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ERE

ds before they reach the covert? It ssible. But the long, slanting nd brings him down with a speed the uninitiated. Increasing in ne nears the earth, the tiercel runs ndmost bird almost as if he was , though he is travelling at somemile a minute. We can see a l as he rushes by the covey-fifty the covert-side. Then he throws the sky line of the fir plantation. not come down on the victim, as expected. Never mind, we shall when we get there. But that bird nd. He must have run from where

oner has produced his lure; the be taken down. But he is in high shade too high for him to care the dead lure. He waits on in ve will put up another bird for him. iting on partakes of the nature of et us hurry back on our traces. be a bird behind us in the roots. ly the tiercel begins to "fly." There at the far end of the plantation to And now he stoops-another long, scent, with a sharp bend at the end. he takes the quarry we see that it pigeon, whose evil destiny has m to come across towards the open wrong moment. Upon that woodord is accordingly taken up, and we whence we came, ready to find ey for another old tiercel. In half have walked up a very big family n fifteen birds. And-providentially in a patch of clover, a quarter of a any plantation. No need now of We walk at our best pace towards When half-way there we throw off He mounts splendidly, and is soon high." Bad look-out for the covey now! But, as we seem almost to d the spot where it was marked ingle bird gets up. His shrift is ore he has gone fifty yards the old ops him up with the appearance of coming with the smooth gliding he practised performer, and without effort. Last season that tiercel took ty brace of partridges, young and

there are plenty more of the big though immediately the hawk had veral got up in all directions, one at Ve were, of course, standing stock the falconer went and picked up Now for a younger hawk-an his year. He also mounts well, is his first chance at a real flight in He seems to know, to a certain exthe line of beaters means, and ty well overhead. But it is difficult other bird out. And, again, the ead is turned the wrong way when uced to quiet his shelter in the thick lever mind; the little hawk is so high nce along the ground matters little. round, in the air, and flying for a es of the wing, as if to steady himturns over," and, with a masterly atches the fast-flying partridge in a He will be "fed up" now. First d no mistake made. Better leave

we fly a haggard falcon, captured in ast November. She waits on with the ease of the finished expert. Her oks almost careless in its seeming ce and "abandon." But she picks up ock partridge almost as a swallow And, carrying him on to a nice w field, clear of the mess of clover s, she stands there, conspicuous by ast of her cream white gorge against ound of dark brown earth. As soon coner can walk across to her, she is and regaled with the head and neck Then we have another hour's nd we have adventures. One of the els, kept waiting on for a very long empted by a lark, which we put up. s at it, perhaps more in play than in And, having, by bad luck, struck it, up to the soar, with the small bird in And a precious dance he leads us. er is that a wild peregrine will come hat our friend will go off playing with a good hawk has been lost that way. iv, no such contretemps occurs: and after we have followed him for a down wind, he tires of the soar, and the live lure, dropping the dead lark

e day wears on. Each partridge killed veral miles of walking. Our success is ue, no doubt, to the excellent waiting well-trained hawks. But also partly ccident that, while one of them was on, we were able to walk right into the a big covey, and thus effectually it to the four winds. Towards the the day an old tiercel, kept waiting ong, rakes away, possibly after a rook geon, and has to be left out. He is, recovered the next morning, and will, fly many another good flight before of January. For, though the partridges etting stronger and wilder, the hawks be improving in condition and in likewise, in the case of the elder ones, the moult. We shall know better find the coveys, and where to post ters. And, though the work will every arder, each flight may be expected to worth seeing, whether successful or nerillon, in The Field.

Carrots for Decorations

there does not appear to be anything which is decorative about the homely carrot. However, with a little care it is possible to convert any number of roots into really attractive objects, which will be especially welcome to those who make a pastime of the indoor gar-All that is necessary to carry out the plan indicated below, is to obtain some welldeveloped carrots, stumps which are rather

old answering the purpose best.

The carrots should be scrubbed quite clean with a small brush in the first place. Then take a sharp knife, and with a clean cut, sever the root in such a way that the cleavage is made about two inches from the crown or upper part of the carrots. The tapering ends ill be of no further service and may be thrown away. The next step is to hollow out the interior of the portions that are retained. This is perhaps most easily accomplished with the end of a rather blunt knife; holding the stump firmly in one hand while the tip of the implement is turned round and round. It is well to leave a good thickness between the interior of the carrot and the outside, and also to avoid boring too deeply toward the crown. A great deal of the success of the amount of root at that which has been the top of the carrot. As well great care must be taken to avoid making a hole right through in any part of the stump, as in this case the portion will be quite useless.

When all the stumps have been hollowed out as indicated, steps may be taken to prepare the carrots in such a way that they may be suspended. In the first place, with a bradawl, or any sharply pointed instrument, pierce four holes in each portion. These should go right through from the outside to the inside, and be about a quarter of an inch from the cut end as shown in the illustration. The holes should be exactly at the four "corners"-if one may use the word in connection with an article which is nearly circular. A good deal depends upon arranging that each perforation is as nearly opposite to its fellow as possible. Now obtain some string which is rather thin, but such as will not rot easily if it is kept continuously wet. Cut a number of pieces of this about fifteen inches in length, allowing two portions for every carrot. Each of these lengths is to be threaded through two of the holes in every root. It will probably not be very easy to do this by forcing the twine through the holes, and the best way by far is to get a large needle-carrying the string through the openings being a simple matter in this manner. When each carrot is threaded the pieces of string should be pulled out so that they all meet quite evenly, and then they may be tied together firmly into a knot. If this has not already been done, any portion of the foliage which may be attached to the carrots should be removed.

It is now necessary to find some light position where the stumps may be hung up, the crowns being of course downward. Perhaps the best place is in front of a window where there will be plenty of illumination. A little ingenuity will be needed in order to devise some arrangement whereby the carrots may be suspended in a good situation. Any place actually on the framework of the window will probably be too near the glass and it will be indesirable to damage the woodwork with the driving in of pins or nails. A little temporary shelf may be improvised supported on two piles of books or boxes, and from this the carrots may be suspended, a tack or anything that will keep them in place answering the purpose admirably. The next thing to do now will be to fill each portion of carrot with clean water. The following day it is likely that the root will have obsorbed nearly all the moisture, and the carrot must be filled up again and kept well supplied all along. The water must always be sweet and pure, and in order to keep it so, it is a good plan to place in each root a tiny lump of charcoal.

Of course, a good deal depends upon the temperature of the apartment, but if the room is reasonably warm it will not be very long before a number of shoots are to be observed coming from the crown of the carrots. This will naturally tend to grow out towards the light, and if this were allowed to take place, the result would be a one-sided affair which will be very far from attractive. The best way in which to get over the difficulty is to change the position of the carrot every day, first turning it one side to the light and then the other, so that an even development is encouraged on every part of the stump. In about a fortnight the portion of the carrot will have been converted into an object of great beauty. From the crowns in each case long shoots of the well-known fern-like foliage will extend upwards, and any person who was not in the secret would be puzzled to say just how these really attractive growths had been formed. If careful attention is given to the matter of watering, there is no reason why the spronting carrots should not last for quite a long while, and when once the leaves are well developed the stump may be removed from the windows, and suspended in any part of the room where they will look most decorative. An occasional sprinkling of water on the foliage will be found to keep things in a nice fresh condition.

Do not, however, make the very common with growing carrots. Interesting and beauiful as these roots are when grown in the way have described, it would be a serious mistake to start too many of them and have them, let us suppose, depending from every window.

At first sight it must be admitted that They are easy to arrange, easy to start, and no trouble at all to take care of, and the temptation to have many of them may often be too great to be resisted. But let me advise that this desire be heartily suppressed. Suspended carrots may well have their place in the winter decoration of the house, and they may be keenly appreciated and hugely enjoyed, for they are undoubtedly beautiful; but a few carrots will go a long way in most households, and a few will be found more satisfactory in the end than many because of their novelty. A carrot at every window immediately loses

clergyman there"—a sort of perpetual "minister's man." About ten years ago I was aware of a gander belonging to a Mr. Roddick, of Gandside, Westmorland, who had also a remarkable record. It had belonged to his father as a pet, and Mr. Roddick remembered it well when he was a very small boy, so that at the time I was introduced to it the bird must have been over sixty years of age. This goose had one peculiarity (for an avian goose); it was an inveterate toper. I have often seen it swallow a pint of beer. But it had no "specialty" in the way of liquor. It took Scotch whisky and water readily; if anything, it preferred gin, which it drank greed-ily. My "record" for a caged lark is twentyfive years, and for pigeons (Barbury dove) thirty-seven years.

A certain American judge was likewise cashier of his home bank. A man presented a

DR. COOK'S JOURNEY

its interest quality of novelty and much of its beauty will be lost through its very multi-

People often make a serious mistake in choosing too many plants of one kind, or of related kinds, for house decoration. The space at one's disposal is apt to be, on the whole, very limited. It is better by far to have a choice variety than to have a number of plants of one kind. There is an immense interest in'a well-developed window garden, but its interest is heightened by the variety of its contents. There is a very considerable variety of plants to select for such growing, and the interest of the little indoor flower-space will be greatly heightened by putting in as many different kinds as possible, giving them all the attention they deserve, and watching their varied growths and habits. The variety of bloom helps, also, and is an important feature in the pleasure to be derived from these charming household pets-for pets they are, even if inanimate and silent.

The carrot as a household decoration is almost unknown. Few have thought of it for this purpose, and I am persuaded that few know of the manner of growth I have described in this brief article. 'Tis, indeed, but a comparatively unimportant thing, a cheap plant, plucked, as it were, from the family market-basket. But it is still a thing of beauty, a decoration to be prized and enjoyed, and so I most heartily commend it to the plantlover.—American Homes and Gardens.

GOOSE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS OLD

In a naturalist monthly magazine the Duchess of Bedford-in a plea for keeping, birds in captivity or semi-captivity and carefully attended to-mentioned the interesting fact that a goose had lived in one family for fifty-seven years, and that a pintail drake bird has been with her for twenty years. To what age the ordinary goose lives-if not required for Martinmas or Christmas dinnerst would be very difficult to say. There are many records of longevity over half a century, and there is one of considerably over a century. The facts are recorded in a most vivacious old book, "Travels in Scotland," by the Rev. James Hall, M.A., published in 1807. "While on a visit to Mr. Charles Grant of Elichies we found," writes the author of this entertaining volume, "some of the geese in his flock near thirty years of age, and he told me he had the best information that a gander, which happened to be killed by accident, was about eighty, and had been observed, for mistake of too plentifully supplying your house above fifty years, to associate with one fe-. I informed him that there is a goose alive, in a clergyman's house near Clasgow, one hundred and twenty years old, it being allowed to live about the house, and

COMMANDER PEARY'S JOURNEY

The above maps, which are reproduced from the London Daily Telegraph, are worth preserving by persons who are interested in the controversy between Peary and Cook as to the discovery of the North Pole. It will be seen on comparison that the routes, which the explorers claimed to have followed, are quite different-Peary's route is considerably to the east of that of Cook. Where they claim to have crossed the 85th parallel they were thirty degrees of longitude apart, which would be about 270 miles. On their return journey they would be about 450 miles apart in latitude 83. Of course, it is not to be understood that they were both in the region at the same time. Peary's route is the much more direct. His map, it will be observed, is on a considerably larger scale than Cook's. The land shown on both maps, with the exception of Greenland, is recognized as forming a part of Canada. There is some difference in the names on the maps, but owing to the uncertainty attaching to almost everything in the Arctic outside of the line of the immediate personal observations of explorers, this is only natural.

cheque one day for payment. His evidence of identification was not satisfactory to the

"Why, Judge," said the man, "I've known you to sentence men to be hanged on no bet-, ter evidence than this!"

"Very likely," replied the Judge. "Butwhen it comes to letting go of cold cash we become the property of every succeeding have to be mighty careful. !"

As a general rule, the American coming to a high-class English tailor demands very much what the well-dressed Englishman would have. Such purchasers thoroughly appreciate the unrivalled cloths and tweeds of this country, and especially those made by old-established houses in the West of England, who frequently supply a design or coloring exclusively to a particular tailor's orders. Thus, the buyer plete set.

PEARY'S ROUTES

The Americans' Clothes

American is the preference that his weaker brethren and women folk evince not only for European-made garments, but for the fashions that originate in the capitals of the Old World. The manufacturer in the United States has tried many devices to induce his fellow-citizens to believe that the real influence underlying all modern modes is Transatlantic taste, and that London, Paris and Vienna draw their actual inspirations from the requirements of kings of commerce and dollar princesses. To prove this New York organized an exhibition in order to demonstrate conclusively that "after all these years of abject slavery to foreign prestige, we have been roused by the spirit of independence. We believe that foreign models will soon become a thing of the past, and that American styles will take the place

belonging to them by right."

Before this consummation can be achieved there is a good deal of way to be made. The most competent authority, perhaps, who could be consulted upon the subject quietly said in reply, "It is a fact that the business done by English tailors with American customers has never been so extensive or good as it has been in the season now closing on account of their return to the States." There are sufficient reasons, too, to explain this preference for London tailoring, and the first is that of economy. The well-dressed American found he could save the cost of his holiday run across the Atlantic upon his clothes under the old tariff, and even under the severer new one he will still do better to buy in London than at home. There are numerous tailors in Savile-row, Maddox street, Jermyn street, Oxford street, and elsewhere that might be named who enjoy especial favor among Americans, and in some instances do more business with them than with Britishers. The London prices in the first place are from 50 to 60 per cent below those of New York, and the idea of a well-turnedout dress suit, as can be made here for ten guineas, is literally startling to the man who knows he would have to pay the equivalent of £25, or even £30, for it at home. Even now, under the present increased tariff, he is entitled to bring in garments to the value of \$100 quite free, and the appraisement of suits costing originally £5 to £8 here, and which have obviously been worn, will still represent an advantage to him upon what would have been their cost made under the Stars and

Among the sorrows of the truly patriotic is assured of something distinctive and personal, a fact which appeals to him, while he knows he can rely upon their qualities in wear. Such cloths used to be largely ordered by the fashionable New York tailors, and are still in appreciable demand, in spite of the fact that America is now making more fabrics of this class for herself.

Another point on which the English tailor commends himself to American customers in his readiness to meet any of their special fancies or styles. There is a considerable class who come here with ideas that seem somewhat unduly assertive, not to say vulgar. But the tailor shrewdly remembers that the coats and vests will be chiefly worn in America, and he gravely bows to the wish expressed for very wide shoulders and a very narrow collar, or whatever may be the particular "freak" of the moment, and does his best to carry it out. He is, moreover, generally successful, for he makes observant study of the idiosyncrasies of his New World patrons, whether they come from the towns or the further Western States. The American forms of originality in dress run rather to the obtrusive and conspicuous, differing in that respect from the Frenchman who comes to London for his tailoring, and whose demands, if distinctive of himself, have at least an artistic purpose. But the English tailor who meets these has earned a good name for himself, as giving the best materials and work along with this obliging consideration for individual requirements, and there are not a few highly-reputed houses in the West end which find it well worth while to send a traveller once or twice a year to call on their private customers in New York, when these are unable to come to England. American tailors, too, it should be said, come to London to glean the latest ideas in cut and colorings.

Feminine Fashions The movement that has been set on foot

with so much vehemence against "the dictates of foreign tailors" extends to ladies' attire also, and here, again, a great deal must be accomplished in the way of conversion, before the fair American will consent to pass by the creations of the Rue de la Paix or the suits to be found within a short radius of Bond street. Her demands, indeed, have had an effect more than usually realized this year, in the much earlier displays that are made of the autumn modes. In the past, styles, colors, novelties, were kept as sealed mysteries until October, but, in view of her habit of returning to America after the middle of August, the fashionable modistes and ladies' tailors bring out their most cherished designs and newest shadings for her selection. She returns thus, with fashions in advance of those that she will find in her own shops, whose buyers have hardly had time to inspect the latest fabrics and trimmings in the wholesale warehouses. In a few directions, however, there are certain things she prefers made according to American ideas. She criticises the proportions of the "shirt waist" as the blouse is cut in London, and has been known to comment adversely on the clumsiness of English hosiery. Nevertheless, she buys here, and that to an extent that warrants several of our popular shops in stating the prices in dollars and cents side by side with the English figures. Enterprising American ms have sought to retain her patronage by engaging French dressmakers and milliners, but she has soon realized for herself that these when transplanted from their own constantly varying and novelty-compelling surroundings fall into the prevailing ideas of those among whom they are living. The English tailor has watched her likes and dislikes as closely as those of her male kind, and to the experience he has thus gained he has allied just that stroke of creative artistry that seems to be the element most lacking in American costumes and millinery.

A STORY BY LIEUT. SHACKLETON

Lieut. Shackleton, in a speech which he made in reply to the toast of his health at the dinner given at the Savoy Hotel, told an interesting story of politeness in the untrodden regions of the Antarctic. His party, he said, were always extremely good-humored and polite, and one professor in particular attained a degree of politeness unusual under such trying circumstances.

"Are you busy, Mawson?" he called out one night to another member of the party who was in the tent.

"I am," said Mawson.

'Very busy?" said the professor.

"Yes, very busy." "If you are not too busy, Mawson, I am

down a crevasse.' The professor was found hanging down a crevasse by four fingers, a position which he could not have occupied for any length of

MORE TO FOLLOW

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle once told an amusing story of an illiterate millionaire who gave a wholesale dealer an order for a copy of every book in all languages treating of any aspect of Napoleon's career. He thought it would fill a case in his library. He was somewhat taken back, however, when in a few weeks he received a message from the dealer that he had got 40,000 volumes, and was awaiting instructions as to whether he should send them on as an instalment or wait for a com-