

FOR THE HAIR

NOURISH THE ROOTS.

Braid the hair loosely in one strand at night and try to study out several different ways of pinning it up by day, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Hair should not be worn tightly twisted and pinned, nor steadily, for any great length of time, in one style.

Lightweight and very open-toothed combs should be employed in making the pompadour, and night and morning, when arranging the hair, dip the dressing comb several times in clear water. In a climate where there is little moisture in the air it is a positive necessity to dampen the locks frequently.

The hair is nourished as much by what one eats as the blood and flesh, and many hair specialists treat it through the stomach instead of paying local attention to the scalp. Brown bread, cracked wheat, plain, hulled vegetables, mutton and a simple dietary in every respect are advised. Beautiful, soft, bright hair cannot be grown from a diet of fine, bolted flour bread, cake and salads. If one wants a fine head of hair one must eat with due regard to the albumen and gelatine required for color and softness.

In the spring a dose of sulphur is a good thing, and from time to time prunes and spinach and cranberries must be taken to supply the proper amount of iron needed.

UMBRELLA HANDLES.

Umbrella handles this season are very beautiful and very expensive. They come in all kinds of new art designs worked out in gold, silver, shaded enamel and gun metal. The hand-somest ones are to be found at the jewelers' and come put up in a case with the tips and ferrule to be mounted to order. Studies in dancing girls, sea nymphs and flowers are carried out in the metals mentioned.

A garlanded column forms the main piece of an up-to-date handle, with a girl's figure done in pale tinted enamels, the swirling skirt being gracefully fashioned.

Ivory in several tints is the foundation of the most expensive umbrella handle of the season. Many of these are made symbolic of popular sports, such as automobiling, hunting and golfing.

Brown is the fashionable shade for umbrellas, with green pressing it hard. Red and blue are still favorites, but the durable black is always to the fore when service is in requisition.

The summer sunshade is perfectly gorgeous. No other word expresses its filmy beauty and costliness. It is the ambition of every woman to have a parasol made expressly for her, and to further this end all sorts of odd and lovely affairs are made.

Orchids, represented in different shades of mauve, are original; also artichokes and any flower one fancies. Even leather is used as a material in some of the more substantial parasols, and they are extremely fetching.—Washington Star.

COMMON SENSE SKIRTS.

Elsie De Wolfe may not be a great actress, but she has earned the gratitude of everybody save the doctors by advocating the short skirt for women in business. Miss De Wolfe is supposed by the press agent to be an authority on fashion, and if she can help on the vogue of dresses which clear the street she will have done so much good that she is fairly entitled to the free advertising—like this—which she gets out of it. She is said to have posted on her call board a rule that all the women of her company shall go to the theatre in short skirts. In explanation she said that when she was forced to adopt such a rule when her company was on the road to protect the health of her actresses; that railroad stations, sidewalks and theatres in small towns were so dirty that not until she established the reign of short skirts were the members of her company to be depended upon.

The actress added that the only woman who had any business to wear a long skirt on the street was the woman who rode in her carriage; that is the woman who has no business and so is privileged to humor her whims. The women who ride in carriages here are a minority that do not count, so far as street fashions go. The long skirt, which was made for them in Paris, is adopted here by women who must walk or ride in street cars, under the impression that when they wear carriage dresses people cannot tell them from women who have carriages. After they have worn their long skirts about twice on the street the distinction is clear to the most unobservant. After a gown has been trailed through the mud for a fortnight the sense of smell reveals the fact that if it was made for a carriage it never saw the inside of one. The long skirt in this country is a silly affectation. Perhaps it has some subtle connection with the notion that because an American woman

an who walks is "just as good" as the one who rides she ought to wear the same clothes. Sensible women ought to quit it. If the women who have plenty of places for their trained gowns would keep them carefully off the street perhaps their sisters for whom the big storks are their chief parade ground would follow the good example.—Brooklyn Eagle.



The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado is held by a woman. The salary is \$3000.

Queen Helena of Italy has a strong passion for flowers, and has many that are natives of her Montenegro home transplanted to the milder climate of Italy.

An American girl, Dr. Annie G. Lyle, has been appointed assistant to Professor Erbech in the University of Vienna. Professor Erbech is a noted specialist in the diseases of children.

Mrs. Lee C. Harby, of Charleston, S. C., has won the \$100 prize in a contest ordered by the State of Texas for an official flag song. Her poem set to music will be sung on all patriotic occasions.

Fifty-three years ago France began giving medals to women for bravery in war time. Since then thirty-three decorations have been bestowed on brave women. The first to be decorated was Jennie Rossini, on June 7, 1859.

The California State Federation is vigorously pushing the long-resisted claim of the Fremont heirs, in behalf of the daughter of the great explorer. The death of Mrs. Fremont, whose pension ceased with her life, left the daughter almost penniless.

A Chicago woman, Mrs. M. H. Knowles, has been honored by the French Government, which has bestowed upon her the much coveted decoration, "Les Palmes Academiques." This was for her work in fostering the study of the French language in America.

Mrs. Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., has secured, unaided, pledges from over 2000 women of her State that they will not in future use the plumage of wild birds on their hats or bonnets. Through her efforts over 2500 of the school children of Atlanta have subscribed to a pledge not to harm or annoy wild birds.

Four-year scholarships at the Syracuse University have been secured by Miss Ethel Mensch and Miss Emma Faulkner, both of Delaware. Both young women were clerks in the bathing pavilion at Ocean Grove, near New York City, and one day rendered some special service to Professor Scott, of the faculty at Syracuse, who rewarded them with scholarships.

There is a woman in Greater New York who has built up a large trade by decorating old furniture. She takes the pieces and repairs them, even doing the upholstery herself, finding she can get more artistic effects than the regular upholsterer. At first she worked on a commission basis with a second-hand man, but she has now developed such a thriving business that she is able to hire a ground floor flat, and says she has all the work she can take care of.



Never were parasols so elaborate. In dress gloves many women still prefer the soft suede.

Long silk gloves show handsome lace appliques in the long arm part.

Though white is more modish a black glove is always effective with a black costume.

Royal copper has invaded the wrist bags, with fish scale and coat-of-mail designs as popular as ever.

Turquoise and pink tourmaline in alternation furnish a pretty color scheme in the decoration of gilt purse frames.

Walrus leather belts, gilded or silvered, have silver or gold clasps in the back and harness buckles in the front.

Mousseline foulard is the name given to a gauzy mixture of silk and linen. One of the daintiest pieces is in pale gray, striped and dotted with white.

A stunning new hat is of white meline. The up-rolling brim is draped with Irish croquet lace, and brim and crown are trimmed with clusters of green, black and white daisies.

Front tabs are newer and therefore more used this year than the erstwhile prominent position back. These front tabs are sometimes of the material to match the belt and sometimes a metal ornament.

In ornamentation fish-eye pearl button effects are much liked, while studded Oriental metal trimmings appear upon many of the most desirable girdles. Cut-steel ornaments are also in high favor on belts of black elastic.

One of the prettiest new wrist bags has square corners and is flat. It is of green suede mounted with gold frame, huge gold balls for clasps and gold chain. The same gold mountings finish a walrus wrist bag of the same shape.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

The Cow Beats Cotton.

A South Carolina farmer who has quit cotton and gone into stock raising in a small way is well pleased with the results at this time. He says I am right much enthused over the cow as a money-maker. Four years ago I bought a little Jersey cow with heifer calf, from which I have an increase of ten to date, eleven including old cow—seven females. I could sell the increase—ten—for \$50 each, or perhaps more.

Now, \$250 or \$300 profit on an investment of \$40 in four years is a larger per cent. than any manufacturing concern I know of; besides the manure, milk and butter, which is of far more value than the cost of keeping cows. Expect six new calves within the next six months from this same herd, and enough manure to make larger crops than I have ever made on several times the amount of land with commercial fertilizers. This year I have gathered from twenty to thirty bushels corn per acre without commercial fertilizers, on land that three years ago didn't make more than five or six bushels. I raise about \$100 worth of hogs every year; in my lot principally. Expect to raise more as soon as I can get sufficient fences to run them in my fields. Expect a mule colt in March, and want your opinion, please, concerning the raising of it. Could I take it from mare as soon as it drops and raise it on cow's milk in pan, as I raise my calves. If so, will it be necessary to give it milk from a cow with very young calf. And would it not be well to let colt stay with mare a few days. And would I have much trouble in drying mare's milk up. Think by this course, if it will work, I would be saved a great deal of trouble weaning colt, working mare and be able to keep her fat. Please inform fully.

Bought this place three years since in a very much run-down condition. Planted cotton two years and lost money (did not plant any this year), but thought I would first make plenty provisions—wheat, corn, oats, peas, potatoes, hay and everything for man and beast to eat, and build up my land, and next year plant some cotton and try to make a bale per acre. I expect to have what I do make clear, except the acid and kainit and the provisions (which I have on hand). I advanced in making it. All will be after good growth peas, which, with cows, I expect to build my land up to a profitable state of production.

As I planted no cotton, am handling very little money this fall, though what I have made I owe very little for—no guano bill nor lien account for what "cuffy" ate. Would like to ask further, in behalf of the cow, if the following estimate is not about conservative. Jersey heifer to bring new calf every twelve months, 100 per cent. increase. Same cow, after first calf, worth \$50 to milk ten months in year and produce 200 pounds butter at 25 cents per pound—equals \$50, or 100 per cent. value of cow, 200 per cent. value and increase. Milk and manure versus expense of keeping cow, raising calf where pasture and some hay is raised. Can testify fully as to increase, but haven't been able as yet to test the butter production in full, as have had to use large quantities of milk in family and to furnish some of my neighbors.

Grafting and Budding.

It is very difficult to graft nut-bearing trees. A pecan can be grafted on a hickory if properly done. The peach, it is said, will grow on a plum stock, and a Roman apple upon a sycamore sprout, but I have never tried either.

Grafts, if not already cut, should be cut and put in a cool damp place and kept dormant till the buds of the tree to be grafted begin to burst. Choose a pleasant day when the sap is in flow.

Grafting wax should be prepared in the following proportions: One part tallow, two parts beeswax and four parts resin, or "serape" from a pine tree, melted together. Into this mixture dip strips of cloth three-fourths of an inch wide.

Prepare grafts, a small one for a small stock, and large one for a large stock, with three to four buds to each graft. Cut the graft wedge-shaped, with the inner edge thinnest, commencing the slope at the lowest bud. The stock to be grafted upon should be in good growing condition. The tools used should be a fine, sharp saw, a good pruning knife, a small hammer. A chisel or stout case knife will serve in place of pruning knife. Place knife or chisel upon centre of stock, and split if possible without tearing bark. Remove the knife, force into the cleft a small wedge made from a nail or piece of hard wood. Insert the graft into the cleft, carefully adjust the inner bark of graft to that of stock, and remove wedge without displacing graft. Now carefully wrap

the stock so as to exclude air and moisture. If the work is properly done nine-tenths of them will live.

Budding may be extended from this time till the first of September. If anyone has a young bearing tree that does not produce good fruit, do not destroy it, but bud with a good variety. But only when the bark will strip readily from the wood. Choose a twig about the size of one's little finger, make a straight slit three-fourths of an inch long and be careful not to score the wood. Carefully make a cross cut at right angles, or anchor-shaped. In the early season select a bud not quite so much developed as the buds upon the twig to be budded. In cutting the bud commence about one-fourth of an inch above the bud, cutting deep enough and coming out to a point half inch below. With point of knife carefully raise the bark, push the bud downward with thumb and fore finger, being careful to place all the bark surrounding the bud in the incision. Take a strip of mulberry bark, or narrow strip of cloth, first pass around above the bud, then cross and wrap securely below. Use enough grafting wax to keep out air and moisture. By the 10th of June, when budding is done, the large leaf should be cut off. Now cut the twig off about four inches above the bud. If well done the most of the buds will grow—B. F. W., in Progressive Farmer.

Grass and Root Crops.

I have always been interested in cattle, but this interest has been intensified of late, writes G. F. Hunnicutt. And to raise cattle brings up at once the subject how best to feed them? We Southerners have much to learn here. Take the case of grass: we have but few pastures worthy of the name, while with Bermuda we can have as fine as anywhere in the world. We should not only have a patch of Bermuda here and there, as in most cases, but the whole pasture should be so thickly sodd with it that the hoof of the cattle would leave no impression upon it. We have an acre or two like this, and it yields more feed than ten acres of average pasture. The majority of pastures we see constitute the most barren and grassless spot on the premises. No farmer could spend the wet days in the winter better than hauling Bermuda roots and setting them in all galled spots and gullies in his pasture. Soon it will be a thing of beauty, instead of an eyesore.

Then in the winter when the cold has killed the grass, how best can we supply its place? Many say by the silo, but I believe we can do so more cheaply with turnips and potatoes. We South know the value of turnips, not feed alone, but with hay and other feed. Upon the same dry feed, our cows gave one gallon milk per day more when given six gallons turnips and tops. I do not know how they could have been increased so much at same cost. My stock would not eat turnips when there was other green in abundance, but let frost come and kill the grass and they will eat all they can get. I saw in the Breeder's Gazette that in England they raised cattle that would weigh 2000 pounds at three years old, that were never fed anything except grass and roots, their "roots" consisting of turnips and beets. Our experience with beets has not been satisfactory, but we can raise potatoes and turnips on land that has raised one crop such as wheat, oats, rye, crimson clover, etc. This makes quite an item with us. We, South, want our land to lie idle. Land, like people, is better for more work, if the work is only done right. We are glad to see so many becoming interested in raising cattle. But let us all remember there can be no true success without plenty of feed. There can be no fine cattle that is not well fed, and there can not be much profit in them unless we raise most of this feed.—Southern Cultivator.

Protected by Decoy Beds.

Where watermelon vines are exposed to the ravages of insects, decoy beds are excellent to protect them. These beds, one to two feet square, may be constructed here and there in the melon patch and watermelon seed sown therein rather thickly. The plants being tender will attract the insects and thus save the hills. A mixture of soot and ashes, three parts soot and one of ashes, applied to the hills when the dew is on, will afford still greater protection by driving the insects to the decoy beds, where they can be readily destroyed.

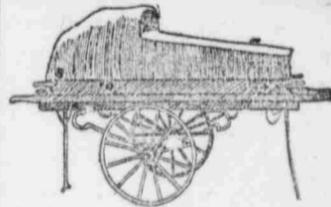
When the melon vines run about four feet from one to three ounces of nitrate of soda may be applied to each plant. A portion may be applied to the hills and the residue dissolved in water and poured down the holes constructed in the corn cobs. It will be better to divide the dose into two or more applications.

The average annual temperature of Sitka and Omaha is the same.

Ease For the Wounded.

Improved Ambulance as Used in Saxony.

THE State Ambulance Association, of Saxony, has been introducing improved methods of aiding such inhabitants of the rural districts as meet with bodily accidents. Some of the accessories used are described by the Illustrirte Zeitung in an article translated for the Scientific American, from which translation we reproduce the following paragraphs. One of the most important reforms has been the introduction of an ambulance carriage, with accommodation for two patients and an attendant, which is made sufficiently nar-



AMBULANCE STRETCHER MOUNTED UPON CARRIAGE, SHOWING REMOVABLE COVER AND CHEST OF BANDAGES.

row to allow it to pass upon country lanes. The interior is airy and light, allowing of a close observation of the patient by the attendant at all times, and of perfect ventilation by the windows of the walls of the van. The internal covering of the van is carefully packed in the joints; the walls are impregnated and polished smooth, are not attacked by moisture, and present no edges or corners. It is, therefore, easy to thoroughly clean and disinfect the interior. Under the driver's box are carried the chest of bandages and a number of covers.

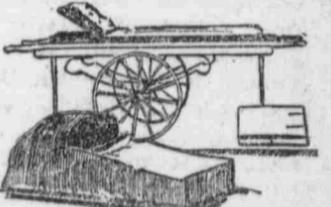
In addition to protection against jolts afforded by the ordinary carriage springs the patient is further shielded by the construction of the



THE STRETCHER SUPPORTED ON SPRINGS.

stretcher itself, which is shown in the accompanying illustration. The method of supporting the stretcher in the van from below was resorted to in preference to that of suspending it, as the latter requires for its manipulation several strong hands trained to the work; and also because the horizontal of a suspended stretcher during the journey can never be wholly eliminated even by the most careful fastenings. The stretcher rests on four small wheels with thick rubber tires, which are connected with the main part of the stretcher by two pairs of good springs. This affords an exceedingly elastic and soft support and the stretcher easily glides into the van under the hand of quite an inexperienced operator. The handles are made to slide in under the stretcher when the latter is placed in the van, and when in this position they fit with their rubber-tipped ends against the front and back walls of the van, holding the stretcher securely in position. The mattress of the stretcher is covered with rubber cloth, which can be removed and thoroughly cleaned.

For short distances the model in the other cut is used. The sailcloth awning protects the patient from wind and rain and shuts off the gaze of the inquisitive. As it is removable it does not inconvenience the bearers in passing through narrow passages of a building, and does not unnecessarily add to the weight of the stretcher indoors. The top can be thrown back near the head, thus admitting light and air at discretion. In this case also the mattress is covered with rubber cloth



AMBULANCE STRETCHER WITH SAILCLOTH COVERING.

which can be taken off for cleaning. The stretcher weighs forty pounds, the awning twenty-two pounds and the carriage 123 pounds. The springs are carefully chosen and the whole is solidly made.

More Opinion.

A woman isn't old as long as she can keep her daughter in short skirts. People who are disposed to cry over spilled milk have damp handkerchiefs most of the time.

It isn't always the most powerful locomotive that has the biggest whistle. There is many a man who would be willing to lose the respect of a town-shipful of people in order to win a \$2 prize.—Chicago Record-Herald.