

WATCH FOR THE NAME

CEYLON TEA on the sealed lead packets It's a guarantee of incomparable quality.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES Black, Mixed or Green. At all grocers. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN.



"Ah! my child, don't give way to these whims. Sure you'll have to pass your whole life tete-a-tete with him; and he is good. Make much of him. Go back now, and I'll not fail to be with you tomorrow at ten."

did she oppose the wishes of her relatives. She had fully committed herself; perhaps the sooner the question of her future was fixed beyond recall, the sooner she would throw off the disturbing pain which the possibility of escape created, so long as she was still unmarried. Moreover, she hated to receive the presents with which Leslie Waring tried to overwhelm her. It cost her an effort to thank him, and still another to explain that it would be more pleasing to her to take them from her husband's hands.

"I do not think my grandmother will come down just yet, Captain Lisle." "Sorry I shall not have the pleasure of seeing her. I shall be going to India in about six weeks, and I have to go to Paris to see my sister, etc., etc." The talk flowed on in ordinary channels for a few minutes, and then Lisle rose to take leave. "Should I not see you again as Miss Josephine," he said as he pressed her hand, "you will remember that you have my warmest good wishes for your happiness. I shall pay my respects to Mrs. Newburgh on my return to London; so good-bye."

"Well, Mrs. Newburgh," said Sir Robert Everard, who had again come up to town on his relative's account, "I am very glad that everything is satisfactorily settled. I must say Mona is a capital, sensible girl, and makes no fuss or bother about clothes. Waring's idea of doing their shopping together in Paris is first-rate. He will sign a will in his wife's favor as soon as they return from church, and meantime the post-nuptial settlement is being prepared. Really, Waring is most generous. What are you going to do?"

at a drawn from a cupboard beside the fireplace. "Quite a good-sized room, too; but, Deb, dear, it might be tidier!" "So it might; but, ma belle, I have no time; and what does the poor slave of a girl know of tidiness? Besides, if she tried her hand, I'd never find my bits of things." Mona's remark was not uncalled for. The apartment was sadly littered. A cottage piano had an old Indian shawl arranged as a drapery at the back, one side of which was unfurled; piles of music lay on it, and on a broken-backed affair a heap of crumpled newspapers on another; a small round table was crowded with plants, many of them withered; and sundry garments in process of mending or making man. This, and a generally undusted aspect, did not improve the appearance of the room. It was on the ground floor, and looked out on a general garden, which at that season was anything but gay.

Some Important Discoveries Are made only after a long time of patient and intelligent search. Yet we cannot say that the public were slow in discovering the excellence and superiority of

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

Mona therefore put her arm under her shoulders to help her in rising, which was always a little difficult. "Thank you, my love," she said, in the same indistinct way, smiling as she spoke, and sitting on the side of the bed; her feet did not at first touch the floor. Assisted by Mona, she put them down resolutely, but fell back immediately, a great convenience being able to cry down for what you want. Now, there's my bedroom. I am afraid it is not much better in order than the other."

"I can't say that it is, Deb, but it is nearly as large as the other. I wonder you do not make that your salon. The outlook is more cheerful." "I am not much in by daylight. Then you see the other room has a fine white marble chimney-piece. It was intended for the drawing-room. These houses used to be expensive, but they have come down like myself. Come along, and I'll make the tea."

"I think," said Mona, presently, as she slowly stirred her cup, "it would be nice to do some of the housework one's self." "I suspect a little of it would go a long way with you. I think it work you'll have to do. There's an easy life before you."

"Now, my darling. I am going to give you a good scolding. You are looking pale and thin, and your eyes are solemn, as if you were going to a funeral. Is that the way to treat the dear, generous, elegant young man whose ready wit and 'dieu des Dieux' you walk on? What is it you want? I did not think you were the sort of girl who would cry for the moon."

"Nor am I," returned Mona, thoughtfully. "I know, Deb, that Mr. Waring is too good for me." "I don't say that. No one on earth is too good for you, in my mind," interrupted Mrs. Debrisay.

"But—let me confess myself to you. I would give anything—anything but to be obliged to marry him. It is foolish, unreasonable. I know it is. Yet I have such a vision of weariness before me. I know I shall be sick to death of being with him. I never know what to say to him." "I warrant he knows what to say to you!" cried madame.

the appearance of stone laid in courses. Unfortunately, however, it does not look like stone. Another method, used to connect the line with the day's work, ended and the next began, was to plaster the place of joining. This is never satisfactory, as it leaves a discolored streak and suggests an attempt to hide a weak spot. Mr. Webster's method of overcoming this is a sharp clear line of indentation between each day's work by the temporary use of a triangular strip of timber, kept for the purpose. The result shows the concrete laid in courses, symmetrically worked off, and not like rock of any kind unless it is imitation of dressed stonework. An excellent example of this method is to be seen in the bridge, just about completed, which carries the boulevard over the N. P. Railroad. This style of building is further interesting as indicating a means of calculating approximately the time required to construct the bridge.

Another successful experiment in the treatment of surfaces, especially those of railings, balustrades and columns, has been the use of a fine sand and water, which, when applied to the surface, leaves a roughened exterior which shows the grain of the substance and the larger pieces of which it is composed. This brings out at once a suggestion of the great strength of the concrete and whether the pieces of rock shown be the black trap or the rounded pebbles, either of which may be used in the mixtures, the color is highly satisfactory and the impression that of genuineness. It does not look like rock of any kind unless it is imitation of dressed stonework. An excellent example of this method is to be seen in the bridge, just about completed, which carries the boulevard over the N. P. Railroad. This style of building is further interesting as indicating a means of calculating approximately the time required to construct the bridge.

THE ARTICLE REMOVED

Beware of Scarlet Fever. Mrs. Possessed of Remarkable Vitality, as Many Instances Show. In a farm house in one of the New England states a case of scarlet fever, expectedly developed not long ago. On King for its origin the physician found some old cotton quilts, laid away in a garret for years, had recently been taken down and aired and put to use by the family. These bed coverings, it was remembered, had been put away after a siege of the disease. This is only one of many instances that could be related to show how long the infectious agent retains its vitality and how common a thing it is for scarlet fever to be disseminated by bedding and other objects. These quilts should have been burned as soon as the first patients had recovered.

HEALTH IN THE HOME. Baby's Own Tablets are equally good for little babies or big children. If a child is suffering from any of the ills of childhood a few doses of the Tablets will cure it. And an occasional dose to the well child will prevent sickness. Mrs. A. Mercer, Rivier, Quebec, Que., says: "My baby was cross, irritable, did not sleep at night and did not seem to thrive, but since giving her Baby's Own Tablets all this is changed. She now eats well, sleeps well and is growing fat. The Tablets have proved a blessing to both myself and the child. So say all mothers who have used this medicine. Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists, or you can get them from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box."

The Inevitable. Porkland (of Chicago, showing friends in his new residence)—Now, what do you think of that for a Looney Quincey dining room? I guess them Astor-Astor hotels ain't got nothing on that, eh? Friend (from New York)—I should say not! By-the-way, you haven't shown me the library? Porkland—Libry? Wake up, wake up! Why, Carnegie's made 'em so common, all the best families are out-side 'em out!—Puck

Incubators and Brooders

Press bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, by V. R. Graham. The hatching season is at hand and those who contemplate raising over two hundred chicks will find incubators and broods more convenient than the natural method, and at the same time they can hatch their chickens early which means a better chance of getting eggs next winter.

There are a few points that need consideration in artificial incubating and brooding. The incubator should be operated where the air is pure. If the air in the room where the machine is run has an offensive odor due to the smell of kerosene, or decaying wood or vegetables, the room is not a good place to run a machine. The machine may hatch fairly well but to raise the chicks is another question. Thousands of chicks are ruined by being hatched in ill-ventilated rooms, especially if very moist. The machine, especially a hot air make, must not be run in a direct draught, as it may heat unevenly. It is well to have four or more thermometers and place them in different parts of the egg tray before putting the eggs in, to make sure your machine has no hot spots. Raise or lower the ends of the machine until it heats at least within a degree and one-half at all parts. If a hot spot is found in the centre, this can be screened by attaching a cloth or a piece of metal under the top of the egg chamber. This will usually cause the heat to distribute better.

It is wise to follow the manufacturer's directions as to operating the machine. Different makes require different treatment and the maker usually knows what his machine requires to do good work. Care should always be taken to keep the lamp and burner clean. At times the wire at the base of the burner gets dirty or covered with dust; this should be well cleaned, otherwise, the lamp is liable to flicker or smoke. Chicks, as a rule, are more easily hatched than reared. Mortality in young chicks is frequently due to bad incubating, i.e., machines run in rooms in which the air is foul, or ran uneven in temperature, the parent stock being sickly or lacking in vigor, one can not be too particular about this point when selecting breeding stock; or it may be due to bad brooding and feeding, such as too low and too high temperatures, feeding sloppy feeds, indigestible feeds, or too much at a time followed by short feeds.

Our method of feeding is usually to remove the chicks from the incubator to the brooder, which has been bedded with cut straw or hay and warmed to 95 degrees, at the age of 36 to 48 hours. We place on a board some grit, also some bread crumbs or cracked wheat and oatmeal. We keep this well supplied for perhaps two days, until all the chicks know where to look for food. We also keep a constant supply of pure water in easy access. After the second day in the brooder we begin feeding about five or six times daily, just what the chicks eat quickly. It is still somewhat of a debatable point whether it is wise to feed a young chick all it wants to eat before it is two weeks of age. We try to feed a little less than they would eat. Such feeds as bread and milk are given early in the morning, which is fed on clean boards or troughs. At 9 o'clock some cracked wheat or pin head oatmeal is fed, and these are not to be had small wheat screening. This is buried slightly in the litter on the floor, so as to induce the chicks to exercise. The above feeds are used alternately. Before there is any grass, we feed usually two feeds a day. These feeds are a week old, of grated or chopped root or onions, sometimes boiled potatoes; enough shorts and bran is added to this to absorb the juices of the root. We try to have the chicks drink some milk, or if this is not at hand, we keep beef scrap in easy access. The feeding of such cooked or raw meat is dangerous—a little is good. Where there is plenty of milk or insects, the animal food is not so essential. After three weeks of age, feed three times daily, plenty of vegetables and grass (and exercise). Grit, water and broken charcoal in easy access. Reduce heat of brooder four degrees per week until 75 degrees is reached. Chicks 5 or 6 weeks old require no artificial heat.

LYRICS FROM THE LOCKUP.

Plea of a Remorseful Bard Hits the Heart of a Magistrate. With a prefatory note saying that he would reform and work if released from Riker's Island, where he was sent for three months for disorderly conduct, January 27, John Donnelly, of New Rochelle, sent the following appeal to Magistrate Breen yesterday. O, noble judge, great, mighty judge, to you in verse I write: I ask for my prompt release—please help me in my fight. In January, at the bar, in far famed Yorkville Court, I was intoxicated—and I thought myself a sport. While standing humbly, penitent, before you at the rail You said that I was guilty and then sent me off to jail. I have to date, served half my time and promise to repent. If you will let me mend my ways before the end of Lent. Ah, if you do, I promise you that whistles, pipes and beer are not to be had. Will not pollute my lips again, I vow, for many years. For I have found at last that what the temperance people say, A drunken life, O mighty Judge, is life that doesn't pay. Come, open wide your heart to me and let me out of jail. And I will promise that for years I'll drink no more mixed ale. Do pay attention to these words, so humbly writ in rhyme. And if your heart no pity takes—I'll have to serve my time. Magistrate Breen said that a man who wrote such poetry ought to get a chance to reform, and he ordered his probationary officer to go over to the Island to-day with an order for Donnelly's release.—N. Y. Herald.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N