HOUSEHOLD.

A Woman's Weapon.

* What is a woman's weapon " I asked a charming girl; She dropped her lashes shyly And stroked a vagrant curl : Then consciously she murmure This rosebud newly out; "I have a strong suspielon Her weapon is a pout."

"What is a woman's weapon ?" I asked a lover true. He turaced him to a maiden With eyes of heavenly blue, Her velvet lips were parted, And eagerly he answered : "Her weapon is a smile."

"What is a woman's weapon?" Yasked a poet then. With sudden inspiration He seized upon his pen. "Oh, I could write a thousand," He cried in accents clear; "Heut woman's surrest weapon, I grant ; ou, is a tear."

The Work of Women

market.

market. Why should not farmers' wives and daugh-ters in a large neighborhood organize and establish a co-operative creamery, to which they would all furnish the cream? There are cstablish a co-operative creamery, to which they would all furnish the cream? There are abundance of farmers' daughters seeking employment in the cities studying art, studying what not, who could do all the work of such an establishment except the work of lifting heavy buckets, which ought to be done by amale employe. There is no issential part of the work of butter-making which may not be better entrusted to women's hands than to men's. The estab-lishment should, of course, be conducted on strict business principles. There should be ageneise for the sale of the butter in rities and villages where it will command the best price, and such agencies should bo in charge of daughters of those interested in the co-operative scheme. There is no possible reason why many of the army of unemployed women who are continually drifting to the cites for work should not be aided by such a project as this. There is always a demand for home-made bread and cake, home-made pickles and home-made preserves, at prices which will compete with the inferior produce of this kind now for sale. Canning and pickling establish-ments of a similar kind might also be con-ducted on the co-operative plan by unem-ployed women. It is not our purpose to add to the many

ducted on the co-operative plan by unem-ployed women. It is not our purpose to add to the many burdens of the farmer's wife. It is not a question so much of whether she finds enough to do as whether what she does gives the best result. There is no use of farmers of limited means educating their daughters for teachers, for the ranks of teachers are over full. There is little more use in educating them to write poetry as a remunerative profession. What they need is practical employment, which will bring a practical money return.

To Prevent the Odor of Perspiration.

To Frevent the Udor of Perspiration. The unpleasant odor produced by per-spiration is frequently the source of vexa-tion to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor. It is only necessary to procure some of the tompound spirits of ammonia and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands, and arms with this leaves the skin as clean, sweet, and fresh as one could wish. The wash is per-fectly harmless and very cheap.

quart of sour milk, two eggs, one teaspoon-ful of soda dissolved in warm water, one teaspoonful of salt, and sufficient flour to make a good batter. Beat the eggs well, stir them into the milk, then add the flour and salt, and lastly the soda. Bake in rings in a quick oven. For apple fritters peel and slice some good apples, lay them in a soup-plate, dust over with, sugar and some lemon-jules ; leave to stand, turning and adding more sugar and jules if required, about two hours. The cores should be carefully taken out with a cutter. Dip in butter and fry in boiling lard. Drain well and serve in a ring, with sugar dusted over.

Ways of Women.

Ways of Women. Women in Finland consider a kiss on the lips the greatest insult, even from a lover. The average ago at which women marry in civilized countries is set down at 25 years. Paris has one woman chemist, Mile. Clerck, who passed a first-class examination. Mrs. Henry K. Updegrave, of Tower City, Pa., is the youngest great-grandmother on record. She is only 47. Mrs. Edmund Russell, the teacher of æs-thetic gymnastics, says there is a whole

Mrs. Edmund Russell, the teacher of æs-thetic gymnastics, says there is a whole science in knowing how to enter a room. Mrs. Tuana Neil, of California, gets \$10,-00) a year in the insurance business, the largest salary paid to any woman. The Hebrew Journal says this : "It is one of the worst misfortunes of women that falsehood is not as a rule considered a dis-honor among them." Married women live on an average, two years longer than single women, although one woman in seventy dies in childbirth. Queen Matalie is going to London to get a publisher for her memoirs. In Berlin and Vienna the authorities forbade all publica-tion.

Vienna the attributes the second seco

"Faerie Queen," by the time she was 5 years old. The Princess Conti, daughter of Louis XI, was upbraiding the Moorish Embossa-dor for the Mohammedan custom of poly-gamy, when the Moor thus, defended the practice: "Madame," he said, "a plurality of wives is allowed among us because in our country we must seek in several women the charming qualities which are here to be found in one."

The late Julia Dickinson, a woman of wealth who resided in Michigan, left to Oberlin College \$40,000, one-half to endow a chair of lady principal and the remainder for a department of physical culture for wo-men.

for a department of physical culture for wo-men. Leading life insurance companies are es-tablishing departments where women can insure their lives as well as men. It is said that all the large companies will be taking such risks before the end of the year. James H. Fish, for many years official stenographer of the New York Supreme Court, says it is easier to find a first-class stenographic clerk among young women than among young men. A prominent lawyer said, "I prefer a competent woman about my place, because she will mind her own business and won't smoke." Boulanger's eldest daughter is engaged to be married soon. She lives with her moth-er in Versailles. The younger daughter has been the wife of Capt. Driant for several years and is with her husband in Tunis. The Queen has caused her private secre-tary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, to publish the fact that she will no longer give the custom-ary gratuicy to parents on the birth of trip-lets in their families, unless in case of ex-ceptional poverty.

lets in their families, unless in case of ex-ceptional poverty. "When a woman looks for employment she looks first into the most crowded aven-eds. The way in which she finds success is not there. It is along a little unsuspected byway which opens just beside her,' says Eleanor Kirk's *ldca*. The Swedish bride tries to see the groom there here sher to gain the mestery. She

Eleanor Kirk's Idea. The Swedish bride tries to see the groom before he sees her, to gain the mastery. She places her foot before his during the cere-mony and sits in the bidal chair first. She must stand near the groom, so that no one can come between them. State and Church combine in Turkey to make a woman's path to matrimony easy. As long as a single man's parents live, he may reside with them, but, at their death, the bachelor must have a civil and religious permit before he can get another abode. Roscoe Conkling refused to attend his daughter's wedding because she chose to marry a ráltoad train hand. To day that young man is at the head of one of the big-gest railroad systems in America. The daughter appears to have had a better eye for genius than the old gentleman. Mrs. Chauncy M. Depew says of her daughters: "One accomplishment that I am anxious to have them all acquire is that of reading aloud well. I consider that a very necessary part of a good education, and also that they should learn to enunciate their words clearly and correctly."

RAPE COLTURE.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has in press the following bulletin on Rape Culture by Prof. Shaw and Mr. Zavitz : The principal objects of this Bulletin are 1. To call the attention of the farmers to the value of the rape crop to the agriculture of Canada. 2. To make known to them the various uses to which it may be put, viewed from the standpoint of our experience with it at this station. 3. To speak of the best modes of growing it under our conditions of soil and climate, so far as we have been able to ascertain these up to the present time. Since Bulletin LX was issued we have gained not a little information in ref-erence to the growth of this plant, the uses to which it may 'te put and the modes of feeding it; the information thus gleaned is made prominent in the Bulletin. DESCRIPTION OF RAPE.—As many persons

feeding it; the information thus gleaned is made prominent in the Bulletin. DESCRIPTION OF RAPE.—As many persons do not know what rape is, a brief description of the plant may be necessary. It bears a close resemblance to the Swede turnip in the early stages of its growth, but it usual-ly attains a greater height than the turnip and produces more of stem and leaves. It has a fusiform and stringy root while that of the turnip is bulbous. On average soils, when grown in drills it usually reaches the height of from one to two feet, but on soils very rich in vegetable matter it sometimes attains the height of at least three teet. There are several varieties of rape, but the only kind grown as a pasture in this coun-try is known as the Dwarf Essex. ADAFTABLITY TO CLIMATE.—Like the turnip rape is adapted to temperate cli-mates. In all probability it will be found to grow in temperatures that are inclined to be cool rather than warm. It seems to grow more vigorously in our climate in the late rather than the early summer, and it continues to grow until the time of severe frosts when not mattred at an earlier period. I is iscarcely probable that rape will live through the winner in this latitude and yet through the difference of the sevent of a seed the following summer as in Great

retain sufficient vigor to produce a crop o aced the following summer as in Grea Britain. In our experience much of it ha perished from the intensity of the frosts.

perished from the intensity of the frosts. ADATTABILITY OF SOILS--The most suit-able soils for grawing rape are fairly moist, free-working loams, rich in organic matter. Black loams are very suitable after the plants once get a start in them owing to the large amount of humus which they contain. Muck swamps when drained yield magnif-tends to reduce the excess of organic matter twhich they contain. Soils that are suitable for growing good crops of turnips and corn will also be found well adapted in most in-stances to the growing of rape. It will not grow well on stiff clays, poor sands or on any kind of soil deficient in plant food. PLACE IN THE ROTATION, --As rape is an

stances to the growing of rape. It will not grow well on stiff clays, poor sands or on any kind of soil deficient in plant food. PLACE IN THE ROTATION. —As rape is an excellent cleaning crop when grown in drills and cultivated, it may with much advan-tage be placed between two crops of grain. As it luxuriates in soils abounding in vege-table matter it may be grown with much success on an overturned sod, inverted in the autumn or in the spring, or just after cutting the first crop of clover. We have obtained excellent results after sod over-turned in August and sown with rye, cut green, and then followed by rape. PREFARATION OF THE SOL. —The prep-aration of the soil will to some extent de-pend upon the rotation. When rape is the only crop grown and the land is not foul thorough spring cultivation will be found sufficient. When the land requires cleaning autumn cultivation followed by frequent stirring-of the soil in the spring will be found effective in reducing weed life and in securing that fineness of tilth and retention of moisture so helpful in the growth of rape. A favorite method with us is to sow a crop of rye in September, to cut it when well out in head with the binder for winter fodder, or when in the blossom, to be made into silage. But it would also serve a good purpose to sow the rye in August and pas-ture fall and spring until the first of June. After the rye in either case the land is at once prepared for rape. The preparation consists in plowing carefully, rolling as soon as plowed, harrowing once aweek had mak-ing the land into tills from 22 to 24 inches apart just before sowing the rape. When rape is grown as a catch-crop it may be sown broadcast or in drills after the removal of the previous crop. When sown broad-cast the grown has be turned over with the gang-plow, but when grown in drills and cultivated the crilinary plow should be used.

FERTILIZERS FOR RAPE. - Although rap FERTILIZERS FOR RAFE.—Although rape in an average season will give a fair return from ordinary land it is unusually respon-sive to large applications of farmyard man-ure. In average soils, therefore, it is more than probable that the application of a com-plete fertilizer will give good results, but in our experience the largest increase of crop has been obtained from the application of nitrate of soda and the next largest from the application of salt. the application of salt.

from two to three times greater than that of one cutting of a crop of clover of a similar

THE KANSAS TORNADO.

District.

Heartrending Sce

from two to three times greater than that of one cutting of a crop of clover of a similar nea. In 1889, we pastured 43 lambs on rape; in 1896, 537 head, and 1891, 666 head. A num-ber of these in each instance were carfied on into the winter after the season for pasturing was over, and it was found that they fed well when taken of the rape and put into winter quarters. 2. Rape as a *catch* crop. The extent to which rape may be grown as a catch crop is only limited by the desires of the farmer and the nature of the season as to the pres-ence or absence of moisture. It may fol-low any grain crop that has been reaped early and that has been sown with grasses or clovers. In 1891 we grew rape in drills on 2.18 acres of land which had already produced an extracrdinary crop of wheat. 60 lambs were pastured on the rape grown upon it for 25 days without any additional food. The aggregate increase in live weight was at the rate of 179 pounds per acre, which at 5 cents per pound gives \$8.95 as the food value of the rape without consid-ering the increase in value of the original weight of carcase. 3. Rape as a soiling crop. Our experience

ering the increase in value of the original weight of carcase.
3. Rape as a soiling crop. Our experience with rape as a soiling crop is somewhat limited, but we have found that when it is cut before the snow falls and put up in heaps of some size in the field it will keep for several weeks. It may then be drawn from these heaps when wanted and fed to animals indoors. Although mileh cows cannot be pastured upon rape owing to the taint which it would give the milk we have good reasons for believing that if it is carried and fed to be cows after each milking the results will be satisfactory.
4. Rape as a green manure. Although our experience in growing rape as a green manure is limited, there need be no doubt as to its pre-eminent adaptability for that purpose especially when grown as a catch crop. The pots permeate the soil and the plants when not matured what frost.
5. Rape as a *cleaning* crop. As a cleaning

5. Rape as a *cleaning* crop. As a cleaning crop we have none that will compare with rape in all round effectiveness. On soils suitable to its growth almost any of the more noxious forms of weed life can be eradi-

cated in a single season, with wise manage-ment, except in so far as the seeds of the same remain in the ground without ger-PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN GROW

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN GROW-ING RAFE.—Cattle and sheep should never be turned upon rape when hungry lest they cat too freely of it. When sheep are put upon it they may be left there, but when they have free access to a pasture they will probably do better. They should have salt at will but usually do not require grain. On very frosty mornings, they should be kept off the rape for a time. The owners of pure-bred stock should use much care when pas-turing valuable animals on rape. CONCLUSIO NS.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. That in nearly all the cultivable por-tions of the Dominion the climatic condi-tions will be found suitable to the growing of rape.

2. That a large proportion of the soil of Ontario is well adapted to the growth of rape.

In the mad struggle for life husbands and wives, lovers and sweethear's had been parted and the survivors now returned and with the ardor of their exertion to dig out the unfortunate ones partly made amends for their terror and excitement of a few moments before. But the worst scene of horror was at the Cole & Robinson block, which is a total wreck. This building eaught fire after the crash, and at least two persons were burned to death. Mrs. Slasher and her sister, Miss Strand, were pinned down by heavy tim-bers, and there in the sight of the power-less spectators they were slowly roasted to death. Their screams and pitcous crics for aid and the sickening smell of burning human flesh caused even the stronget heart to turn faint. 'It is thought that other persons were incinerated in this fire, and the smell of charred flesh is so strong to-day as to give probability to this belief. 3. That rape is specially valuable as a pas-ture for fattening sheep and lambs owing to the season of the year at which it grows, and to its high feeding value.

to its high feeding value. 4. That it is an excellent food when pre-paring lambs for winter fattening. 5. That one acre of rape grown in drills immediately after a crop of ryo cut as a green tood will pasture from 10 to 16 lambs for from 2 to 21 months, and that when grown as the sole crop of the season under favorable conditions it will sustain a much larger number. CHURCH TURNED UPSIDE DOWN.

The Sabtath Uhime. The Sa

the injured, who were suffering fearfully from lack of medical attention. Some of the physicians have been sent on to Harpes to render assistance there. nes in the Devastated

Golden Thoughts for Lary Day.

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I hursday— He that has light within his own clean breast, May sit I' the center, and enjoy bright day; But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts, Benighted walks under the midday sun; Himself is his own dungcon.

-JOHN MURTON Friday-The nation has certainly not been

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for from 2 to 21 months, and that when grown as the sole crop of the season under favorable conditions it will sustain a much larger number. 6. That ordina-y grade lambs when pas-tured on rape without any other food sup-plement will make an average gain of 10 pounds per month. 7. That rape is admirably adapted for growing as a catch crop to be fed off or plowed under as a green manure. 8. That rape as a cleaning crop is probably without a rival in our present system of agr iculture. 9. That much care and prudence must be exercised in pasturing animals on rape or in basic may follow. 10. That rape is not an exhaustive crop on the soil when pastured off, as what has been taken from the cultivable area is re turned to it and something in addition. **Roast Pork in China.** The Chinese are ahead of the world in the preparation of roast pork for the table. After it has come out of the oven it is hung in the smoke of various aromatic herbs, which gives it a delicious flavor and robs of the porky taste which is offensive to some palates. Why She Left. Why She Left.

Why She Left.

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