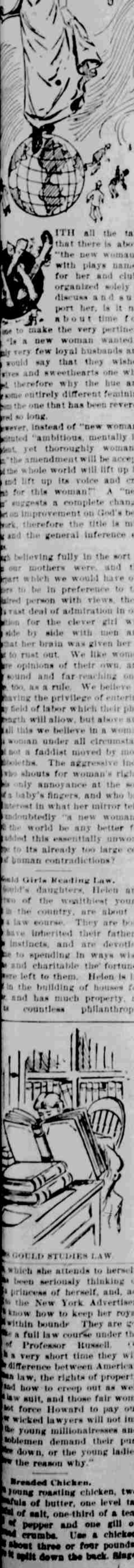


The New Woman.



and wipe it. Let the tips remain on the wings. Turn the wings back and skewer them into place. Fasten the neck under the body. Press the chicken out flat and press the legs back on the body, skewering them into position. Season with the salt and pepper, and place in a dripping pan. Rub the soft butter over the breast and legs, and then sprinkle the crumbs over the chicken. Place the pan in a hot oven and cook for forty-five minutes. Reduce the heat after the first fifteen minutes. Remember that the chicken is put in the bottom of the pan spiced side down, and that there is no water or basting of any kind used.

The Lady in "Knickers."
Alias for the days when dear woman enchants
Was still proud of her sex as her happy prize,
When, queen of all hearts, wielding sway undisturbed,
To our ears she was music and light to our eyes.

—The lady in "knickers" has different projects,
And she acts on a very preposterous plan,
Which but serves to demonstrate in fashion fantastic,
That she won't be a woman and can't be a man.

She smokes and she "chews" and she rides on a cycle,
Plays at football and cricket, and longs to be a man,
All unseemly dangers for sake of "sensations."
I'd marry my grandmother sooner than her.
—July.

Little Things of Life.
Why is it that we so easily forget that the little things of life are what make it easy or hard? A few pleasant words, a hand clasp, a cordial letter, are simple things, but they are mighty in their influence on the lives of those about us, adding a ray of hope to many disconsolate hearts, giving a bit of courage to disappointed, weary ones, and helping to make their own lives sweeter at the same time. Few people realize how much the little attentions of everyday life mean to their associates in the home, the church, the business place. It is generally a lack of consideration which makes one forget the tiny pleasantries, but lack of consideration is really one form of selfishness, and selfishness is not considered a desirable quality. Remember that the little things in life, either good or bad, count for more with those we love than we ever know, and we should be watchful of our actions and our words.

The Care of the Hair.
All well kept hair is beautiful, though it is as straight as an Indian, and the color of carrots. And no hair, no matter what its length and color, is beautiful unless it is well kept. Well kept hair is hair that is washed at least once in three weeks, and often if it is by nature very oily. It is hair that is brushed every day with a clean, tolerably stiff brush. It is hair that is not burned, and whose very appearance does not suggest the sound of scolding. It is hair that is not cut off at the back of the neck nor at the ears.

When the hair is brushed it should be parted, and each division should receive 100 good strokes from the crown down to the end. It should not be brushed fiercely or too quickly, for that only tears the hair out by the roots. An excellent preparation for promoting the growth of the hair is a mixture of bay rum and quinine, which should be rubbed into the scalp once or twice a week.

Your Height and Weight.
A woman of 5 feet should weigh 110 pounds.
A woman of 5 feet 1 inch should weigh 115 pounds.
A woman of 5 feet 2 inches should weigh 120 pounds.
A woman of 5 feet 3 inches should weigh 127 pounds.
A woman of 5 feet 4 inches should weigh 134 pounds.
A woman of 5 feet 5 inches should weigh 142 pounds.
A woman of 5 feet 6 inches should weigh 146 pounds.

Baby's Diet.
When a baby is six or seven months old the milk should be thickened with barley water, and a year-old baby should eat bread and butter, farina, hominy, etc., made into porridge, slightly boiled eggs, and have milk or drink. This affords a variety, and two articles can be given at a meal. It is a great mistake to allow a baby of a year or two to eat meat and vegetables.

In Three Sections.
Mattresses are now often made in three pieces. A physician observes, thus made, a mattress is more comfortable, because the positions of the sections can be changed from time to time and the bed kept more even.

Diamond and Pearl Comb.
Breaded Chickens.
A young roasting chicken, two handfuls of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of pepper and one gill of bread crumbs. Use a chicken about three or four pounds, and split down the back. Singe



will be your lot to rush from one thing to another, with the feeling that nothing is well done. This is a misfortune that cannot well be remedied so long as schools exist. All that you can do is to learn by constant experience how to condense, both in time, energy and special effort. Remember that ten minutes of effective teaching is more telling than half an hour of languid effort.—South Dakota Educator.

A Use for Carbon Paper.
A very helpful and pleasant desk-work device is copying maps by means of carbon paper, sometimes called "transfer paper." The pupils lay the carbon paper on the blank sheet upon which they wish the copy to appear. Then they lay the map to be copied upon the carbon paper and trace the map with a lead pencil or slate pencil or any blunt, rounded instrument. When the carbon paper is removed, there appears an outline map upon the previously blank sheet. This outline may then be colored by using colored pencils of pastels and really pretty maps made.

The pupils enjoy the work very much and it is an excellent way to impress upon their minds a vivid picture of the map studied.—Indiana School Journal.

Lift Your Hat to Her.
Lift your hat and salute reverently when you pass the teacher of the primary school. She is the great angel of the republic. She takes the bantering fresh from the home nest, full of pouts and fashions—an ungovernable little wretch whose own mother honestly admits that she sends him to school to get rid of him. The lady who knows her business takes a whole carload of these anarchists, one of whom, single-handed and alone, is more than a match for his parents, and at once puts them in a way of being useful and upright citizens. At what expense of toil, patience and soul weariness. Lift your hat to her.

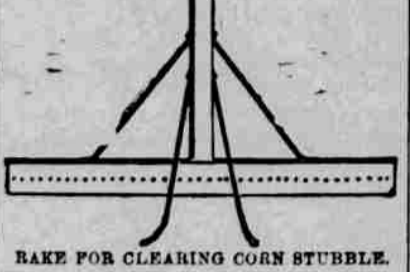
Educational Notes.
The alumni of Williams College now number 1,947.
In Denmark and Sweden the school hours of girls are fewer than those of boys.
A course in French is to be introduced into the grammar schools of Brookline, Mass.
More than one-third of the teachers of the United States are men—124,929 men and 227,392 women—85.5 per cent.
West of the Alleghenies nearly all educational institutions, from the primary school to the college or university, are co-educational.
England, with ninety-four universities, has 2,723 more professors and 51,814 more students than the 360 universities of the United States.
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., opened this year under peculiar conditions. More students have been enrolled than ever before in its history.
The freshman class of Amherst College this year has 133 members. Eighteen new men entered the upper classes, making a total number of 151 students.
Miss Emory, a Maine girl and a student of Bryn Mawr College, has received a European fellowship, which entitles her to a year's study in any European university.
Prussian education is more thorough than that of any other country. Every child is in school from five to fourteen years of age. Parents must obey the law, pay a fine, or go to prison.
"Flower Sunday" is one of the annual observances at Wellesley College. It was instituted by the founder of the college, and forms a delightful opening to the college year.
One-half of the West Point cadets are obliged to wear glasses, it is said. This state of affairs is largely due to the fact that the barracks are lighted by electricity instead of gas. The board of visitors asks Congress to appropriate \$50,000 to remedy this evil.
New York City shows a good record in the matter of suspensions in the public schools. Last year there were but thirty-five of these 250 schools that experienced such an extreme measure of discipline. The number suspended was only fifty-one in an attendance of nearly 200,000.
The contest for the position of professor of modern languages at West Point Military Academy, a position with a salary of \$4,000 per annum and the rank of colonel, ended in favor of Captain E. E. Wood, of the Eighth Cavalry, the present assistant professor of Spanish at the academy.
Now that the annual training idea is fairly in operation, a champion is wanted for that of "school gardens" in America. Europe is far ahead of the United States in this matter. Sweden leads the world, having 2,000 "gardens" one for nearly every recently built school-house.
The manuscript books of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries seem to be all written by the same hand. This was due to the influence of Charlemagne, who selected a particular style of handwriting, adopted it and ordered every scribe to write after that as a copy.
The Congo Free State supplies palm oil, rubber, ivory, peanuts, gum copal and canwood.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Rake for Clearing Off the Corn Stubble—Neat Design for an Ice House—Fifty-five Experiment Stations in the United States.

Clearing the Corn Stubble.
The neat farmer who loves to see his fields clean and free from trash that is unsightly (and it may be said that whatever is thus disagreeable is equally undesirable in other ways) always objects to the appearance of the cut corn stubs in the land in which the oats are sown as the first of the spring crops. They are not only unpleasant to look at, but they are in the way of good culture of the land. The illustration, from the American Agriculturist, shows an implement for gathering this rubbish and getting rid of it so as to turn



BAKE FOR CLEARING CORN STUBBLE.
It to immediate good use. A bar of strong oak timber six inches wide and three thick has a tongue fitted into it in the usual way, and is furnished with a number of curved teeth made of half-inch steel bar. The teeth are sharpened so that they take fast hold of the stubs below the surface of the ground and tear them out, and also gather them as they pull them out of the soil. As a load is collected, the rake is lifted by a pair of handles fastened to the bar. The bar may be made as long or short as may be thought proper.

Farming at the Stations.
From the Kansas State Board of Agriculture comes a very important and exhaustive summary of the methods and ways of feeding wheat and low-priced grains to animals. At a time when many farmers are feeding wheat, and others considering the advisability of doing the same, this report is of special value. The report covers detailed experiences of farmers all over the country, and the conclusion is that farmers are justified in feeding their animals wheat when so cheap, and that despite some unfavorable reports the practice as a general thing is wise. In many localities it is the only profitable disposition of the low-priced grain this year that can be made, and when wisely and intelligently fed it makes money for the farmer. All reserves of low-priced grain should be thus disposed of rather than sending it to market at a positive loss, which is frequently the case.

From abroad come the reported results of experiments with sugar beets that should be of value to those engaged in this industry in this country. At the Halle Experiment Station, where everything relating to beet sugar cultivation is carefully studied, it has been demonstrated in recent experiments that kainet tends to increase the sugar contents of the beets, while nitrate of soda has the opposite effect of reducing the amount. It is said that the beets get sufficient soda from the kainet, and the potash which they especially need is then readily absorbed.—Germantown Telegraph.

Mandarin Ducks.
These are among the most beautiful domestic aquatic fowls and as the name indicates they are of Chinese origin. They are very highly prized on account of the beauty of their plumage and numerous good qualities. A few have been domesticated and kept as pets. Like all other flying ducks, it has a small body and its feathers are of many colors. The crest of the drake droops on the neck, but he has power to raise it at will. The sides of the head are of a whitish or canary color and the under feathers around the neck



PAIR OF MANDARIN DUCKS.

of a rich chestnut. The breast is light red, the back a light brown and the under part white. The fan feathers of the wings are chestnut with brilliant green tips and four bands over the shoulder black and white. The bill is crimson and the legs pink. The female is a strong contrast to the male and is half gray and brown. These ducks are easily tamed, and though the males are sometimes quarrelsome when first confined, they soon accept the situation.

When to Sell.
A potato grower of long experience, discussing the question of whether it was better to sell or hold the crop says: "My opinion is that it is undoubtedly best to sell at 50c per bushel at digging time, even if one were assured of double the price four months after storing. Handling, shrinkage and decay in four months usually reduce the amount stored about one-third, and I have never found out when to market a well-grown crop."

A Look Ahead.
The windmill and the brook water wheel are yet to be harnessed for electricity, and the grain threshed, the wood sawed, feed cut, water pumped, house

lighted and heated without extra cost. The water power on or near every farm will transmit its force over a wire to every field and building, and will save untold labor.

Experiment Stations.
There are, not including branches, fifty-four experiment stations in the United States, forty-nine of which receive the Federal appropriation. In 1895 the stations received \$950,073, of which \$705,000 came from the National Government, the remainder from State governments, private individuals, fees for fertilizing analyses, sales of farm products, and other sources. In addition, the office of experiment stations at Washington has an appropriation of \$25,000. There were 532 persons employed, 298 bulletins issued, and forty-eight annual reports. The act of Congress making appropriations for the stations for the year ending June 30, 1895, provided for the first time for the supervision of the station expenditures by United States authorities. Administration of the funds is left, as before, to State authorities, but a statement of how they are expended must be made to the Federal officers.

Hedge Fences as Windbreakers.
Land is much cheaper in this country than in Europe. Almost everywhere the outcry against hedge fences is that they cost too much to trim, and that they waste too much land. This depends largely on how the hedge is managed. A hedge allowed to grow at will may well exhaust the soil of moisture at least for a considerable distance either side of it. But if kept closely pruned every year the hedge roots will not extend far. Besides, a close hedge breaks the force of winds and holds the snow from blowing. This makes the soil where the snow has been moister than it would otherwise be. Storms and winds are more violent in this country than they usually are in Europe. The hedge fence is an important protection against the blowing away of rich surface soil wherever the soil is light. It may even pay as a windbreak in locations where it is not needed to restrain stock from injuring the crops.

Design for an Ice House.
Many small farm ice houses have to stand out by themselves, and are thus exposed to the full effect of the sun's rays. These falling directly upon the roof cause a good deal of heat to be generated within, to the consequent loss of ice. The illustration shows an ice house with two roofs, with an air space between, which will very greatly obviate this trouble. Such an extra roof can easily be placed upon a small building, to the saving of no small amount of



ICE HOUSE.

ice during the heat of summer. Every farm should be equipped with a well-filled ice house, for ice is a necessity, not a luxury. There are many new ideas in harvesting, storing and using ice nowadays.

Look to the Quality.
That quality adds more to the profit than prices may be demonstrated almost every day by a visit to the market. Recently a lot of cattle averaging over 1,500 pounds each sold for \$6.19 per 100 pounds, or 2c per pound more than the regular prices in Chicago, equivalent to \$50 gain on each steer, as well as the advantage derived from the heavy weights.

Notes.
Farmer Gibson, near Avona, Pa., has raised a family of thirteen squashes on one vine, the smallest of which weighed 117 and the largest 14 1/2 pounds.
The corn fodder should now be gotten out of the fields while the weather permits. Every day's exposure deteriorates its quality and renders it less palatable to stock.
Vicious cows should not be retained, as they are liable to do harm to the attendants or to the other members of the herd. They are at all times a source of danger.
In 1889 Kentucky raised nearly one-half of the tobacco grown in this country, the amount raised by that State being 283,300,000 pounds, or 323,409 acres, the product being valued at \$21,247,000.
The cost of production governs the profit and not the prices received. Extravagance in feeding, waste of valuable food, and the use of stock that does not produce above the average, are the obstacles which entail losses.
Skimmed milk or buttermilk answers as well for young pigs as the whole milk, especially if ground oats and ground wheat are added to the milk, so as to make a thin mush. With warm quarters, such food will make the pigs grow rapidly.

When the Japanese wish to send grapes to distant friends they pack them in boxes of arrowroot. Light and air are thus effectually shut out, and the delicate bloom is also preserved, even though the fruit has been transported thousands of miles.
A mess of cooked turnips given once a day will be found excellent in increasing the growth of young animals. They do not contain any great proportion of nutrition, being mostly water, but they promote the appetite and serve a dietary purpose, being a change from the usual dry food.