

WOMAN AND HER WAYS.

There is no education so liberal and so desirable as the one that comes from the reading of varied opinions on varied topics, therefore it is well to miss no chance of becoming in rapport with diverse minds. With this thought in view we want to give this week the gist of an English writer's views on the subject of married women engaging in public work, and though they may not coincide with our own opinions on the subject, they are no less worthy of contemplation on that account.

The writer says: "She must be a bat-eyed woman if the insight into the mysteries of pain and sin given her by her public work does not reveal to her a new conception of justice, pity, brotherly love, and fill her with an overwhelming sense of her own unworthiness. And this nobler view of life will permeate every detail of her home life. Her care for her children, for her servants; her prompt payment of her tradespeople; her scrupulous fairness in dealings with all men; her keen study of political and social questions as affecting the vital interests of whole classes; her extended range of happy friendships beyond her own narrow set; her intelligent sympathy with her hus-

band's interests and anxieties, will all be inspired, and her whole moral standard raised by the extended range of her experiences. The book education of the school girls deals so partially with her nature that unless she has opportunities of completing her education later in life by wholesome service for her fellow-creatures, and by wider contact with them than that afforded by limited home life, she must always remain a dwarfed, uneven nature. The household failures of the Mrs. Jellyby type are rarer than those of the domestic Dora Copperfield type, although satire invariably singles out the former for special abuse. The unbalanced house-mistress who neglects her home duties for work abroad is necessarily a deficient public servant because of that very want of balance; while the conscientious house-mistress who appreciates the personal value of the mental training given her by public work, who realizes that the obligations of service laid on every member of the Christian brotherhood cannot be limited to the narrow home circle, gathers fresh wisdom and spirit for her home duties from her outside experiences."

and perhaps our attention will be a little more directed to the present woman. And we shall all be the better for it—decidedly the better for it.

Ladies in a Sailing Match.
And now the women are going to take part in the international contests in sports. Mrs. William Willard Howard and Miss Constance Bennett will represent America and Great Britain respectively in a sailing match to be held in English waters this summer. Mrs. Howard, who is the wife of W. W. Howard, the owner of the celebrated



SUGGESTIONS FOR PRETTY BICYCLE COSTUMES.

When a Girl Goes in Mourning.
The mourning assumed by a daughter for a parent is much lighter than that worn by a widow, but for the first six months, and if it is wished, for a year, crape forms part of the costume. The veil, which should be of the heaviest crape, is only worn over the face once, and after that it is quite proper to throw it back. It is unlike a widow's veil, inasmuch as it does not extend over the front and back of the gown, but it should be at least two yards and a half long, as a hem not less than a quarter of a yard deep is required on the lower edge.—Ladies' Home Journal.

This Woman Attracts.
Have you ever noticed in a gathering of both sexes that it is not the absolutely beautiful girl or woman who attracts and receives the most attention, but it is she who has that essentially well-groomed look about her, indicative of physical tidiness and suggestive of more than ordinary attention to the details of her toilet. Nature may have endowed you with absolutely regular

features, a form divine, and a voice soft and low, but if you let your hair evidence a carelessness of thought in its keeping, and your hands, shapely though they may be, are allowed to go untidy, you might just as well be absolutely ugly for all the genuine admiration that you will receive. Daintiness counts more in the long run than beauty.

There is No "New Woman."
It is because of its indefinite basis of argument that no sensible man nor woman can take up with this "New Woman" movement, writes Edward W. Bok editorially in the Ladies' Home Journal. So far as one can see, it leads nowhere. It has no point. These women do not want to be men, for they have plainly told us that men are immoral and are dominant tyrants. They resent being women, because they tell us to be a woman is to be "a subject creature"—whatever that may mean. There is not much left for them, therefore, that I can see—nothing except to create a third sex. It was George Eliot who, in one of her epigrammatic moments, discovered that there were three sexes in England, "men, women and clergymen." Perhaps the leaders of our "New Woman" movement will discover something of this sort for us in America—something which will render them as George Eliot's remark rendered her offensive for a long time in the eyes of self-respecting English people. Then we shall hear less of the "new woman."

Two Rival Lady Canoeists.
Canoe Yankee, met Miss Bennett last August in the ladies' race at Salcombe during the meet of the British Canoe Association. Mrs. Howard was at the helm of W. W. Brewer's Mersey boat May, while Miss Bennett steered J. Arthur Brand's Spruce III. to victory. Hence this second match. Not long after her defeat Mrs. Howard challenged Miss Bennett to another trial. That lady promptly accepted and will meet Mrs. Howard's new half-rater, being built by Fritz, of Clayton, with Spruce IV., the boat which Mr. Brand is building to contest for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup.

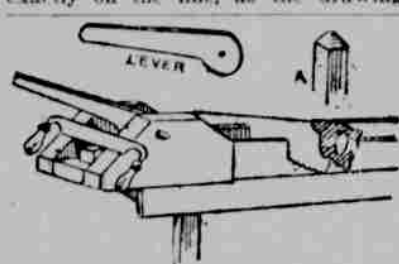
Fashionable Stationery.
The paper most used in social correspondence is white parchment finish, and the preferred sizes are the well-known octavo and billet; the envelopes are square with pointed flaps. Square note sheets with oblong envelopes in tints or colors are simply fads for the moment. Good taste dictates plain, white paper and white envelopes for feminine notes.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

A Machine for Pointing Fence Rickets—Combination Farm Building—Sawing Wood by Wind Power—Movable Plant Trellis—General Farm Notes.

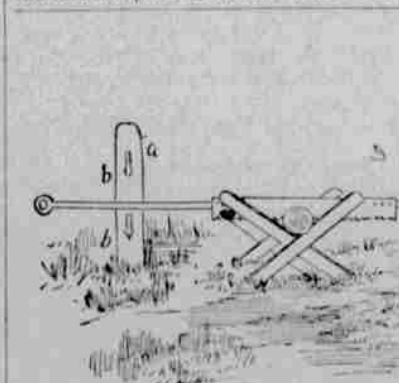
Home-Made Picket Machine.
I once had a job of picket fence making that required over 5,000 pickets, says a correspondent of Farm and Home. Our stuff was 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 and a nice point was wanted, as on A shown in the cut. Carpenters worked a whole day marking and trying to cut them with chisels, drawing knife, pocket jackknife, etc., but those ways were all too slow. I then made the machine shown in the cut. With this machine two men could cut and point over 1,000 pickets a day, true and even. The machine is made in the form of a wooden miter-box. Take a piece of 2 inch plank 4 inches wide and about 4 1/2 feet long for the bottom. Take two pieces of plank 18 inches long and 8 inches wide for the sides. Set the bevel at 45 degrees and mark the two side pieces; then saw them, being careful to saw exactly on the line, as the drawing



PICKET POINTING CUTTER.

knife is to work against these ends and they should be cut very smooth and true. The upper corners of the other ends of the side pieces are sawed off for neatness. Spike these side pieces to the bottom, then nail inch boards 5 inches wide for the remainder of the sides where the saw works. For the lever use plank 18 inches long and work it out as shown in the cut. The large end is a 6 inch circle, and should be cut out or sawed perfectly true and smooth. Make a mark one-half inch above the center, as shown on the dotted line, and bore a hole. The size of this hole and the holes in the sides depends on the size of iron you are going to use for a pin. If your pickets are 1 1/2 inches square, the holes in the sides must be 4 1/2 inches from the bottom of the box. Tack a little block one-half inch thick on the bottom to butt the picket against, then measure from this block the length you want the pickets and saw down through the boards; then fasten the whole thing on to a work bench. One man uses the knife and lever and another does the sawing, and turns the pickets when the lever is raised. Four thrusts of the lever and four jerks of the knife point a picket. The saw should always be left in and the picket kept right up against it until the pointing is done. The machine can be made for any sized square pickets, or for flat pickets, and can be made for any level desired.

Sawing Wood by Wind Power.
The accompanying illustration, taken from the American Agriculturist, presents a plan for using windmill power for sawing wood—simply converting the perpendicular motion of the pump rod into a vertical one and using it to propel a drag or crosscut saw. Any good crosscut saw may be used, or a piece of an old logging saw three or four feet long will answer. To give the saw sufficient motion, it is necessary to attach the short arm of the bent iron to the rod from the windmill crank. At the left is a post, a, on which at b are



INGENIOUS WOOD-SAWING DEVICE.

two stirrups or rests for the saw—the lower one to prevent the saw from dropping when the stick is sawed through, the upper one to hold up the saw when a fresh stick is to be placed on the buck or horse.

Level Potato Culture.
Almost everybody now agrees that level culture produces the largest and best crops of potatoes. But it is impossible to have level culture unless the seed potatoes are planted deep enough for the tubers to form under the soil. The constant tendency of the tubers is to rise as they grow. This, if the seed has been planted only one or two inches deep, makes it necessary to draw dirt around the hill, making a mound which sheds the water on either side. This also cuts the potato roots in the middle of the row. It requires dry and rich ground to make successful deep planting and level culture possible. But soil without stagnant water near the surface is always necessary for the potato crop. If the sub-soil is filled with water through winter and spring it is impossible to grow good potato crops on such land the following season by any method.

Potted Strawberry Plants.
These are obtained in this way. Flower pots of a size three inches in diameter at the top are sunk around the parent plants level with the ground. They are filled with fairly rich soil. As the runners are made the part bearing the young plant is made to rest on a pot and is kept in place by a small stone or lump of earth on the stem.

Very soon the pot is full of roots, when it may be severed from the parent plant and set out on its own account. No attention is required while it is rooting in the pot, save, perhaps, watering, if the season be very dry.

An Idea in Trellises.
The illustration shows how a trellis may be made upon which some tender variety of fruit or flowering vine is to be trained. The difficulty of properly protecting climbers during the winter



MOVABLE PLANT TRELLIS.

has often led to the abandonment of many tender varieties that, given protection in winter, would have proved highly desirable. With such a swinging trellis as that shown herewith tender grapevines or other tender climbers may be laid upon the ground and carefully covered during the winter, then placed upright again when the cold weather is passed.

Grain, Poultry, and Hog House.
An arrangement is here shown by which the poultry, grain and hogs can be brought into proximity—an arrangement calculated to lessen the work of caring for both kinds of stock, for both are, to no inconsiderable extent, fed on grain. The plan calls for a story and a half building with two wings—one of the wings for the accommodation of hens and the other for the hogs, pens for each being arranged along the sunny side, with a walk extending the length of the other side. The central grain building has a chamber where a part of the grain can be stored in bins, the latter having chutes to convey the grain to the first floor. If this central building can have a cellar, so much the better, for in this can be stored roots and vegetables for the use of the fowls and hogs, the cooking of these being done in a boiler set on the first floor. The building should be so arranged that

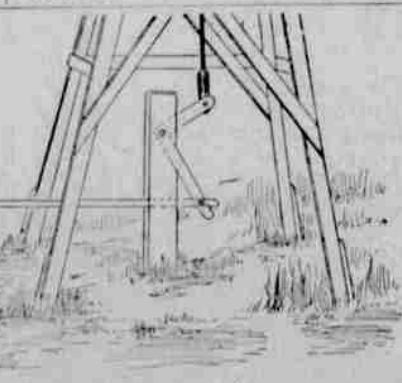


COMBINATION FARM BUILDING.

runs and outside pens can be arranged in front of corresponding inside pens in the two wings. The building should be upon well-drained ground.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Shading the Soil.
This is of great advantage in converting ammonia into nitrate, a process which has served to enrich forest lands while they are covered with dense growth. The mulch of leaves added annually is a carpet which prevents influence by the direct rays of the sun. That a soil which grows forest trees increases in fertility is demonstrated by the larger crops grown upon such "virgin" soil after it has been cleared of its forest growth. On the same principle the mulching of the soil with a dense crop, or with leaves, is beneficial in certain respects.

Fruit for the Family.
No matter how far from market a farmer may be, he can grow a patch of strawberries and be sure of a market



MESSAGE CARRIED BY A CRANE.

The Bird Set Free in Russia Takes a Communication to Africa.
Slatin Bey, the former Governor of one of the Egyptian provinces in the Soudan, who escaped from his long imprisonment at Omdurman a few months ago and has recently arrived in Egypt, brought home a remarkable story of the killing of a crane on the upper Nile, which bore around its neck a written message that had come all the way from Europe. One day in December, 1892, Slatin was summoned to the palace of the Khalifa Abdulla, successor to the Madhi. The Khalifa handed to him a small metal capsule. He said it contained some papers, and the Khalifa commanded Slatin to open the capsule and interpret the writing if he could. The white prisoner unscrewed the cap and took out two small slips of paper, each about the size of a visiting card. The short message on those papers was written in German, French and English. It said that the capsule had been fastened to the neck of a crane that had been bred on the estate of Herr Falz-Feln at Tskanea Nova, in the province of Taurida, south Russia. The crane had been released in Russia in June or July, 1892. The exact date of the release was given, but as Slatin was not permitted to copy or retain the writing and depends on his memory, he cannot more definitely fix the date. The message requested the future captor of the crane to send particulars of the date and place to Herr Falz-Feln.

This bird was the common European crane, *Grus cinerea*, standing about four feet high, ash gray in color, with face and neck nearly black. It is well known that it breeds in marshes in Europe and Asia and migrates far south to warmer climes upon the approach of winter. This particular bird, doubtless



GOOD ROADS.

Triumph of the Bicycle.
If the interest in wheeling is to increase at the present rate the time will come when a man will as soon think of going without his watch as of giving up his bicycle.

The remarkable growth of interest in the pastime which has been observed during the last five years instead of diminishing this spring has only been accelerated. The taste for wheeling has now invaded every known rank and condition of the civilized human race. The number of those who make wheeling a profession has increased amazingly, and the number of those who make it a pleasurable pastime or a convenient means of transportation has grown by leaps and bounds. To take but one feature of the bicycle craze, road-racing is a more popular and widely followed sport, twice over, than it was in 1891. The first of the Chicago road races, for instance, was held in 1887 with forty-one entries. In 1892 there were 389 entries, and this year the number of entries was 500.

This only reflects the general development of the bicycle fever in every branch. The bicycle-building industry has become but the center of a whole host of new special industries. There are manufacturing concerns devoted to the making of certain parts of the bicycle, and these, with their trade journals, constitute a complete new business world. Even more noticeable is the constant succession of races, "century runs" and overland tours and the procession of wheelmen observable in the streets of every city and town.

It is safe to say that there is hardly a part of the country having decent roads which will not be invaded this year by the enormous procession of summer bicycle tourists taking their annual outings. The influence which this must have on the good-roads movement will be readily understood.

The Wheelmen a Power.
The Examiner is doing most praiseworthy work in urging the wheelmen of San Francisco to take up the improvement of our streets. It estimates that they can, individually and by their influence, control some 25,000 votes. With this mass of voters they can accomplish anything in reason. And it is certainly reasonable that San Francisco should have decently paved streets. It is our belief that a majority of the population desires and is willing to pay for civilized payments. That is half the battle. If the wheelmen, with a majority of the city and all of the press behind them, can not bring about this improvement, it will be extraordinary. The Examiner's advice to the wheelmen is excellent—that they should not only work for improved pavements, but that they should personally see that the paving, when commenced, is honestly done. This is something quite within their powers, for there are few people who have come to know the pavements of San Francisco better than the wheelmen. The pavement here has made strong impressions upon their minds, for every irregularity in the street is transmitted directly through the spinal column to the base of the wheelman's brain. It would be a curious thing if the improvement in our streets, for which most of us have so long sighed, should at last be brought about through the agency of what many people still believe to be a toy.—Argonaut.

Making Paris Green More Effective.
Paris green is soluble in ammonia and carbonate of ammonia; but experience teaches that whenever arsenic in solution is applied to foliage, it injures the leaves, says the Agriculturist; otherwise compounds of arsenic with potash, soda, ammonia, etc., might be used instead of Paris green. The fact that Paris green yields its arsenic slowly is protection against the destructive action of the arsenious acid. It is not unlikely that if some gum-like material were added to the Paris green mixture, to fasten it to the foliage, failures from its use might be prevented. It might be worth while to try adding a small amount of dextrine (British gum) for holding the green to the foliage.

On Broadway.
Citizen—"Look down that slot, Josh." Countryman—"What's that darned thing goin' lickety-split under there?" Citizen—"That's the cable." Countryman—"You don't say? Well, I don't wonder they can send a message to London and git an answer in ten minutes on that thing."—New York World.

Of Course He Didn't.
Joakley—"Do you believe the good die young?" Soakley—"No." Joakley—"How old are you?" Soakley—"Sixty-five." Joakley—"Ah! I see. I needn't have asked you the question."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

with many of his fellows, crossed over to Africa, and flew south about 1,500 miles up the Nile, where he was killed in the mahdist province of Dongola. This was in November, 1892, about five months after the bird had been released. Released while the weather was still warm, it did not immediately start from Europe on its long journey, and it is not likely that it would travel much farther south. It had probably reached the southern limit of its journey when it fell victim to a mahdist hunter, who, of course, was greatly surprised when he saw the metal tube depending from the bird's neck. He took the prize to the Emir of Dongola. As that official's territory is on the northern border of the mahdist domain, where he has had many a brush with the Egyptian troops just north of him, he is constantly on the qui vive for any news that may come from the north. But not a man in his province could read this mysterious message, and so the Emir, knowing that the Khalifa held a number of European prisoners at Omdurman who could, doubtless, interpret the writing, dispatched a messenger in hot haste over the great southern desert to deliver the capsule to the Khalifa, 800 miles away. The journey was made by camels, and the Mahdist capital was reached about a month later. April 2 last Slatin wrote to Herr Falz-Feln, informing him of the recovery of the message and of the unusual events that had made a bird the bearer of a communication from Europe to Central Africa.

Probably no more remarkable story of this sort has ever been recorded. If we may except the unparalleled incident of 1887, when a brief message, tied around the neck of an albatross, was borne for thousands of miles across the watery waves of the Indian ocean and the Southern Pacific, and upon its providential delivery warships of two nations were at once put in motion on the work of humanity. The story, taken from the dry official records of the day, is worthy of perpetuation as the most wonderful instance where the unconscious efforts of a bird have played a most important part in a tale of human misery.

The Lake of Pitch, Trinidad.
The pitch is quarried by excavating areas from a few to many feet deep and wide. As soon as the work ceases the cavity begins to close, with a rapidity depending upon the location. Near "the place of supply" an excavation four feet deep and eight feet square, for instance, would fill in less than two days. Were it made where the asphalt was of average hardness, it would become entirely obliterated in five or six days, though it would substantially fill up in less time. Outside the lake the refilling is much less rapid. This speedy closure of artificial cavities has led to the supposition that the supply of asphalt is inexhaustible, the substance being produced or generated as fast as removed. The circumstance arises from the plastic nature of the ordinary bitumen, which invariably yields to pressure, until a new equilibrium is established; thus, where excavations have been opened in the solid asphalt, the pressure of the sides forces up the bottom, and the cavity gradually closes. It will be manifest that this property of susceptibility to pressure is sufficient to account for the appearance of the solid and semi-solid pitch at the surface; the greater the depth, and consequent pressure of the superincumbent strata, the greater will be the force propelling the material upward. This lake appears to be simply a great mass of pitch, which has been expressed from sandstone or shale and collected in a basinlike depression of the strata. The form of the surface has been pre-eminently favorable for a large accumulation, and the sources have been very rich. Taking into consideration the presumed amount of the contents of the cavity, the forces concerned in the elevation of all this matter to the position it occupies must have been considerable.—Chambers' Journal.

Long and Short of It.
The Patagonians are the tallest people in the world and the Laplanders the shortest.
But It Isn't.
If this entire country were as populous as Rhode Island its inhabitants would number 945,766,800.