

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Foulard with Velvet and Lace—House Gown—How to Keep Young—Untidy Girls—Suggestions to Beautify the Home.

When I'm Old.
(Old Favorite Series.)
I would ask of you, my darling,
A question soft and low,
That gives me many a headache,
As the moments come and go.
Your love I know is truthful,
But the truest love grows cold;
It is this that I would ask you:
Will you love me when I'm old?

Down the stream of life together,
We are sailing side by side,
Hoping some bright day to anchor
Safe beyond the surging tide.
To-day our sky is cloudless,
But the night may clouds unfold,
And its storms may gather round us;
Will you love me when I'm old?
And its storms may gather round us;
Will you love me when I'm old?

When my hair shall shame the snow-drift,
And my eyes shall dimmer grow,
I would lean upon some loved one
In the valley as I go,
I would claim of you a promise,
Worth to me a world of gold;
It is only this, my darling,
That you'll love me when I'm old;
It is only this, my darling,
That you'll love me when I'm old!

How to Keep Young
If we take a little leaf out of the mind-cure books we can have physical rejuvenation through a youthful spirit, which must find expression. Cast away sadness—for that is hateful to youth—and cultivate instead a real interest in all that is going on, whether in the world about you or in the great world. Observe a young girl of normal intelligence who has not been "spoiled." Could anything be more striking than her keen, voracious interest, in contrast to the tired apathy of her elders? Keep your interest alive, feeding it on catholicity of subjects, as you value your youth; for if certain mental muscles are not used they will atrophy, and you will be old, no matter what is the date of your birth. Every human being you encounter is the central point of the universe from his or her point of view; how, then, can such a one escape the interest of others? Every life has its life aims just as vital as yours. Interest yourself in others, and, with no such intent at heart, you will find the spirit refreshed. Away back in nursery days we learn of the little girl who wept in contemplating the bridge she did not have to cross after all; but the lesson did not go very deep, for we keep on worrying until we have lines up and down the forehead and lines across. "The thirty-year marks," they call them, but that is a mistake. Thirty years of worry would wrinkle a marble forehead, but thirty years of optimism would keep smooth the most delicate skin. Worry spoils the digestion and brings ill-health, which in turn ruins beauty. Worry enrups the mental faculties, and prevents them from free exercise, hampering judgment and shutting out light. Even those who do it must know these things well, yet still keep on, for not to worry means a condition of spiritual strength and elevation which is only attained by gradual process, and everyone has not learned the way. The lines on the face are the expression of "the body's guest." They will come; but who could object to a crinkling around the eyes that make a smile the merrier, or lines about the corner of the mouth that have a kindly meaning? Such lines stamp the face with undying youth.—Harper's Bazar.

Untidy Girls.
One often wonders how it is that some lovable girls, who are domesticated, obliging and accomplished, are so terribly careless of their personal appearance at home. They are in the minority, it is true, but they are to be met with very frequently, and it is for their benefit that this paragraph is penned. Why should the members of your own household, who are, presumably, far dearer to you than strangers, be treated with less consideration than outsiders? If you are staying at a friend's house, you would not leave your bedroom without making a careful, though not necessarily elaborate, toilet. Why, when under the parental roof, should you take your seat at the breakfast table with hair still in "irons," neck and wrists decidedly untidy, and a general appearance of neglect and slovenliness pervading your attire? Even if there are household duties of a "grubby" nature to be performed—fires to be lit, grates to be brushed, or carpets to be swept—these can be done just as well if the hair has been neatly arranged, the morning ablutions conscientiously performed, and a neat dress donned. Then, just before breakfast, another washing of the hands, and the putting on of a collar and a pair of cuffs, will make the busy girl quite as attractive in appearance as she undoubtedly is when "dressed" for the afternoon. The habit of going about the house untidily attired is one which grows rapidly on the untidy girl who once adopts it. It appears so much more easy to keep in the "curlers," instead of giving the hair its matutinal brushing and arranging. The complexion-preserving wash is shirked, because the water "is so cold"—this is not an exaggeration; there are some girls who in winter never wash their face until after breakfast. The old gown, with frayed wrists, missing buttons, or broken button-holes, is put on morning after morning, until its wear becomes almost second nature; and no attempt is made to "look nice" until there is a chance of being seen by somebody outside the family circle. If these untidy

girls could only hear the remarks made about them when by chance a stranger does happen to catch sight of them in their unlovely garb they would at once relinquish their slovenly habits. The strange thing is that it is generally nice-looking lassies who are the worst sinners in this respect. Plain girls know how greatly neatness of attire adds to personal attractions, and, very wisely, take care to adopt it.

Must We Wear the Saucer Bangs?
The reign of the pompadour is on the wane. Gradually it is getting smaller. Now a bit of the thickness is left out of the bunch on the side; again a little is taken away from its height. Slowly but surely it is losing its inflation, surely getting flatter and flatter. Thus far the new mode is excellent, for it always is delightful when the shape of a woman's head stands out clearly. But, alas! Dame Fashion has no wish to see the hair of her subjects dressed plainly, so she has begun to suggest the saucer bang. Paris already has adopted this ugly fashion, and so have those American women who always try the new styles without waiting for the conservative woman to make them "good form." It is to be hoped the latter never will happen. Surely the good taste of American women will revolt against the general adoption of this hideous method of dressing "woman's crowning glory."

House Gown.



Bodice of heavy white embroidery over white cloth, caught on the side with rosette of yellow chiffon. Skirt of white cloth, finished at the bottom with embroidery.

Suggestions to Beautify the Home.
Nothing affords so great an opportunity for decoration as a window in a recess. A low seat running around it, the cushions upholstered with some artistic tapestry, is suggested at once. After that, growing plants should be hung from above and curtains arranged to make of the window a veritable cozy corner. Of course this is simple if the recessed window is built in the house. But the appearance of a recess may be given to any window, and is advisable often in the case of one in a large, bare room. Place a couple of brass arms so they will jut out from either side of the window and connect them in front with a brass pole, over which some curtains are draped. Curtains may also be hung from the side arms and the inner side of them partially concealed by tall palms. The decorations should be finished, of course, with a window seat.

FOULARD WITH VELVET AND LACE.



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Her Crowning Glory.
If you are a believer in the old saying that a woman's glory is in her hair, you cannot help being surprised at the extraordinary want of artistic taste that many women show in the arrangement of their tresses, converting them into a disfigurement, instead of into a glory, says the New York Telegram. But, after all, the matter to each one of us is not so much how other people arrange their hair, as how we arrange our own. Do we do so in a way becoming to both face and figure? Nowadays we have plenty of styles to choose from, and it is less important to select the very newest than the one that is most becoming. In choosing a style pay heed to the following rules: For a long, thin face the arrangement of the hair should be full and round, and, if possible, the coils should just show from behind the ears. The nape of the neck should also be filled as much as possible, and softly waving or curling the hair will improve the appearance. For a sharp-featured face the hair should be arranged loosely, and at the back rather than the top of the head. A round, chubby face looks best with the hair arranged in a narrow style at the back and well carried down to the nape of the neck. Unless the forehead be particularly high, a fringe is not desirable, or, at least, only just so much as one is obliged to have nowadays for the sake of one's milliner. Very tall women should not dress their hair high, but leave that style to their shorter sisters. Young girls in their teens should wear their hair simply tied back as long as possible, and on no account should they turn it up until they have arrived at the stage of wearing long dresses.

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SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Knife Which Will Cut Wire—Disinfecting Wardrobe—Magnetism of the Earth—Corrosive Action of Metals—The Color of Water.

Magnetism of the Earth.
H. A. Rowland, professor of physics at the Johns Hopkins university, has just announced a remarkable discovery of great importance, being no less than an explanation of the cause of the magnetism of the earth. Dr. Rowland commenced his experiments nearly a year ago. The subject attracted him, owing to the lack of explanation of the theory of the earth's magnetism. The apparatus he used consists of a simple metal wheel revolved upon a shaft by means of an electric motor. The wheel itself is wound with several miles of fine wire, and in this magnetism is developed when the wheel is revolved. About the wheel is a casing of brass about a half inch from its circumference, leaving a space between which may be said to represent artificially the layer of atmosphere about the earth. Dr. Rowland is now working to show that the faster the revolution of the wheel, the greater will be the magnetism developed. He has already shown that magnetism is produced in this revolving body; and although upon such an infinitesimal scale in the laboratory experiments, Dr. Rowland is convinced that the principle holds good for the earth and other bodies as they revolve through space. The immense weight and great speed with which these bodies rotate add to the magnetism which they produce. It will take a long series of delicate experiments to bring out the various phases of the relation of magnetism to the speed of the revolving bodies. The results which have been obtained so far have been so satisfactory that work will be continued on this line.

Corrosive Action of Metals.
The corrosive influence of sea water on various alloys has been made the subject of an interesting investigation by the German admiralty. Copper, tin, zinc and iron aluminium alloys were tested, twelve strips of the alloy being taken in each case, nine of which were immersed in sea water and three of which were reserved for standards. At the end of eight, sixteen and twenty-four months three strips of each alloy were examined and compared with the standards. The results show that iron, tin and aluminium bronzes deteriorated very little, and there was little difference in regard to decrease of weight or strength even after two years' immersion. When iron and tin bronzes were in contact the former were very seriously attacked, one specimen after two years having lost two-thirds of its strength and four-fifths of its elongation. The conclusion of the admiralty was that the corrosive action between different metals depends upon the relative position in the electric scale. Metals were practically unattacked when in contact with those electro-negative to them, but quickly destroyed when in contact with electro-positive metals.—Buffalo Express.

Disinfecting Wardrobe.
A hygienic wardrobe forms the subject of a patent recently granted to an inventor of Chicago, Ill., which has the merit of utility and sanitary cleanliness, although it can in no wise be regarded as a work of art. The framework is of metal, designed so that it can be readily taken apart, the parts

being joined in such a way that no place is offered for the lodgment of vermin. The spaces between the metal frames are designed to be filled with a semi-transparent fabric buttoned to the metal. As the material admits of the passage of light, the depositions of moths and the propagation of germs are somewhat interfered with. Garments hung in this wardrobe are constantly subjected to the fumes of a disinfectant contained in a pendant holder screwed to the inside top of the wardrobe. The curtains may be taken down readily at stated intervals for cleaning, and for moving the whole thing may be taken apart and packed in a box.



The Color of Water.
Prof. Spring reports on his experiments of many years to explain the color of the water. He has come to the conclusion that a pure blue is the natural color of water, for when we look through a long tube filled with distilled water against a brilliant white surface, a pure blue is seen, such as shown by the Lake of Geneva in quiet weather, a color which is not influenced by superficial or interior reflection. When pure water becomes slightly turbid by extremely finely divided white or colorless particles

floating therein, they reflect, even in the case of ground mountain crystal, a yellow light, which unites with the natural blue into a brilliant green color, such as is exhibited by the Neuenburg and Boden lakes. The peculiar fact established by various observers, that the water of ordinarily green lakes turns perfectly colorless at times, is not due to a clarification, but, on the contrary, to an influx of a reddish mud, colored by ferric oxide, which completely neutralizes the green.

A Knife Which Will Cut Wire.
A combined hunting knife and wire-cutter comes from the land of barbed-wire fences. This combination is the subject of a patent recently granted to an inventor of Columbia, Texas, whose experiences on the ranches of that state lead him to believe that such a tool will be appreciated by the ranchman. The blade is formed with a recess, in which a lever is pivoted, made with corresponding recesses. To the lever and blade cutting discs are secured. In severing a piece of wire the knife is placed with the cutting edges of the disc embracing the wire, and the lever is pressed toward the handle of the knife. When one set of cutting



edges has become dull the disc has only to be turned slightly to bring another set into the proper place for action.

Working Coal Mines in India.
Coal is widely distributed throughout India, except in Bombay and Sind the northwest provinces, and Oudh, Rajputana and Mysore, where the product is either scantily distributed or entirely absent. The seams in Bengal and Assam are frequently from 50 and 80 feet to as much as 150 feet in thickness. The pits are often of considerable depth. At present the deepest appears to be about 700 feet. In many cases the working of the seams leads to the escape of little or no fire damp, so that the miners are able to work with naked lights. At the present time Bengal produces more than three-fourths of the coal mined in India. Indian coal varies much in composition and quality. Most of it is quite suitable for ordinary purposes, while some of the samples, e. g., certain of those from Bengal and central India, are of excellent quality, equal to that of the best British coals. The fixed carbon of the Bengal coal ranges between 50 and 60 per cent, and the calorific value exceeds 6,000 calories—equal to about 10 British thermal units—while the ash often does not much exceed and in some instances falls below 10 per cent, and the sulphur frequently present in but very small proportion. A great deal of the Bengal coal is serviceable steam coal. Many samples cake well and contain little sulphur, and the coke is therefore suitable for iron smelting.

Life-Saving Collar.
A life-saving collar has been invented by Hubert de Wilde of Ghent, Belgium. It is a cork collar, sixteen and a half inches outside diameter and six inches inside, made of two half-collars hinged together and backed by a strong spring tending to keep it closed. The apparatus weighs about five and a half pounds, and it displaces about twelve quarts of water, or represents a buoyancy of about twenty pounds. Tests made with it show that the collar is better than the life buoy or cork jacket; it is not liable to capsize; the body is submerged and less liable to chilling; the arms are free, and it is simple and instantaneous in adjustment.

The Disinfection of Telephones.
The under secretary of state of France, who is responsible for the posts and telegrams in Paris, has, with a view to avoid the transmission of infectious diseases, issued an order that the receivers and transmitters of all public telephones shall be disinfected daily by being washed in a strong solution of carbolic acid. This concession to the principles of hygiene has not been very well received by medical men. The idea, they say, is excellent, but they take exception to the choice of a disinfectant, for carbolic acid has an abominable smell and has but very feeble power in the destruction of microbes.

Pasteboard Shingles.
According to the Railway Review, the Tokio Card and Pasteboard company, of Japan, is now experimenting with pasteboard as a substitute for roofing shingles. It is said that shingles of this material can be produced at a cost about 50 per cent cheaper than that of the wooden article. The pasteboard is made of the desired thickness and tarred to prevent the material from being affected by the weather.

The giving of ourselves to bad habits is an insult to our heavenly Father, who gave us life and being.—Rev. Dr. Frohock.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Glib and Ironies to Cause a Smile—Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tides of Humor—Witty Sayings.

A Parting Shot.
She had presented him with the marble heart, and as she was about to remove his hat from the hall rack for the last time he said:
"Perhaps it is better so, and but for one thing I should not regret your decision."
"Indeed!" she exclaimed in surprise, "and what is that one thing?"
"Listen, cruel one, and I will tell you," he answered. "Had we married and gone to housekeeping I should have been spared the expense of buying a refrigerator."



Vicar's Daughter (to Giles, whose wife has been kicked to death by a cow)—"I was so distressed to hear the dreadful news, John, how it must have upset you!"
Giles—"It did, Miss, but what a mercy I wasn't a milkin' of the cow myself!"—Moonshine.

Coming to the Front.
Jingle—"I know that fellow Storms, the comedian, would come to the front."
Weller—"And he has, has he?"
"Yes, you remember he used to play the part of the hind legs of the elephant in the pantomime?"
"Yes."
"Well, now he's playing the front legs."—Tit-Bits.

Chance for Athletes.
Farmer—"Yes, I want a man. Are you a good jumper?"
Applicant—"Jumper? Well, yes."
"You could jump a barbed wire fence without much trouble, I s'pose?"
"Uh—I s'pose so."
"Well, that's all right then; you'll do. You see some of our bulls is a leetle wild."—New York Weekly.

Pearls and Tears.
"What splendid pearls the bride has! How can a man give his bride pearls? They mean tears."
"Oh, that's superstition. Besides, they are imitation pearls."
"Well, if she knows that, the tears will be genuine, at any rate."—Fleegende Blaetter.

No Time Wasted.
Betty—"You say you never turn down the light when Jack comes?"
Letty—"Never."
Betty—"Why, how unsociable. Letty—Jack doesn't think so."
Betty—"How do you account for it?"
Letty—"Well, you see, I never turn it up."



Farmer Ketchum—"What are you doing in my chicken yard?"
Parson Grabbum—"Well, sah, I've a membah ob de S. P. C. A., and I heard you wasn't treatin' yer chickens right, so I come to inwestergate."

Practical Poet.
"I don't care for your poem, 'The Song of the Lark,'" remarked the editor.
The poet sighed wearily. "To tell the truth," he replied, "I much prefer the lay of the hen."—Philadelphia Record.

Didn't Care for It.
Wabash—"Are you fond of repartee, Miss Olive?"
Miss Olive (of St. Louis)—"No, I wouldn't give one cup of coffee for all the tea I ever saw."