paid \$100 to \$200 for a bull you naturally want to give him such care as to keep him in his prime as long as possible. It is best to have a stall or shed for the bull where he will be separated from the herd. Give him a yard large enough so that the confinement will not be too severe, and be sure to have his yard surrounded by a bull fence. It is as important to keep people out of the bull pen as it is to keep the bull in. If possible, it is an excellent thing to give him a pasture if you can turn him out without having him run with the milkers. Often there is a pasture for the calves or young stock that can be used. Keep him in good condition, but do not keep him fat enough for the show ring all the year round. It doesn't pay. Always give him kind treatment, but do not let him become familiar with you.—Texas Farm Journal.

Stover Feeding.
The Pennsylvania Station has made some interesting experiments on the value of shelter for stovers being fed. It was found that if the stovers were kept dry, shelter was not always necessary. Shelter has very little effect upon the appetite of the animals, except in extreme weather.

In this climate it is seldom that the weather is too cold for stovers on full feed outdoors, provided they are kept in dry quarters and out of strong winds. It is very essential for fattening stovers that they be well bedded. It is decidedly advantageous that the yard be macadamized or given an impervious coating of some kind to prevent mud and during soft weather. Wet bedding and muddy yards are more injurious than extreme cold.

The amount of feed required per pound of gain is practically the same whether the stover are kept in a warm basement stable or outside.

To Check Swarming.
If the bees did not persist in dividing their forces so frequently, much more surplus honey could be obtained, and the beekeeper himself would feel more easy about his bees. In producing comb honey in 1-pound boxes, it is necessary to actually crowd the bees into the sections longer for they seem loath to begin work in such small divisions, and the crowding is one of the incentives which creates the swarming fever. When producing extracted honey, abundant room can be given, and the swarming impulse is greatly checked. Therefore, if bees are to be kept far from the house, and cannot be given much attention, it is advisable to produce only extracted honey, which is done by giving the bees large combs and plenty of space, but it makes no matter whether the combs are entirely composed of wax, or the honey is taken from them and the combs retained to be used.

Burning Out Stumps.

The following method of disposing of large stumps is very efficacious and labor-saving. Whether it would be applicable to small hardwood stumps I do not know, but it is worth a trial. The principle is the same as in burning charcoal, and I presume would apply to any wood that would make charcoal. To clear land of large stumps, dig a fair-sized hole down by side of stump and build a fire of pieces of good firewood, laid snugly against the stump. Gradually cover the fire with soil, and keep covered; if well started and kept covered by occasionally throwing more soil on where it is likely to break out, the fire will continue burning until the whole of the stump is burned into charcoal. On some of our large fir stumps, 10 or 12 feet across, the fire will burn two months or more, and follow roots down 10 or 15 feet under ground.—F. A. Hayes.

Parmen at a Discount.

No one who has traveled in Europe and has observed even casually can have failed to note the superiority of agricultural processes there. It is a shock to come home and scan our countryside with its abandoned fields, bramble-covered fences, weedy pasture lands and untended buildings. In the general hurry of America we have gone from one soil to another with our few crops, taking out and never giving back. We have no class of people who think it as honorable to be farmers, or, if we have, the sense of pride is lost after one generation. Sons and daughters are restless to get off to the cities, where they can find enjoyments and privileges that country life does not afford. Even the gentleman farmer who goes out from town to settle beside the real sons of the soil does not succeed in making it fashionable for them.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Care of Cows.

Prices for milk, cream and butter are high, very high for the time of the year, and may go higher and continue high through the winter. This prospect should encourage farmers to do the best possible for their cows to keep up a good flow of milk. Keeping the cows in the stable on cool nights and feeding to the most profitable point or limit should be practiced.

Do not undertake to winter more stock than can be well kept, as there is no profit in this. Use plenty of bedding, so that the cows may be kept clean. Feed the best combination of grains, market cost considered, for the production of milk along with the well-cured corn fodder, silage and good hay, advises American Cultivator. Regularity in all of the work is also a necessary condition for the best success.

Making Cotton at Home.

I will tell you how I have done for thirty years here in Texas, says a writer in Farm and Ranch. When in the fall I begin to pick I sell when the price suits me. Then when it gets lower by the rush of cotton on the market I place large rails or poles skinned flat on the ground three feet apart and place my cotton on them edgewise, not touching each other. After the first rain I change the bale on the other edge and continue this plan as late as May, waiting upon the market and selling when I get ready or am compelled to sell and not calling upon banker or merchant or any other person. This cotton, every bale, has kept perfectly sound, and not a pound is the least damaged.

Root Pruning of Corn.

Deep plowing among the growing corn, after the roots have met in the rows, may cause burn; "root pruning" is a mistake; to break the roots checks the growth and in hot, dry weather deep cultivation will surely cause the corn to curl, showing injury, while shallow working will keep it fresh and green. As soon as a crust is formed on the soil it should be broken up, to admit both moisture and air, for the one dissolves the fertilizing matter which is in the soil, and the other affects its decomposition and renders it soluble. So that, after a rain which has crusted the surface, the cultivator should be started as soon as the soil is dry enough. This tends to hold the moisture and prevents its speedy evaporation.

Impervious and Machines.

With the great quantity of help the farmer finds it necessary to supply the deficiency so far as possible by the use of the best implements and machines. It costs a good deal on the average sized farm to get supplied with these, and they should be made the best use of and then well cleaned and housed.

Endowed by Friendly Peas.

The government of Queensland, Australia, has decided to offer a reward of £10,000 (approximately \$50,000) for the eradication of prickly pears in the State.

Farm Notes.

Sunlight doesn't cost anything, so have plenty of it in the cow stables. Cull cows when selecting the stock for the breeding pen for use next season.

Don't mix wood ashes with the manure as it will cause loss of the ammonia or nitrogen.

Ventilation is a good thing, but don't trust to the broken window and the cracks in the wall and around the doors and windows to supply the fresh air. Buy fresh air on poultry matters. Get new ideas and use them judiciously. It is the most profitable and practical way to get the best results.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1282—Llewellyn, the last Welsh Prince of Wales, killed at Llandewey.
 - 1614—The Dutch erected a blockhouse near the present site of Albany, N. Y.
 - 1620—Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock.
 - 1642—New Zealand discovered by Tasman.
 - 1653—Meeting of the first General Assembly of the people of New York.
 - 1669—Swedes defeated the Muscovites at Narva.
 - 1738—First bank post bills issued in England.
 - 1775—America Congress determined to build a navy of thirteen frigates.
 - 1776—Continental Congress adjourned to Baltimore, on the approach of the British.
 - 1778—John Jay of New York elected president of Congress.
 - 1781—The British evacuated Charleston.
 - 1789—Sierra Leone founded as an asylum for destitute negroes from the United States and West India.
 - 1795—Charles Lee of Virginia became Attorney General of the United States.
 - 1798—King of Sardinia abdicated.
 - 1811—American ship Essex captured British packet Nocton, with \$25,000 on board.
 - 1813—Burning of Niagara at the instance of the American forces.
 - 1816—Indiana admitted into the Union as the nineteenth State. First savings bank in the United States opened in Boston.
 - 1817—Mississippi admitted into the Union as the twentieth State.
 - 1824—Peruvians achieved independence by defeating the Spaniards at Ayacucho.
 - 1830—National Republican party, at Baltimore, nominated Henry Clay for President.
 - 1833—Jamaica abolished slavery.
 - 1838—"Atherton Gag" law passed by the House of Representatives.
 - 1844—Bill for the annexation of Texas introduced in both houses of Congress.
 - 1845—British war against the Sikhs began. Ended with annexation of the Punjab in 1849.
 - 1848—Louis Napoleon elected President of the French.
 - 1850—Mary killed and injured in boiler explosion on steamer Anglo-Newman at New Orleans.
 - 1859—Victoria bridge, Montreal, opened.
 - 1860—Lewis Cass of Michigan resigned as Secretary of State.
 - 1861—The Prince Consort, husband of Queen Victoria, died. Large section of Charleston, S. C., destroyed by fire.
 - 1862—Gen. Burnside repulsed at battle of Fredericksburg.
 - 1866—Oaks colliery disaster in England, with loss of 360 lives.
 - 1868—House of Representatives announced its purpose to pay full the national debt.
 - 1871—Alarming illness of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII.
 - 1876—Wade Hampton declared Governor of South Carolina.
 - 1877—Osman Pasha surrendered with his entire army.
 - 1880—Congress commemorated the centenary of the inauguration of President Washington.
 - 1890—North Albania reported to be in a state of sanguinary anarchy.
 - 1895—William O. Bradley inaugurated as first Republican Governor of Kentucky.
 - 1897—Strike of cotton mill operatives at Atlanta, Ga.
- Sea Test of Gyroscope.**
The claim made some time ago that steadiness might be imparted to ships at sea in heavy weather by means of a gyroscope was received with some incredulity by practical mariners. Recent dispatches from London, however, indicate that the matter has been put to a thorough test, with most gratifying results. The experiments were made in the North Sea, off Tynemouth, under the direction of Dr. Schlick, the inventor. The vessel used was a boat of the torpedo class, the Seebär, 116 feet long. The water during the three days of the test was such as to cause considerable rolling of vessels of even greater dimensions. The effect of the gyroscope was most remarkable. While the vessel heaved up and down with the waves, the deck remained almost horizontal. It is said that arrangements are being made to install the apparatus on several commercial lines.
- Bell's Aeroplane Flies.**
According to reports from Baddeck, C. E., the tetrahedral kite Cygnet, invented by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, made a successful ascent on December 6. While it is intended to have the kite, or aeroplane, propelled by a motor, this motor had not been supplied; therefore the machine was mounted on a platform floating on the waters of a small lake, and was taken in tow by a steam launch. As the speed of the launch increased the apparatus left the platform and soon soared to a considerable height.