

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Glove Sustainer.

The prevalence of the short sleeve and long glove fad has made a place for a new arrival among the fashions of femininity, and that is a piece of jewelry, which is nothing more or less than a garter for the glove. In the absence of some such device as this it is a common thing to see the fair ones in the mode of the moment engaging in a constant struggle to keep their glove tops and sleeves in the same vicinity, but it would not require a very keen observer to note that the two articles seem like anything but harmonious neighbors. The apparatus shown links them together perfectly, and at the same time offers a touch of color to the costume. It may be worn on the outside or inside of the arm. It consists of a pretty buckle, which is secured to the sleeve, and a neat flower-like clamp which clasps the top of the glove. A chain link holds the two parts together.

GLOVE SUPPORTER

Kindly feeling may be cultivated, and this cultivation begins when the child is first taught to be gentle in its play with companions, civil to servants, respectful to the aged and kind to helpless animals.

Banish All Your Moods.

As the child grows from girlhood to womanhood this habit of courtesy and thoughtfulness for others has become part of her character—a part that will tend to the eternal youthful spirit if the cares and the flatteries of life are met in the right way. The spoiled woman is never youthful. She is invariably selfish, and selfishness is aging.

Sometimes we wonder why it is that so many old persons become disagreeable. Sometimes it is ill-nature that has made them old, says Home Chat. If you would keep young at heart, and that means young outside, in spite of the years, banish petulant moods, combat irritability. Remember: "This, too, shall pass away!"—whatever it may be that troubles you; and you will look back with wonder at the fact that you allowed such a circumstance to annoy you.

As to "Good Appearance."

Neatly kept nails.
Gloves neatly mended.
Smoothly brushed hair.
Absolute cleanliness of the body.
Entire absence of the odor of perspiration.
The placket fastened firmly and invisibly.
All garments carefully brushed and free of dust.
Shoes well polished and heels trimly built up.
Buttons, hooks and trimming securely sewed.
The walking skirt to clear the ground by several inches.
Attention to these details will earn for any woman the description of dainty and well groomed. Every one cannot be beautiful, and every one cannot dress expensively.



When a waist is too large or too small in the neck the alteration should be made in the shoulder seams. The seam is taken up equally on the front and on the back.

In making the plain shirtwaist each detail must be perfect for good effect. A great deal of the comfort of a shirtwaist depends on the fit of the neck. The neck measure should be taken, and the neck band on the waist should measure from end to end when finished, one and one-half inches more than the neck measure. In making the sleeve, the opening to which a link cuff is attached, when finished, should be half the length of the cuff; that is, the opening for a cuff ten inches wide should be five inches. If the material is striped or figured, the piece which is put on the top of the cuff should exactly match after it is attached.

The cuffs and neck band should have an interlining of butchers' linen, which, with all material, should be shrunk before using, as two materials do not shrink alike. One thickness is enough for cuffs, and it should be attached to the outside half. The cuff is attached to the sleeve, having the seam come on the wrong side, then the edge of the under side is turned in and neatly bast-

ed, to be stitched on machine. Stitch the cuff around the edge and around the bottom twice.

If a stiff collar is worn with the waist, as is the thing this summer, even with lingerie waists, the neck when fastened, should measure one-half inch less than the collar. For if they are of the same size, the band pushes down below the collar, and besides looking horribly, it pinches.

ABOUT THE BABY



Don't let your infants look at bright-colored objects. Never allow them to lie and stare into the sunshine, at the gas, electric light or into the flame of a lamp, for it may strain the nerve of sight and make the eyes weak for the remainder of their lives, declares a physician of a babies' hospital.

"Unfortunately most young children are abnormally attracted by any bright object such as a red feather on a hat, a vivid green or yellow chair, or by artificial or sunlight," he says, "and they will exert all their strength to turn their bodies so that the bright thing is within the range of vision.

"Knowing this, mothers should make every effort to protect the eyes of babes and make sure that the rooms where they sleep or stay when awake have no objects that will attract and hold the interest of the little one and perhaps injure the optic nerves.

"Always have the sunlight tempered. Put a shade over any kind of artificial light so that it will not shine directly

dresses worn, and proposes that the members of the graduating class be required to make their own dresses, which should be of calico. Even if they were of a more costly material it might be a good advertisement for the domestic science department of the school to require the young ladies to wear dresses made by themselves. In this way the public could decide whether such a department is really a practical one.

Light Vells Not Worn.

The news comes by way of Chicago that "exclusive" women no longer wear light-colored, pink, blue or mauve veils. The veil must be a sober gray, a tan or brown, and only the darkest blues or greens are permissible, and these only in the hottest weather. All the same, the light-colored veils are very pretty, and women will give them up with much regret; but of course the dictates of fashion must be obeyed, and this is now taken to mean that the motorist must be as little conspicuous in dress as possible.

To Clean Paintings.

To clean an oil painting that is covered with dirt and fly specks wipe all the dust from the painting with a soft cloth. Put a little linseed oil in a saucer and, dipping a finger in the oil, rub the painting gently. It will require time and patience, but the effect will repay you. Artists say that in cleaning a painting nothing but the fingers dipped in oil or in water should be used.

Traveling Toilet Apron.

A toilet apron is a pretty idea for a gift to the friend who is to make a journey by sea or by land. The apron is made of heavy linen, its turned-up pockets either plainly bound on the edges or feather-boned, which are to hold all the small toilet necessities always slipping away when wanted in the ordinary traveling case or bag. It

THREE STYLES FOR TAN SHOES.



into a young child's eyes. Take all gay pictures and hangings from the apartments where babies are to stay, and in their places put up soft green things that are restful and will have no exciting effect on the delicate nerves of sight.

"When taking an infant out of doors always protect its eyes from the glare of the sun by a parasol or a broad brim on a hat."

Sayings from the Talmud.

If your wife is small, bend down in order to listen to her advice.
That which a child says beyond the house it has learned within the house.
It is easy to lead a man on the way which he desires to go.
Devotion with little prayer is better than much prayer without devotion.
He who destroys the reputation of his fellow is a murderer.
The act of a foolish man can never be a precedent.
The soldiers do the fighting and the kings are glorified as heroes.
God looks first into the heart of man and then into his mind.

White in Hot Weather.

There is nothing so cool as a white dress. In the old days when our grandmothers favored white gowns, they had white stockings, as also with their flowered delaine gowns, but these we ignore. We have come back to their white duck skirts, but even with these we wisely prefer the champagne tinted shoes and stockings to the pure white, for there is nothing so unbecoming to the foot as a white shoe. Black and white is cool of aspect and so are the light fashionable blues. Wise people in the hot months of summer invariably adopt white gowns, realizing they are as cool as anything else. Looking cool makes one feel cooler.

Comb Supports Hat.

Now that bandeaux have almost disappeared from the back of the hat, a new comb has been devised in order to keep the hat properly in place. It is an ordinary shaped long comb, with wavy teeth—in order to better hold—with five outstanding pear-shaped knobs, that are quite ornamental as well as useful. The crown of the hat, or the bandeau, sets on these and thus prevents slipping.

For the Needle Worker.

To finish the edges of dollies or other buttonholed edges cut the goods a little distance from the line where the buttonholing is to go and hem it back to that line. Then buttonhole the folded edge. This prevents the frayed-looking edge so often seen after washing and gives it a padded appearance.

Would Have Girls Sew.

The superintendent of the Chicago schools thinks that there should be a change in regard to the commencement

one has plenty of time and cares to take the trouble, all the edges of this dainty apron can be scalloped with wash silks or cotton, and a line of embroidery follow the scallops. Rows of feather stitching can separate the pockets, and there may be several sizes so divided. One for hairpins, one for back combs, another for the dressing comb; one for the small hat brush and one for the powder puff in its chamois case.

Natural Pongees.



Here is an ideal suit for a young matron. The material is natural tone pongee and the little pointed vest and bands are brown silk, as are the narrow plaited ruffles on elbow sleeves.

The skirt is laid in plaits to corset depth with a deep gathered ruffle at the front. Extra fullness is given to the overskirt by an added ruffle plaited at the top, which extends around the sides and back of the skirt.

The full sleeve is almost covered by shaped plaits held together on the outer arm by brown cord and buttons.

Helpful Salt Bath.

The pale, anemic woman will find the salt bath, prepared as follows, somewhat helpful on dragging summer days: Dissolve forty grams of gelatin in a quart of boiling water; add 100 grams of subcarbonate of soda and fifty grams of sulphate of potassium. Mix thoroughly and pour into a hot bath.

Tonic for Thin People.

A teaspoonful of olive oil is an excellent tonic for thin people. It is very good for a sallow complexion, as it acts directly on the liver. Taken for constiveness, it is very good, as it acts on the bowels without producing any gripping pains.

For Vegetable Stains on Hands.

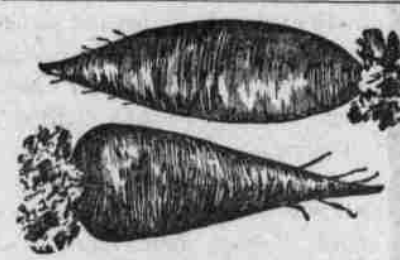
Rub stain on hands made from vegetables with tomato. If out of season, use a little canned tomato. This is better than lemon.



Excellent Sugar Beets.

Those who have raised beets for sugar know the value of the two varieties shown in the illustration. The one on the right is the famous Klein Waenzelben sugar beet; the other the Imperial. The first named is largely planted for sugar making, and they are rich in sugar. The Imperial is also a good sugar beet for sugar making. In this item, however, attention is called to these two sorts as being especially valuable to raise for the winter feeding of stock and especially of the cow.

Being rich in sugar, they will supply much food matter, and at the same time give the needed amount of green or succulent food so much needed by cows during the winter. Neither variety is especially new, but they have



GOOD BEET VARIETIES.

not been so freely planted as they should be. The seed is low in price, and it will pay any one with stock to plant a small field. Both varieties are exceedingly productive, and they will grow in any good soil.

How to Find Scale Insects.

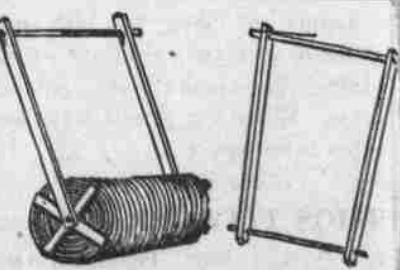
Prof. Troop of the Indiana Experimental Station gives the following directions in a recent bulletin: In looking for the scale insect most persons will pass it by unnoticed on account of its very small size. The female scale is only one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, while the male is only about half that size. The shape of the female is nearly circular, while the male is more elongated. The female is sharply convex or conical in the center. This last characteristic will help to distinguish it from many of the other more common species. Its color is nearly like the bark on which it is found. Another distinguishing character is found in the reddish discoloration of the bark immediately surrounding the scale, extending through both the outer and inner bark. These characters will enable one with an ordinary pocket magnifying glass to readily detect the presence of the insect.

Cowpeas as Orchard Cover.

Growers of peaches are using cowpeas as cover crops in the orchard. The vines shade the land, and may be turned under when the pods are nearly ripe, or may remain as a mulch in winter. It is more profitable to use the vines for food for cattle, but at the same time if a mulch is required, it is well to grow the mulch, especially when leguminous plant answers so well. Or advantage in growing the cowpea that it is almost a sure crop, and lime or wood ashes may be used as a fertilizer with it. The peach orchard will in no manner be injured by growing cowpeas as long as the land is given the benefit of the crop by plowing the plants under.

Handy Fencing Device.

A very handy device to be used handling barbed wire is shown herewith. Take two strips 2 1/4 inches wide and 30 inches long and bore holes through each end. Through these, say Farm and Home, put old broom handles or any round stick, and fasten by driving a nail through the square timber. Leave one loose so that it can be put through the reel of wire as shown.



BARBED WIRE REEL.

In the cut. The spool of wire may be enrolled by drawing it over the ground with this simple device.

Corn Cultivation.

When cultivating young corn it must be done in a manner to destroy all weeds; hence shallow cultivation may not answer, as the weeds must be destroyed by any method possible, rather than to permit them in the cornfield. But after the corn is well advanced it may prove detrimental to run the cultivator deep, as it then cuts many roots. Root cutting has been tested and found injurious. After the weeds are killed the only work required is to keep about an inch or two of the surface soil loose, in order to conserve moisture, as well as to put an end to any young weeds that may be ready to start.

Two Gallons in One Egg.

Worth \$300, an egg of a tall, flightless bird, the *apornis maximus*, is on exhibition in Liverpool. This gigantic bird made its home in Madagascar, and only twenty of its mammoth eggs are known to exist. Each is a foot long and nearly a yard in circumference. One will hold two gallons of water.

Effect of the New Meat Law.

One highly important result of the new laws regulating the meat packing business may already be seen in the tendency to keep more stock. "I am going to increase my herds a little," a leading farmer says; and the arguments he uses are these: More pork, beef and mutton will be eaten hereafter. Folks are satisfied now that the packers will send out only good, pure meat, and they will use it freely. Some one must grow the cattle to make this meat. We might as well all have a hand in it. Not that all should drop everything else and put the eggs all into the meat-growing basket; if we did that there would be a big crash, but we can keep more stock and make it pay. And this is a sensible view to take of the matter. It will mean better times for farmers all over the country.

Better Cultivation.

The farmer should endeavor to increase his proportion of wheat by better cultivation rather than by planting more acres. The latter method is being adopted in other countries that have the available area. Our people have an immense area of wheat culture in foreign lands to compete with, lands where labor is cheap. Europe, except perhaps in Russia and Roumania and India, have dense populations and are less dangerous competitors. European and Asiatic Russia, Argentine and perhaps before many years large areas of Africa will be in the market against us. We must diminish the cost of production by improved methods.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

The Disc Harrow.

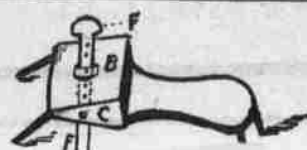
Too much reliance is placed on the disc harrow as a substitute for the plow. There is no implement more useful than the disc harrow in some lines, but its place is to cut up the sod and render the soil fine after the land has been plowed though farmers frequently use the disc harrow for preparing stubble land, leaving out plowing altogether. There is something more in plowing than simply loosening the ground for seed. When land is properly plowed it holds more moisture, absorbs warmth rapidly and permits of greater feeding capacity for plants.

Thinning Apples.

The effort to produce the seeds of apples exhausts the tree more than to produce the much larger quantity of meat, because seeds contain a much larger proportion of the mineral elements. As much meat (or pulp) can be grown on 500 fine, large apple trees as upon 1,000 small, inferior ones, but the production of seeds will only be one-half as great. This "thinning" not only adds to the value of the present crop, but economizes the energies of the tree for future use.

Draw-Knife Bench.

Make a bench of some heavy timber (2-inch oak), 6 feet long and 12 or 14 inches wide. Next take a piece of some 20 or 24 inches long and 3 or 4 inches



THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1174—Henry II. paid penance at the tomb of the murdered Archbishop a Becket.

1191—Acre taken by Richard I. and other Crusaders after two years' siege.

1302—Flemings defeated the Count of Artois at Courtray.

1450—Jack Cade, who raised an insurrection in Kent, killed.

1460—Henry VI. taken at Northampton (War of the Roses).

1537—Almagro defeated Alvarado at Abancay.

1584—William, Prince of Orange, assassinated. . . . Sir Walter Raleigh landed on the island of Wocokon and named the country Virginia.

1600—Samuel Champlain discovered the lake which bears his name.

1610—First legislative body of Englishmen in America met at Jamestown, Virginia.

1675—Lord Culpeper appointed Governor of Virginia for life.

1685—Duke of Monmouth beheaded.

1700—Swedish army under Charles XI. defeated the Russians under Peter the Great at battle of Pultowa.

1758—French victorious at battle of Ticonderoga.

1776—British soldiers under Sir William Howe landed on Staten Island. . . . Pennsylvania adopted a State constitution.

1778—Articles of confederation signed by the delegates from eight States.

1780—Count de Rochambeau and 6,000 French soldiers arrived at Newport to aid Americans.

1781—Congress ratified the Articles of Confederation.

1782—Savannah evacuated by the British.

1787—Slavery abolished in the territory north of the Ohio river.

1790—Congress decided to meet at Philadelphia for ten years, and thereafter on the Potomac.

1808—Murat made King of Naples.

1812—Gov. Hull of Michigan made unsuccessful attempt to capture Fort Malden.

1814—A British fleet captured Eastport, Maine.

1815—Napoleon I. surrendered to the coalition.

1820—The President signed the Wyoming admission bill. . . . The new Croton aqueduct opened in New York. . . . Idaho admitted to the Union. . . . Many lives lost by tornado in Minnesota.

1801—Attempted assassination of President Carnot of France.

1802—Stewart Free Silver Coinage bill defeated in the House of Representatives. . . . Ravachol, anarchist and dynamiter, guillotined in Paris. . . . St. John's, Newfoundland, nearly destroyed by fire. . . . An avalanche from Mount Blanc destroyed villages and 200 lives.

1804—Constantinople shaken by earthquake; over 1,000 persons killed. . . . American Railway Union strike declared off.

1806—Remains of the Pitezei children, supposed to have been murdered by H. H. Holmes, discovered at Toronto.

1808—The Anglo-American League was organized in London.

1900—Gen. Porfirio Diaz re-elected President of Mexico.

1902—Gen. Kitchener received an ovation on his return to England from South Africa.

containing within it an apparatus enabling it at the cost of nervous and muscular effort to be used at short range."

The general need of glasses arises from the necessity in modern life of the use of the eyes at short distances. If the eye were naturally focused upon near objects the advantage, as Dr. Saleeby admits, would be great. However, he continues, "If one started to make a list of the bodily characters of man which the amazing development of his intelligence has rendered more or less appropriate to his needs than originally one would require a volume."

Breeding Salty Onions.

Joseph Zuch, an enterprising gardener of Marietta, Pa., succeeded in raising a variety of onions which have salt flavor, so that no seasoning at all is necessary, whether eaten raw or stewed.

Insult and Repartee.

The difference between repartee and insult depends on whether you or the other man makes the remark.—Life.