



An Arbor Gateway.
The sketch herewith, from the Orange Judd Farmer, gives a suggestion that can be adopted in many situations both as to utility and beauty. Where there is a path through a farm fence near one's buildings, necessitating a narrow gate, this gateway can be combined with an arbor, as shown in the cut. This gives the ornamental part of



the device, or will when covered with vines. If the vines bear grapes the useful part will be very apparent. When such ornamenting of one's premises can be combined with that which is purely useful, there is small excuse for not having farm premises more attractive.

Guessing Weight of Stock.
It is surprising how many farmers who grow live stock which they sometimes expect to sell on the hoof take so little care to ascertain its weight. Their ignorance in this matter often costs them dear, as the butcher or other person who buys of them generally is supplied with scales, and can generally guess within a few pounds what an animal will weigh. In the writer's boyhood, his father frequently bought cattle and sheep to be fed awhile, and then butchered, to supply his customers with beef and mutton. It does not take long to learn how to guess on the weight of a beef. The size alone is not always a criterion. Old cattle, and especially old cows, will not weigh so heavy as they look, and will usually have more of their weight in inside fat, now worth very little, owing to the competition of cotton seed oil and other vegetable oils.—American Cultivator.

Horns on Domestic Animals.
All the reason for horns on any domestic animal ceased when they came wholly under man's protecting care. It was all right for the animal to defend itself with horns while exposed to predatory animals, like wolves and bears. When cattle run wild, as they long did in the State of Texas, and as they still do on the plains of South America, their horns constantly increased in length and formidableness. But under civilized conditions there is no need for horns. In some breeds they have already been bred off. This will doubtless become more general, as dishorning at least the cows has become a quite general practice. Calves may be prevented from ever growing a horn by applying a stick of potash on the head where the horns would start, and removing the hair, so that the potash will make a slight sore on the skin.

Substitute for Roller.
An easily made substitute for a roller is shown herewith. It is from the Farm Journal. The sides are cut from two planks, and narrow strips are then nailed to the lower edges. This contrivance can be weighted to any degree desired and will do good service in firming or firming the soil. A roller is one of the most valuable implements that a farmer can use in making a fine

seedbed, but scarcely one farmer out of ten owns a roller. The cost or the trouble to make one is the excuse given for their absence from the farm tools.

Rhubarb.
One of the garden crops that thoroughly understands how to take care of itself is rhubarb. If planted in earth that is not very dry, it will continue for many years without receiving any particular attention. It is, however, very fond of high living, and those who desire to have large and succulent stalks should give a good top-dressing of manure every season.—Mechan's Monthly.

Lima Beans.
Pole varieties are preferred by those who grow Lima beans for market, as there are "old standards" that are favorites. The bush Lima are probably to be preferred, as they may be planted in rows and be easily worked. They require no supports, and are usually earlier than the pole varieties, and are fully equal in quality to the others. They make a valuable addition to the garden crops.

First Work for Tenms.
After their winter rest, if it has been such, horses need to be broken into work very gradually. Their necks and breasts, where the harness chafed, and

which had been toughened by a whole season's work, have grown tender again, and it will require several days of light work to renew the cuticle which disease had allowed to disappear. There should be frequent rests, and at such times the collar should be pulled forward so as to allow the air to strike the part. On no account should the horse for the first week or more be allowed to work in the rain, or be hard pushed when he is sweating. Care in the beginning of the season will save the horse perhaps from being disabled for work during a large part of the summer.

Parsnips for Late Use.
The parsnip is not only one of the hardest of garden vegetables, wintering in the open ground without injury, as also does satisfy or vegetable oyster, as it is generally called, but, like the last mentioned plant, it starts to growing very early in the spring. So soon as the leaves start on either, the roots should be pulled up and carried to a cool cellar or pit, as the growth of leaves will very quickly make the roots unfit for use. All the first leaf growth is taken from the root, and is the beginning towards seed formation. The root rapidly shrivels and loses its succulence when the leaves grow larger. The part of the parsnip at the surface of the ground will taste acid, and it doubtless possesses some poisonous qualities, as is the common belief among farmers. No kind of roots which are biennials are fit to eat after their second year growth has begun.

Seeding Clover.
There are customs which are rigidly adhered to in the sowing or planting of the staple crops. Clover is usually sown on the wheat land in the spring, the seed being scattered over the ground when it is covered with snow in order to facilitate the work. One of the rigid rules is to sow a certain quantity of seed (as little as possible if seed is high), and should the stand be light the cause is ascribed to everything but the seed. The fact is that seed should be used more liberally, as much of it is destroyed in various ways before germination, the sowing in seed causing a loss of clover. Another point is to harrow the wheat, seed down the clover and then use a roller on the land. The better the preparation for clover the more seeds will germinate and the more perfect the "catch."

How to See Plants Grow.
To observe plants growing under the microscope the American Monthly Microscopical Journal says: "Procure a little collumia seed. Take one of the seeds, and with a razor cut off a very thin slice, cover with a cover glass and place under the microscope. The instrument must be in a vertical position. When it is well focused and lighted moisten it with a drop of water. The seed will absorb the moisture and throw out a very large number of spiral fibers, giving the appearance of vermicular germination. Beginners will find it easier if one applies the moisture while the other looks through the instrument."

Milking Device.
Slovenly milking is often to be accounted for by the small size of the pail's top. A good deal of the milk will persist in running down the outside. To make easier milking, have a top made as shown in the cut. The flaring sides will catch the stream of milk and conduct it into the pail. It will be well to tie a piece of muslin over the bottom of this top piece, thus straining the milk as it goes in to the pail. Let this flaring piece just fit into the top of the pail.—American Agriculturist.

Subsoiling Theories.
Subsoiling is a matter which has its advocates, but many scientific agriculturalists oppose it. It is claimed that, although the subsoil plow breaks the soil to a low depth, yet it destroys the channels which admit the flow of air and water below the surface. That is, as plant roots penetrate deeply and die they leave channels, which are numerous and which are increased every year. Breaking the soil destroys them and lessens the supply of moisture.

Early Peas.
Peas may be had some weeks earlier than the outdoor crop by sowing them in inverted sods in a hot-bed in February. The sods may be cut into strips four inches wide, and in this way a hot-bed will start plants enough for a long drill, when the sods later on are transferred into the garden soil. For several weeks before planting out the plants should be well hardened off.—Vick's Magazine.

Fertilizing.
But few farmers accumulate as much manure as they desire. Instead of spreading the manure over too much land, it will be better to use only one-half of the farm for crops and grow green material on the other half to be turned under. In this manner it will not be many years before every acre will double its average yield, and the profits will be larger because the expenses will be correspondingly reduced.

How to Give Salt to Stock.
The best mode of giving salt is to sprinkle a little over the hay or cut feed. Such method is probably not as easy as leaving salt where the animal can help themselves, but it is much better than giving too much salt at one time and not enough at other periods.

Ground Oats for Feed.
The grinding of oats makes them more digestible, and the same may be said of corn. The best method of feeding is to mix the ground grain with the forage, which increases the digestibility of both kinds.

Women's Doings.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

She's little and modest and purty,
As fresh as a rose, and as sweet;
Her children don't ever look dirty,
Her kitchen ain't no way but neat.
She's the kind of a woman to cherish,
A help to a feller through life,
Yet every old hen in the parish
Is down on the minister's wife.

'Twas Mrs. Lige Hawkins begun it;
She alters her had the idee
That the church was built so's she could
run it.

'Cause Hawkins is deacon, you see,
She thought that the bull congregation
Just marched to the tune of her life,
But she found 'twas a wrong calculation
Applied to the minister's wife.

Then Mrs. Judge Jenks got excited,
She thinks she's the hull upper crust—
When she heard the Smiths was invited
To meet in 'er quit in disgust.
'You may have all the paupers you choose to,'
Said she, just as sharp as a knife,
'But if they go to church, I refuse to,'
'Good-by!' sez the minister's wife.

And then Mrs. Jackson got stuffy
At her not coming sooner to call,
And old Miss MacGregor is huffy
'Cause she went out to Jackson's at all.
Each one of the crowd hates the other,
The church hez bin full of their strife;
But now they're all hatin' another,
And that one's the minister's wife.

But still, all the cackle unheedin',
She goes in her ladylike way,
A givin' the poor what they're needin',
And hopin' the church every day.
Our numbers each Sunday is swellin',
And real true religion is rise,
And sometimes I feel like a yollin',
'Three cheers for the minister's wife!'
—New York Press.

Types of Nebraska Beauty.
The selection of the two Nebraska girls, whose faces shall be a part of the composite photograph to adorn the trans-Mississippi Exposition medal, proved to be a greater task than anything yet undertaken by the directors. After three months' delay the selections have been made, and Miss Maye O'Shea, of Lincoln, and Miss Netta Harmer, of Syracuse, are the young women thus honored. According to the test, the facial expression of these two young women

is supposed to be the best type of the female beauty of the State. They were selected from a group of several hundred. The whole number of photographs selected will be sent to New York, where a composite photograph will be made. This picture, typical of Western beauty in the best sense, will adorn one side of the trans-Mississippi Exposition medal.

Fashionable Stays Costly.
An American authority on woman's dress, commenting on the fact that a London court recently expressed amused astonishment because a woman had paid \$25 for a pair of corsets, says that, as an actual fact, considerably more than this sum is constantly paid for stays made to order. Then, again, a pair of corsets are often but part of a regular costume, owing to the fact that the brocade of which they are made matches exactly the material of which is composed the underskirts to be worn with them. The very plainest corsets made to order at any good house cost between \$10 and \$15, and they are worth the money paid for them, for they last a great deal longer than ready-made stays, being composed, back to the thread with which they are stitched, of the very best materials.

Keeping Clothes Smart.
It is the tumbling about on chairs and bedposts that ruins quantities of clothes, and thus dresses are often "worn out" while not being worn in the actual sense. A Philadelphia authority advises women to hang all dress waists and skirts, but suspend them on "coat hangers," not on hooks or nails. The way shopkeepers care for ready-made garments is an excellent object lesson. If you can't get the ready-made article, manufacture it. Half a barrel hoop, with a loop of string in the middle, makes a satisfactory substitute. Hanging only serves for heavy fabrics, not when they are of thin goods. In that case, garments are apt to become stringy. Light materials must be folded, sleeves and bows stuffed out with tissue paper and all given plenty of room. Skirts should be brushed when taken off and then put away at once.

A Hint for Busy Women.
If a woman with only a little time for reading has an ambition to be really well read in some one direction, it is imperative that she should select a specialty. It may be a broad specialty or a narrow specialty—French history or bumble-bees—but whatever it is, if she is really interested in the subject, and

RADIANT IN COLORS.

SOLOMON IN ALL HIS GLORY TO BE OUTDONE.

Bright Colors Will Run Riot in the Attire of Fashionable Women During the Coming Spring and Summer—Dresses Lined with Colored Silks.

The Rage for Transparent Goods.
New York correspondence.

RADIANT is the word that is to fit the fashionable woman during the coming season. She will be all a wonderful blend of brilliant tints, yet be not a bit gaudy. It has taken us four seasons to learn how to use colors and all this time, too, we have been getting used to seeing color. Open work materials are a million. Wool goods come in a weave so lattice-like that the shade of the lining silk shines through as clearly as if grenadine were used. The silk used for lining is brilliant, but the material over it is such a fine blend of colors that the entire result is a cashmere medley of tones, charming and not crude. Cotton grenadines are simply lovely. They come in plaids and stripes, the openwork portion being part of the general design. They are made over either lawn or silk; if over silk, entirely separate from it as a matter of course.

Besides these semi-transparencies, organdies are of themselves a delightful array. Black ground organdies are printed with closely woven sprays of many-colored flowers, zig-zags of openwork cross the material almost with the effect of perforation, and the organdy is laid in a thousand little pleats in some places, and in others is drawn quite plain. Where the pleats double the goods the color of the design takes a positive shade, and where it is drawn plain it offers a mere veil of color over the silk foundation. Besides this, the openwork places let the glint of the silk through. Almost any of the dress-

es made on this general plan will prove the artistic merits of the scheme, and the lovely gown sketched for this initial was not more beautiful than many of its kind. The black of its organdy showed strongly only in the close-run little frills that finished the fichu ornamentation. At the first glance several different materials will seem to have been used in the construction of the dress, but really the many effects were obtained by the different uses made of one material, insertions of lace and the glimmer of brilliant nose-pink silk lining assisting in producing the various effects. Rose pink satin ribbon

gave a chance for a row of handsome buttons, be built high about the throat, offer a pair of revers and have a round belt, and yet be in good taste. This particular composite gown was so constructed that there was no suggestion of a mixture in it, and was of tan cloth in tailor finish. The skirt was on the popular Spanish flounce idea, the upper part overlapping the lower with a narrow flounce, stitching finishing the edges. They revers flanked a tucked vest, and collar and belt were brown satin.

The hat topping this gown is illustrative of a tendency toward the big roll effect in many of the new hats, especially those planned for elaborate street dresses. Tulle is rolled and covered with veiling and then laid about the brim, the result being at once massive and light weight.

Bands of richly embroidered material are abundant among the new trimmings, and their nature and the manner of applying them are such that they unfailingly dominate the dresses they adorn. The last of this quartette shows how strikingly they are employed. This trimming was white satin embroidered with silk in several bright colors and finished at each edge with black velvet. The dress goods was lavender-peau de soie, tucked in collar, yoke and sleeves, and belted with black satin. Some of the newest ribbons are beautifully stamped and are used for this sort of trimming, but the desired medium is something ornate and highly wrought. So plain ribbon is employed that is overlaid with heavy lace, the design of the lace being followed in chenille.

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A QUARTET DOMINATED BY SPRING NEWNESS.

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is able to obtain the books she needs, she can accomplish much even in half-hour snatches. Somebody learned French while waiting for dinner, and almost everybody has time for a little reading every day, and many a muckle makes a muckle.

How Women Earn Money.
The cleaning of bicycles is, says the Household, comparatively speaking, a modern occupation, usually taken up by a man in connection with some other business. A clever Englishwoman has conceived the idea that it might be a lucrative employment, for one who could go about to the different houses daily, or at stated times, and make a business of cleaning bicycles. The greater majority of the riders are young people, and such are inclined to shirk the proper care that should be given a machine, or are sometimes so tired from the exercise to attend to it, but are often willing to devote some of their spending money to get rid of the work.

This woman has started in the business, and goes from house to house, so that one need not take the cycle to a shop. She soaks the chain in kerosene oil and, after drying, rubs it with graphite. She carries an assortment of rags, cheese-cloth, free from lint. These, well permeated with oil, are used upon the intricate and working parts of the wheel. A bit of flannel polishes the trimmings after there has been applied to them a paste such as is used on harness trappings. The cleaner also adjusts the saddle and handlebars, tests everything to see that it is firm, tightening nuts when necessary. She pumps up and fills tires, cleans, trims, and fills the lamp, and puts it securely in place.

A New York society woman has added a novel venture to the business enterprises of women. She has opened a dainty office, which she calls "a bureau of social requirements." She offers to supply ideas and original designs for entertainments on established lines, relieving the hostess of all weariness and anxiety. To manage and order luncheons, teas, receptions, and other social affairs, and to supply menus or recipes. To give information

on social matters, where any knotty point is vexing the uninitiated.

Must Supply Bath Money.
Among the Turks bath money forms an item in every marriage contract, the husband engaging to allow his wife a certain sum for bathing purposes. If he be withheld, she has only to go before the cadl and turn her slipper upside down. If the complaint be not then redressed it is a sufficient ground for divorce.

Go to a Convent.
Queen Natalie of Servia is about to say farewell to the world and hide her self and her troubled life in a convent. Her husband, ex-King Milan, is a moral monstrosity, and her son, for whom the father, having made himself totally unbearable, abdicated his throne, has shown decided traits of imbecility.

Owned by a Woman.
The system of electric street railways in Tampa, Fla., is practically owned and operated by a Mrs. Chaspin, who is said to be thoroughly familiar with every detail of railroading, and to be the general manager of her road, which is a hot line, passing every place and point of interest in Tampa.

Briefs About Women.
The Queen of Greece is the only woman Admiral in the world.
Ouida never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation.
The little town of Nassau, in Sweden, has a female contingent, 150 strong, in its fire brigade.
Since the college doors were opened to women in Scotland the female students have shown a pardonable patriotism.
New Zealand women have full suffrage, the native or Maori women being allowed to vote as well as their European sisters.
Miss Payor, a Swiss woman who has taken the degree of doctor of medicine is strongly opposed to tight boots and gloves, corsets, and long skirts.
Mrs. Zerisaha Gould Mitchell, who died recently, was the last Indian princess in Massachusetts, and was a lineal descendant of the famous Massachusetts.
Japanese theaters have their boxes arranged for the ladies can change their dresses, as it is not considered stylish for a lady to appear an entire evening in one dress and with the same ornaments.

Look at the left hand dress of the four pictured in a row, and think of a pale gray, with a bias pleced set on the edge of the skirt and headed by rows of silver braid set so close and the braid so narrow that it seems a mere elusive