

Ways of Women

Wisdom and Innocence. Some women have singularly airy ideas about banking accounts. There are even mature dames who do not know how to write a check. This failure to comprehend business is essentially old-fashioned. The typical man of old prided himself on not allowing his wife any knowledge of affairs, so that, when he died she was confronted with a sea of complications which she did not know how to navigate, or else two unfortunate trustees were tacked on to the helpless ship in the guise of pilots and told to steer it into the port of safety.

Yet the situation, if absurd, was illogical, for you can not reasonably insist on your wife and daughter having at once the innocence of the dove and the wisdom of a serpent. Women should be allowed some knowledge of family business, or they should not be blamed when things go wrong.



The big crin hats, turned up at the side and trimmed with feathers, promise to be the ultra-smart millinery style for the summer, both in the black and the pure white.

Ideal summer hats are made of linen or Siamese silk to match the gowns with which they will be worn. The favorite shapes are those which have fairly high crowns and wide, shady brims. Lined underneath with some contrasting tint and draped with a soft silk scarf, patterned with Paisley colors.

More of what are known as "made hats" are being worn this season than for several years past. These are not confined to the dress type, but round hats of the street and tailor-made variety are fashioned of raw brad, sewed on a wire frame. While they are much heavier than the woven straws worn at present, they are more apt to keep their shape.

The round, crowned, drooping-trimmed mushroom hat of the babies grown to mere imitating size is one of the most popular shapes for the girls from 6 to 10, and varies in width and angle of trim and in trimming. Many of the play hats in this shape have only a ribbon band and fluttering ends for trimming, but others are more elaborately trimmed.

Health and Beauty Hints. Deep breathing has much to do with having a good figure. If the chest is flat and contracted, as may be if the lungs are not filled, a woman cannot make a good appearance.

The temperature of a heated bedroom on a hot summer night can be cooled if sheets are wrung out of water and hung between two windows. The evaporation will cause the temperature to fall several degrees.

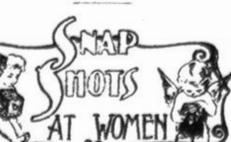
Headache caused by fatigue or overstrain can often be quickly cured if a wet cloth is lightly sprinkled with spirits of menthol and bound around the head. Lie down in a dark room and inhale the fumes. It brings relief almost instantly.

To make cucumber cold cream take juice of pressed cucumbers, one-half pint, deodorized alcohol, one and one-half ounces, sweet almond oil, three and one-half ounces, shaping cream, one dram and bleached almonds, one and three-quarter drams.

Scented milk for the skin is recommended by those who study dermatology scientifically. The milk must be boiled and then a few drops of violet water added. The fluid must be rubbed into face, neck and arms thoroughly and permitted to dry. Then the rubbing must be renewed. To steep the face with hot milk makes it soft and white as an infant's.

Complexion Soap. One of the best cleansers for the skin and excellent for pimples and blackheads is green soap. This has been long recognized as a healing agency and is less well known than it should be. Occasionally women complain that the soap makes them too vigorous. The reason is that they use it too vigorously. Delicate, sensitive skin should never have green soap put on it full strength. It should be diluted with hot water and not used every day. Experiment until the soap lather does not make the skin feel dry.

Ring Information. Rings should be chosen with discretion, says a woman who has made a study of the subject. "Few women for instance, can wear a large soft tairé diamond ring, which requires a background the whiteness of dimpled hands. The antique, old Venetian and marquise rings look best on thin hands with bony fingers, the sunken places below the enlarged knuckles requiring to be filled out with rings of a stony type."



Unusual are some of the French chevrons which show the Roman stripe effect.

A tablet has lately been placed in St. Helen's, Bishopgate, England, in memory of an old nurse, thirty-nine years in the service of the Wigram household.

A savings-bank account, with an opening deposit of 1 mark, is presented by the municipality to every baby

In Schoenberg, the aristocratic suburb of Berlin.

Mrs. Frank H. Snow, widow of the late chancellor of Kansas State University, has been granted a pension of \$875 annually during her life from the Carnegie foundation.

Miss Paulina Roach, 18 years old, of Carthage, Mo., who graduated from the high school there, has a record of having never been absent or tardy during a school attendance of twelve years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding is president of the Woman's League of Justice in San Francisco, with 2,000 members, and she says women are to take an active part in the political campaign in that State.

Hygienic Dress. On the subject of hygienic attire for women, there has always been a great deal of honest nonsense talked and much misapprehension taken for the reason that a great number of people have the type of mind that irrationally associates the ugly with the healthy and the nauseous with the wholesome. Just as they think medicine cannot be efficacious unless it is thick and black and nasty, so they think women cannot breathe and prosper unless they look like a bale of hay with the middle hoop cut; and in pursuance of this conviction they refuse many of the alleviations of life, among which sugar-coated pills and well-made corsets should take high rank.

When looking at the portraits of the Spanish school of which Velasquez is the master, one is constantly struck by the way the women seem to be confined in some barbaric instrument of torture, so flat are their chests and so narrow and tiny the uncomfortable-looking drawn-down waist. Surely no material less rigid than wood could be trusted to produce this invariable effect in women of all ages and degrees. Now turn from these women of medieval days to a modern picture-gallery, and observe the freedom, the individuality, the graceful ease which, for the most part, the woman of today permits herself, and is permitted.

Ultra, but good looking, is this gown of white voile, embroidered in red and blue cotton in design as shown in model. Voile covered buttons are profusely used, and the sleeves and blouse are of silk batiste and lace.

Only Woman Voter. The "Widow Taft," an ancestress of the President, was the only woman in Massachusetts allowed to vote in colonial days.

Are Women Frail? Fashion may be ruining women's figures, as Sculptor Calves says, but

when in the history of civilization could any woman walk off with thirty pounds on her head and not even consider it exercise?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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woman who has learned to walk gracefully finds a reaction on her nervous system. A new calmness and self-control show in her manner and face, and even more in her voice, for those delicate muscles which we call the vocal chords vibrate in harmony with the movement of the individual. And, free from self-consciousness, the graceful woman expresses her best self, for her every motion suggests dignity, kindness, reserve power, sympathy, and that most charming of all womanly attributes, graciousness.

Unusual Hat Good Style.



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Household Notes

TORN GARMENTS MENDED. Mend torn garments before they go to wash and half the labor of mending is done away with. When the garments come from the laundry they are stiff and hard to sew on, but mended beforehand the task is comparatively easy, and ironing sometimes makes stitches almost invisible.—Home Herald.

REMOVING INK STAINS. To remove ink stains from white goods immediately soak in lemon juice 10 or 15 minutes. Then squeeze out and have a bowl of cold water ready to plunge the article in. Pour over the stain household ammonia then dip into the cold water. Soap it well and rub until the stain disappears.—Boston Post.

TO EXTRACT A SPLINTER. When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.—Boston Post.

CARE OF THE SINK. A solution of chloride of zinc, which can be obtained at the druggist's, and used in proportion of one pint to four gallons of water, forms a most efficient cleansing and purifying agent for the sink waste pipe, promptly neutralizing noxious effluvia and arresting vegetable decomposition. Carbonic acid mixed with water in the proportion of two table-spoonfuls of acid to a cup of water will prove a good disinfectant in case of odors arising from sink waste pipe.—Boston Post.

A UNIQUE ICE CHEST. Here is a suggestion for your house-keeping in one room. This is how it was managed in August in New York city. Buy a small galvanized-covered garbage "can" and a stiff, woven wire basket and "here you are" with a perfect ice chest. It can't smell, and with proper care will last a long time. Now put your wire basket in the barrel bottom up. This keeps the ice out of the water as it melts; the ice lasts longer. Take a roll of Sunday Post and wrap them around the side of the can, and fit a piece for the bottom, and for the cover on the outside of course. Wind all on and tie with string so that they may be always in place. The thicker this paper coating is the better the ice will keep as it keeps out the hot air. The can described was 15 inches across the top and it had a handle or ball which was useful in moving it to empty the water.—Boston Post.

Every washerwoman knows the nuisance of hanging out a large family's handkerchiefs, collars, finger-bowls, and other small articles. To pin them to the line takes time and patience. One old colored woman has hit on a plan of drying that saves her many minutes. She had her mistress make her a long, shallow bag of strong, white mosquito netting, with a draw-string at the top and tapes sewed at the corners and at intervals of five or four inches between them. When the smaller articles were ready for hanging on the line they were laid carefully in the bag, the string drawn up so they would not blow out, and the bag pinned to the line by the tapes for the sun and air to filter through the open meshes of the net.—New York Times.

RECIPES. Breakfast Cakes.—One egg, 2 table-spoonfuls of sugar, 2 table-spoonfuls melted butter, 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 cups of bread flour, 2 heaping table-spoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt. Bake in a gem pan 1 1/2 hours. Cocoa Jelly.—Mix thoroughly 2 table-spoonfuls of cocoa and 1 1/2 cup sugar. Measure 1 pint of milk; add enough of this to the mixed cocoa and sugar to make a paste. Put the rest of the milk on to heat. When hot, stir in 1 envelope of minute gelatine and then paste. Cook 5 minutes in double boiler, stirring constantly. Flavor with vanilla. Turn into mould and set in cool place until firm.

Frozen Maple Parfait.—Pour 1 cup hot maple syrup into well-beaten yolks of 6 eggs; cook over boiling water till thick. Remove from fire, beat until cold. Fold in 1 pint stiffly beaten cream. Flavor with 1 table-spoon vanilla. Turn into a mould; let stand packed in salt and ice from 4 to 5 hours. Chop fine 1 cup blanched almonds. Cook in olive oil until brown, and drain. Sprinkle the parfait with the nuts before serving.

Orange Water Ice.—One quart water, one pound sugar, juice of four oranges, one table-spoonful extract of orange, two table-spoonfuls extract of lemon. Dissolve the sugar in the water, add the orange juice and flavoring extracts, and freeze.

American Cream.—One pint milk, one envelope gelatine (plain), yolks two eggs beaten with two table-spoonfuls sugar and a little salt. When the milk is boiling hot stir in slowly the gelatine, then add the yolks, sugar and salt, and cook only a moment, stirring constantly. Remove from fire, stir in the whites, beaten with two table-spoonfuls sugar, and flavor to taste.

Fresh Vegetable Salad.—Peel some fresh cucumbers and cut into three pieces. Scoop out the seeds from each piece, and set each piece on a lettuce leaf. Chop together some celery, a little parsley, with salt and white pepper, adding at the last enough mayonnaise to moisten well. With this mixture fill each piece of cucumber. If the cucumber is very long it may be cut into four lengths.

What's in a Name. A crabbed bachelor and an aged spinster one day found themselves at a concert. The selections were apparently unfamiliar to the gentleman, but when Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was begun he pricked up his ears. "That sounds familiar," he exclaimed. "I'm not very strong on those classical pieces, but that's very good. What is it?" The spinster cast down her eyes. "That," she told him, demurely, "is the 'Maiden's Prayer.'"—Cleveland Leader.

Men who succeed in commerce have alert faces, but no particular features. Clergymen who go up the ladder of preferment have faces that tell of self-repression—tight lips, eyes which look straight ahead, artists, on the other hand, have eyes which are all over the place and small, well formed chins. Politicians who succeed by their influence over men have always prominent noses.

THE WOMEN OF SPAIN.

Fortified by Both Custom and Law. They Lead Narrow Lives. The vast majority of Spanish women still believe that it is degrading for a lady to take up any work for which she is paid. Therefore if they do not marry they either enter a convent or live with a member of the family, and they do not at all mind being dependent on the charity of friends or relatives.

Though marriages are often arranged without the consent of the bride-elect, law or custom gives the Spanish woman the power of appealing to a magistrate if she wishes to escape from a union which is distasteful to her.

The magistrate may take her from her father's home until she is of age, while if she determines to marry, a man of whom her parents disapprove she may also place herself under the protection of the law, and she cannot be deprived of her share of the family estate.

On reaching her majority she enjoys the same privileges as her brother with regard to property, and may inherit, will, buy and sell; but when she marries she reverts to the position of a minor, and her husband has entire control of all her possessions, which he can squander without rendering any account to her, though she cannot spend a penny of her own money without his consent. He may desert her and her children without incurring any punishment or much public condemnation. A Spanish lady confers on her husband the titles of nobility and any privilege connected therewith she may possess at the time of her marriage.

Public opinion is still so strongly opposed to their education that it will be a long time before they are fitted to take their share in their country's work, and many women are so ignorant that they can hardly read their missals or write their names. This is especially the case in small country towns. At Madrid schools have been opened for their instruction, and the classes have been conducted by excellent professors, but comparatively few women have availed themselves of the privilege.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

Master Passion. Power-hunger and pleasure-lust are master passions.—Rev. W. L. Phillips, Congregationalist, New Haven.

Plea to Conscience. The church's position is a plea to the conscience.—Rev. W. H. B. Allen, Baptist, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Power. The church has sometimes been enamored of station and power.—Rev. W. H. Foulkes, Presbyterian, Portland, Ore.

Be Up and Doing. Search for your place before you get into God's waste heap.—Rev. H. F. Carpenter, Christian, Santa Clara, Cal.

Position. Position gives power. It lends advantage. Position puts one where he can be seen.—Rev. Station, Presbyterian, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Calumny. Calumny may be so insidious and so cowardly that it lies in the shadows and does its deadly work in the dark.—Rev. F. Hope, Baptist, Santa Clara, Cal.

Recognition. Man's understanding of spiritual truth would increase more rapidly if he were more receptive to the light.—Rev. W. P. Lyon, True Life Church, San Jose, Cal.

Live in Christ. However large any man may be without Christ, he can be much larger and greater with Christ living in him.—Rev. M. S. Kaufman, Methodist, Norwich, Conn.

Starved Soul. Man may grow into a perfect animal, possess a cultivated brain, become carefully religious and yet carry in his bosom a starved soul.—Rev. Guy Arthur Jameson, Presbyterian, New York City.

Accuracy. The great want of Americans is accuracy. If a man is to be accurate he must be taught it in his childhood or he will never learn it.—Rev. M. C. Peters, New York City.

Title of Nobility. To be a man of God is to have a title of nobility worn by the prophets of old—the highest expression that a man is capable of becoming.—Rev. C. R. Hemphill, Presbyterian, Louisville.

Dying Poor. Our great political leaders are now expected to serve the public before their own pockets, and their glory in the future will be to be able to die poor.—Rev. G. C. Richmond, Episcopalian, Philadelphia.

Platitudes. We are leaving the ten commandments to preach and to teach a few platitudes which do not affect the consciences of men, and which make a baby character.—Rev. C. E. Spalding, Christian, Coronado, Cal.

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Soap and Other Detergent's of Antiquity

BY O. BROSTEN

The Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, Babylonians, and other ancient nations of high culture form only a parent exception to the rule that the civilization of a people is proportional to its consumption of soap, for although these nations used little soap in the strict sense of the word, they employed several other substances of similar properties.

Two of these cleansing agents are mentioned in the Bible, "birth" in Jeremiah II, 22, and Malachi III, 2, and "nether" in the same passage of Jeremiah and in several of the Proverbs of Solomon. In the English Bible these Hebrew words are translated by "soap" and "nitor."

Birth was an alkali obtained from the ashes of plants, in other words, crude potash. The nether of the Bible was probably the native sodium carbonate, or natron, the nitrum of the Romans, which is found in Egypt, around the Caspian Sea, and in other desert regions and which is still collected for laundry use in Egypt. "Alkali," the Arabian equivalent of nether, appears also to have been imported from the ashes of a plant, this plant was probably the sulphure or saltwort (Salsola) which, like many other seashore plants, contains soda but not potash.

The ancients also used as a cleansing agent the mucilaginous sap of certain plants, probably species of soapwort (Saponaria).

Another ancient detergent was putrid urine, which owes its cleansing properties to the ammonia which it contains. At the commencement of the Christian era the Roman laundries (fulcræ) possessed the privilege of maintaining public urinals in the streets, and, two centuries later, their business was so lucrative that it was subjected to a special tax. In Roman laundries the garments were first washed with lye and then laid in shallow earthen vessels, sprinkled with urine and trodden with the feet. They were then rinsed in water and exposed to the air to remove the odor of urine. The laundries were so offensive that they were placed outside of the city or in outlying quarters. Putrid urine is still used in washing in many parts of the world.

Soap made by combining grease and alkali appears to have been first mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It is described, not as a detergent, but as a pomade employed by the Gauls to give the hair a fine gloss and a reddish tint. Both hard and soft soap were made from goat's fat and beech ashes. The soap must also have contained coloring matter, but this is not mentioned. The Romans adopted from the Gauls the use of soap, and employed it extensively on the hair. Pliny says that the Gauls invented soap, but it is more probable that they adopted it from the Germans, who, in turn, may have obtained the knowledge of it from the Levant.

The use of soap in washing is first mentioned in the second century, by Galen, who adds, however, that the Romans used various earths in washing the face. Probably soap remained an article of luxury, employed as a cosmetic and occasionally as a medicine, during the second and third centuries, while the older cleansing agents were generally used in the laundry and toilet. It is even doubtful whether the saponifer of the fourth century were soapmakers, or manufacturers of cosmetics in general. In Germany the use of soap has been traced back to the reign of Charlemagne, about 800 A. D., but soap-making was at first a household art, not a trade. Until later in the Middle Ages soap was used only for washing the person and the finest articles of clothing, while ordinary garments were washed with lye made by pouring hot water on a bed filled with wood ashes.—Translated from Prometheus, for the Science of America.

DAHLIA PLANTING SEASON.

Present Day Types Brought to Excellence by Culture.

In 1784 Vincent Cervantes, director of the botanical garden in the City of Mexico, sent to Cavandish, the director of the Madrid botanical garden, a plant unknown to botanists. It was a tall, spindly affair, with nodding little flowers, each of which had a yellow central disk surrounded by five or six red or orange petals. Cavandish called it dahlia. In honor of the recently deceased Swedish botanist, Dahl. But when the plant came to Germany, where the name dahlia had already been given to another plant, the botanist Willdenow conferred upon the newcomer the name Geortina, by which name it has been universally known in Germany until within recent years. This name was given in honor, not of George III of England, as has been commonly assumed, but of a Russian explorer named Geort. Dahlias were first named in Europe until Humboldt and Bonpland brought back a quantity of seed on their return from Mexico.

Botanists and gardeners soon noticed the extraordinary facility with which the color of the flowers could be varied, and their interest increased when the first double dahlia was produced in 1808. Then arose a keen rivalry in the production of new varieties of form and color among the English and German florists. Prizes amounting to hundreds of dollars were offered for the finest new sorts. In Germany as recently as the seventies three or four dollars was sometimes paid for one flower.

The English florist took the lead in the development of the dahlia until about 1825, after which they were hard pressed by the Germans. In 1836 one of the latter exhibited 200 varieties, mostly of his own production. Alexander Von Humboldt, who

had watched the progress with keen interest, is reported to have said: "The one-time modest little dahlia has become a world conqueror."

The florists' lists of thirty years ago contained about 2,000 varieties of dahlias, and the whole number of varieties produced up to the present time is between 5,000 and 6,000. These are not all in existence, however, as many even of the most celebrated soon die out. Today the different types of dahlias have reached a higher degree of perfection than ever before, and the present-day dahlia is indeed a work of art, for few would believe it possible that such good results could be obtained from such a lowly origin.—Los Angeles Times.

WORK IN NATIONAL FORESTS.

Roads, Trails and Telephone Lines Opening Up These Wildernesses.

During the present fiscal year 600,000 will be spent for the construction of roads, trails, telephone lines and other permanent improvements on the national forests. Congress has appropriated the same amount for this purpose for the fiscal year of 1909-10.

Trails are being constructed along routes which give the best control of the areas to be patrolled by the forest rangers. In many districts telephone lines have been built between the supervisor's office and ranger headquarters and to prominent peaks which are used for lookout stations to observe fires. These telephone lines and trail systems are of vital importance, resulting in the remarkably small area burned over since forests have been under Government supervision.

Other necessary improvements provided for and taken up by the forest service, says the Square Deal, are the construction of drift fences for stock protection, the improving of springs and watering places, the fencing of bog or mire holes and the fencing of poisonous plant areas.

The forest service also cooperates with the States, counties and communities in the construction of wagon roads, trails and bridges, making accessible bodies of crude timber. The new Boise-Atlanta ninety-six mile wagon road is an example of this useful cooperation.

The former road follows over high mountains and is snowed in during six or seven months of the year. Atlanta, Idaho, is ninety miles from a railroad. The new road will be snowed in for only two or three months of the year. The scenery along this road rivals that of many of the scenic highways. It opens up a large area of national forest heretofore inaccessible.

Not a Sign of Prosperity.

There were a dozen customers that the florist's youthful assistant imagined to be important socially and financially. He judged by the quality of the flowers with which their orders were filled—the finest, the freshest in the store, always. One day he voiced his surmises concerning these fortunate mortals.

"Them folks!" said an experienced clerk. "Oh, them! Why, they ain't worth shucks. All these flowers are presents. We use the freshest we have in filling their orders because the chances are the customers will want to send them back and get part of the money refunded. If we used poor flowers they would be written by the time they got back to the store, and we couldn't make further use of them, but fresh flowers get back in good shape, and we can sell them over again at a good price. A great deal of money is refunded on expensive flowers. People to whom they are given may like flowers well enough, but when they are down and out, as some of them are, they'd like a bag of potatoes and a hunk of beef a good deal better, so they try to raise money on their flowers. If they original dealer they sell them for a low price to a cheaper florist."—New York Times.

The Twins.

Frank Work, the aged New York millionaire, was talking to a reporter about international marriages.

"I can't understand," he said, "why a beautiful American heiress will marry one of these fortune-hunters, emmy-basted foreigners when she might have her pick of a hundred strong, clean, industrious American men."

"The girl who makes an international marriage," said Mr. Work, frowning, "misses the real thing as widely as the Homer twins missed it. The Homer twins, aged about four, got their morning bath, and then were dressed in clean white suits and told to go out and play. At the end of an hour or so, their mother went to look for them. She found them in the back garden. It had rained the night before, and a certain favorite hollow under an elm tree was one soft mass of slobbered mud. In this mud, on their stomachs, lay the twins, kicking out their legs and brandishing their arms with vigor."

"What on earth are you doing?" the mother cried.

"We're leerin' to swim, mother," the twins answered.—Washington Star.

Thing of the Past.

Leonard O'Reilly, the vice president of the Women's Trade Union League, was praising this organization's work in New York.

"And it has a great future before it," she said. "I have no doubt that a century hence the members of the league will regard the woman of today as we now regard the farmer's wife of the early '40's."

"A Maine demagogue of the early '90's was talking to the minister. He sniffed and whined:

"Oh, yes, Job suffered some, I ain't denyin' that. But Job never knewed what it was to have his team run off and kill his wife right in the midst of the harvest season, with hired girls waitin' to do the work and a bull a week."—Washington Star.

Many a fellow from the States and from the States, who complains the dahlia is a