Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

The Gifts of Consistency and Graciousness



HAT a charm there is in a gracious manner! Yet, alas, how rare it is! We may search in vain among our friends and acquaintances for any one who really possesses the gift. In these days of rush and hurry it is much easier to be abrupt and brusque or to be would-be smart. An off-hand saying will often save the necessity of a more thoughtful speech. But it does not produce the same effect upon the hearer. To be gracious in the fullest sense of the word requires more time than we care to bestow, more trouble than we are willing to give. In spite of all that has been said and written in defence of what is called inconsistency, there still lingers in the world a strong feeling in favor of consistency: it is a quality that makes us feel sure of our ground, which is in itself a great thing. Nor is consistency to be despised off-hand and without due consideration. Before condemning it we must ask ourselves what it implies and how far its general well-being and a settled state of society. It is absurd to expect consistency from the very young, but when once the opinions are formed, and a sufficient basis of culture has been acquired to enable us to tender a reason for our beliefs or conduct, then society at large, and our own circle in particular, may reasonably expect of us an adherence to whatever general line we have taken up. A ticular, may reasonably expect of us an adherence to whatever general line we have taken up. A member of parliament who changes his opinion on a matter of vital moment to his party is naturally expected to resign his seat and stand for re-election; expected to resign his seat and stand for re-election; in fact, the whole party system presupposes no small degree of consistency on the part of politicians. There is naturally no rule to determine, no means of preventing a change of view in persons of mature mind. Political and religious conversions are by no means rare, and it is ungenerous to cast on those whose change of opinion is honest and well considered the reproach of inconsistency. Doubtless, if we could see far enough into the spring of conduct, we should find such changes part of a higher and subtler consistency of which outward words and actions can give but little idea. Still, in ordinary matters, and between ordinary persons, consistency we should find such changes part of a higher and subtler consistency of which outward words and actions can give but little idea. Still, in ordinary matters, and between ordinary persons, consistency is a kind of safeguard; its implied existence may prevent folly and restrain levity, and a general abandonment of the esteem in which it is still held might easily be attended by more serious results than would follow its rigid enforcement. But to return to the "gift of graciousness." The graciousness which is so attractive and which creates such a delightful atmosphere round its fortunate possessor is very far removed from anything in the way of patrenage or condescension. It is the outward sign of a kind and sympathetic nature and could not originate in a selfish or preoccupied mind. We must all have felt the indescribable charm of voice and manner, intangible as the scent of a flower which has made us feel happy and contented, pleased with ourselves, the speaker and the world at large. It is no mere matter of words; there is the understanding look, the smile, the unfeigned interest in listening to what is said—in short, there is the spirit of graciousness of which these things are the outcome. Though graciousness more or less depends on character, and may not be achieved by all, at any rate we need not be ungracious; that much at least lies within the power of all of us. Many an action is spoilt by the way it is carried out. This is often the case when we are forced to do a thing against our own inclinations, and so console ourselves by doing it with a very bad grace. It may be some social obligation, for instance, which cannot be avoided, or perhaps a subscription will be asked for which must not be refused however unwilling we are to pay it. What do we gain by being ungracious? Surely it is wiser to bow smilingly before the inevitable, once we have recognized it as such. How graciously some people receive a present! We who have lately been giving our Christmas gifts among our poorer neighbors must have noficed

Fashion's Fancies

Some people have a sad knack of dissipating their dress allowance in small sums, and in silly little details which are really not essential to good dressing. You have only to see the rummage in the real muddler's wardrobe and cheat of drawers, the mangled heaps of blouses and the boxes of derelict hats to realize that no income, however large, would ever be adequate to her needs. Good dressing requires a certain amount of planning and forethought, and it must be worked on some sort of systematic. mangied neaps of blouses and the boxes of derelict hats to realize that no income, however large, would ever be adequate to her needs. Good dressing requires a certain amount of planning and forethought, and it must be worked on some sort of systematic basis. I am quite sure that every one wants three suits, a hack, a best, and a second best, and every wise woman will keep by her, even when she lives in town, the unmistakeable country coat and skirt which lasts for a couple of years or more and self-dom goes out of fashion. One of the most fatal extravangances is that of wearing the skirt belonging to the coat all the aftermeon in the house. The house gown is not only a charming but an economical possession, and there are so many materials in which it can be made. Copper-colored cashmere, for example, is a delightful fabric, or dark Pekin blue, relieved by a little embroidery or lâce. I think it is well to have such a gown made fairly simple, so that it can be popped on in a short space of time, or laziness may prompt us to eschew it in favor of a blouse or one of those skirts which we know perfectly well we have no right to wear in the house. Another mistake is to wear, as some people do, the same blouse for afternoon wear, or for demi-toilette. To begin with, the afternoon blouse is never in the least suitable for the later period of the day. Besides it is an economy to use one's clothes only on legitimate occasions, for if they are worn in a haphazard manner it is very easy to find that the shine and freshness is off everything one possesses, and when any special festivity arises there is no pretty garment in which necessarily looks the best; an eye for color and for graceful outline helps miraculously in the spreading out of the dress allowance, and the simplest things in nine cases out of ten yield the best effects. It is such a mistake to have a gown just because someone else has one of that particular description, and those women are to be entired to the service of the particular description, and those w

becoming than any other style.

Perfumed silk flowers form one of the latest novelties for hair ornaments. Each petal and bud is
made of a bag containing some delicately perfumed

powder. For the theatre and dances coronets of gold and silver leaves are worn, the points meeting in the centre in front. Bands of velvet, lace or tulle are worn round the throat for low evening dress. The tulie is passed through a jewelled slide and tied in a smart bow at the back. The velvet bands are prettily studded with jewels. Other charming evening dress accessories are to be seen in the embroidered gloves and flowered shoes. The flower-trimmed shoe has a small bunch of flowers placed where the bow usually rests.

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Among the novelties for dinner and theatre coats some are very charming models, made of silk filet net, lined with soft satin. All the coats are cut with corners, and these generally terminate in tassels more or less imposing in size. Substantiality is given by a bind of satin to the hem. The pretty silk darning is used as decoration in some instances, while in others lace motifs laid beneath the net are an effective trimming which might be made more use of for the evening gown. Very smart velvet evening cloaks, trimmed with sable and ermine collars, are worn by those who decline to allow their waists to be disregarded. And if the belt of these coats is carried up a little high, a' I' empire, the effect is altogether successful. Black coats with tight skirts are to be seen a great deal in the afternoon; the braided black face cloth coat, cut away in the skirt, and with the short straight sleeve, may be accounted one of the smartest of the prevailing fashions, and a union skirt for a reception is often accompanied by either a velvet or cloth coat. In some circles the divided knicker skirt has become an accepted thing, and a good many of the best dressmakers are making Princess bodices of glace, boned and fitted like a dress, with adjustable flounces set on below the knee, while others are pinning their faith to the French tricot materials, so as to achieve the clinging effect to those extremely closely fitting gowns, which, whether we approve or not, have most decidedly attracted a numberand a large number too—of the smartly dressed members of the community. Whether, however, we accept the necessity of the divided skirt or no, it is quite certain that no Princess dress will fit properly unless it be made over a thoroughly well arranged petticoat.

How to Fit Up a Sewing Room

In many households, especially where there are many young people to be tended and mended, sewing is a matter of great and continual importance, and the making and mending of wearing apparel, In many households, especially where there are many young people to be tended and mended, sewing is a matter of great and continual importance, and the making and mending of wearing apparel, house linen and so forth, accounts for a good many hours of each week. As daughters grow up towards womanhood it is admittedly advisable that they should help with the family sewing, both for the sake of their own training and their mothers' greatest comfort and ease, to say nothing of the important matter of economy. Under these circumstances it will be found a great advantage if a room can be set apart for the purpose where work can be left ready to hand for the next available time, instead of having to be folded up and carefully put away, with all the many little sewing accessories that go with it. Not only will this arrangement prevent much waste of time and energy and many trials of patience, but it will also preserve the comfortable and orderly appearance of other rooms. The methods it millimer of the best of the composition of the three differences of the composition of the composition

The Art of Ice-Making

I think that perhaps ices are one of the most popular refreshments in the world, and I am going to take it for granted that you know absolutely nothing about making them, and do not possess any of the orthodox utensils.

There is nothing easier to make than lees. They are no more difficult to make than an ordinary milk pudding!

As for the utensils necessary for making them, substitutes for these are to be found in every house-

substitutes for these are to be found in every household. They are:

A large milk can with a tight-fitting lid.
A bone paper knife.
A zinc bath.
A strong darning needle.
The mixture to be frozen must be put in the milk can; the ice and salt, with which to freeze it, in layers in the bath. The darning needle will be required for breaking the ice, and the paper knife for scraping down the inside of the can.

Hints to Remember

Use for freezing coarse salt, and rough ice, chopped small, allowing one pound of salt to each eight pounds of ice.

Do not put the mixture to be Trozen into the can until it is quite cold; otherwise it will melt the ice, Scrape the mixture from the sides of the pan frequently, and beat it smoothly in; otherwise it will be rough and uneven.

Stop up round the lid, if it is at all loose, with lard; otherwise the salt will penetrate into the mixture and entirely spoil it.

But be very careful to well wipe round the lid before opening it.

Strawberry-Cream Ice Perhaps this is the most popular variety, so let us

start with it.

Required: One pound of strawberries, quarter of a pound of castor sugar, half a pint of cream, a little lemon juice.

Method: Stalk the strawberries, rub them

through a hair sleve, and add the sugar and the

through a hair sleve, and add the sugar and the lemon juice.

Whip the cream until it will just hang on to the whisp, and then stir it into the fruit.

If necessary, add a few drops of cochineal, to make it a pretty pink.

Put the mixture into the milk can and shut the lid down tightly.

Have the chipped ice and salt in layers in the bath, put the can in the ice, keep turning the can quickly about in it, or the thick part will settle.

Every now and then open the can, and with a knife scrape from the sides of the can all the frozen particles, and mix them well in. Pack the can round well with salt and ice.

Put a piece of carpet or blanket over the bath and leave it for two hours.

Beat it well to make quite sure it is well frozen, and smooth all through, and serve it on ice plates.

Raspberry-Water Ice This has syrup for its foundation.

Required: One pound of raspberries, the juice of one lemon, two pounds of lump sugar, one pint of

water.

Method: Put the sugar and water into a pan, a steel one if possible, let it stand by the fire until the sugar has dissolved, then boil it suickly without the lid for about ten minutes, or till it is a fairly thick

syrup.

Skim it frequently and then allow it to cool. Skim it frequently and then allow it to cool.

Rub the fruit through a hair selve, strain in the lemon juice and pour in the syrup, and add enough cochineal to make it a pretty color.

Pour the mixture into the can when quite cold, and freeze as directed for the strawberry mixture.

Vanilla los

Required: Six eggs, one quart of milk, quarter of a pound of loaf sugar, and vanilla to taste.

Method: Beat up the eggs, bring the milk with the sugar in it to the boll, let it cool slightly and nour or to the coors. pour on to the eggs.

Pour this custard into a jug, place it in a pan of boiling water on the fire, and stir till it thickens, but it must not actually boil.

Strain it into a cold jug and let it cool, and flavor

Pour it into the milk can and freeze it in exactly the same way as before directed.

If liked, use half a pint of whipped cream in place of half a pint of milk, and only four eggs.

Add the cream when the custard is cold.

An Inexpensive Vanilla Ice

Required: One ounce of cornstarch, one and a half pints of milk, six ounces of castor sugar, vanitla to taste, and a little saffron.

Method: Put the milk and sugar in a pan on the fire and bring them to the boil. Mix the cornstarch smoothly with a little milk; put it in the pan with the milk and stir till it boils, then let it cook gently for five minutes. Let it cool, then flavor it carefully and add enough saffron to give it the tint of a good custard. Pour the mixture into the milk can and freeze, as already directed. freeze, as already directed.

Note.—If well flavored, this is really very good, and

I am quite sure no one will find this method difficult, and besides being cheaper in the long run than buying ice cream ready made, you know that it is pure and clean, and I am sure you will find the few recipes I have submitted really delicious, if the directions are carefully followed out.

Swiss Roll.

Swist Roll:

This is a nice cake for afternoon tea, and many people find a difficulty in making really good Swiss rolls. In fact, I received a letter on the subject only, last week, asking me if I knew of a good recipe. Thinking that others besides my friend might like to know of a good one, I am appending one which comes out of an old cookery book I have by me. Many housewives find that the cake either cracks or breaks when it is being rolled, or else "everything goes wrong." Here is the recipe. If you read it through carefully and follow it exactly, success will be yours. Required: Three eggs, their weight in butter, flour and castor sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a few drops of vanilla or the grated rind of half a lemon, jam.

Method: Line a shallow tin with a piece of greased

a few drops of vanilla or the grated rind of half a lemon, jam.

Method: Line a shallow tin with a piece of greased paper. Put the butter and sugar in a basin and beat them with a wooden spoon until they are like cream. Mix the baking powder with a tablespoonful of flour and put it on one side. Now add one egg to the butter and sugar, beat it in well and then add the others, one by one. When these are well beaten in add the flour very lightly, with the flavoring, and, lastly, the baking powder and one tablespoonful of milk. Mix these well, pour the mixture into the prepared tin, and smooth it evenly over. Bake it for about ten minutes in a quick oven, or until it is a pale, pretty brown and feels firm to the touch. Turn it brown side down onto a piece of paper dusted over with castor sugar; as quickly, as possible spread some slightly heated jam over it, and while still hot, roll it up as neatly as possible, putting your hands behind the paper and pressing it forward. If the edges of the cake have become at all crisp, trim them neatly off before rolling up. Any jam may be used providing it had no stones. The tiny little rolls sold by confectioners are made in the same way, but the mixture must be spread more thinly on the tin. Then it can be cut into strips as soon as it comes from the oven, and then rolled up.

The House Beautiful

Crnamental Ottomans.

Large packing cases, such as those in which wine and china is packed, can be made into ottomans to hold music, hats, boots, or blouses. Quite small wooden boxes, if covered, become useful receptacles for work photos, postcards or odds and ends, and can be finished off so well as to be the daintiest of drawing-room ornaments. A large ottoman requires to have the top padded. The best way to do this is to nail on first a piece of coarse sacking or the canvas that is sold for servants' fough aprons. Then to arrange a layer of flock or wadding, tacking this into place by means of needle and thread, so that it will not tuck up or shift, and then to sew over this a sheet of unbleached callco or lining of any sort to make a flat surface for the decorative coverties to upon. The lining of an ottoman, usually considered a matter of difficulty, is in reality quite simple to make. Different methods for large and small boxes are best. The former may have the lining cut in only three pieces, one for the lid, of course, one for the bestom, and one for the sides. The last should be twice as long a strip as the space requires, and then seamed up and gathered. It can be nailed along the bottom, the top edges, and up each corner, tiny brass nails being used, and if the fulness has been equally distributed the even flutes of the material will look very pretty. The bottom pice of lining ought to be cut rather toe large, and laid in before the sides are done, as their brass nails will fix this also in place. If the wooden edge of the box is clean and smooth it can be left as it is, otherwise a strip of the covering material should be roughly nailed on to form a binding to hide the wood before the lifting is fixed. The lining of the lid can be either tight-fitting, gathered of quilted. The outside plece of material can go on as taut as possible, a frilled or ornamental gimp being used round the lid's edge. Small boxes require a tight, not a full lining, so the pattern should be carefully taken, and the material Ornamental Ottomans.

of white Roman satin may be embroidered with wreaths of tiny pink roses and lover's knots of blue ribbon. A small ottoman to hold boxes of cigars is quite a valuable addition to a bachelor's den. Dark Oriental brocade may be used for it, or some quaint design can be worked in outline on holland for the lid, and the sides be of holland dotted over with stars in the color used for the design. A clever worker may prefer to embroider a crest or coat of arms in colors. The foundation should then be in Roman satin. an satin.

Comments of an Onlooker

Without wishing to disparage the virtue of punctuality, one may perhaps wonder why such enormous importance should have been attracted to it lately. It is of course admirable of any little boy or girl never to have been late for school since 1895, but this record-beating in punctuality should not be advertised as though regular attendance at a place of education was a promising sign in the youth of today. It is really of far more importance to find out what the child does at school, and what he or she does after leaving school. It is quite possible to be punctual in arriving at school and yet idle in class. It is also possible never to be "absent" and yet to be hopelessly lazy. Some unfortunate children may be full of ability and yet may be blessed with parents who consistently make them late for school and keep them at home when they have a trifling aliment. Punctual pupils may, or may not, be able pupils. That is the thing to remember when one reads these proud statistics about regular attendance. Without wishing to disparage the virtue of punc-

A Paris dentist has hit upon a scheme to relieve the feelings of his victims. While he pulls out their teeth a phonograph in the next room discourses sweet music and they retain the pleasantest memories of the house of torture. It is all rather reminiscent of the travelling colored dentist out west, who took a brass band with him from place to place and extracted molars publicly to its ear-piercing din, shouting when the patient's tooth was out, "You see the gentleman feels no pain!" Also now we know why "Max" in his new book of caricatures shows the great painter Sargent making a study of a fashionable sitter to the strains of a string quartet. Obviously the music is provided to mitigate the suffering of the sitter when she discovers what Mr. Sargent thinks of her on canvas.

Anything which achieves the end is welcome. For that reason it is difficult to sympathize with the contempt which has been expressed recently at the folly of "grown up" people who take pleasure in children's toys. If the pleasure is really genuine and simple, there is nothing silly in it. Besides, the toys, especially the good old wooden ones, are not at all silly, but ingenious, quaint, and in some cases beautiful. There are certain attractions in a child which only a grown-up appreciates, and the same which only a grown-up appreciates, and the same thing is true of the child's toy. It is an amiable weakness on the part of the "grown-up" to enjoy playing with toys and children, and not nearly so puerile as some people suppose.

A comparatively new theme has been occupying the attention of the correspondence column—namely, fidelity in friendship. The correspondents are chiefly women, which is surprising in view of the ancient dogma that women are incapable of friendship as men understand it. Without wishing to take up that position and cast a few more flouts and jeers at feminine weaknesses, I cannot say that the women who have been writing to the papers lately to tell us of their extraordinary faithfulness as friends have made out a very good case. When one examines the protestation one generally finds that the friendship is a very tame affair, beginning at school and lasting during forty-five years' complete separation through the medium of correspondence. A friendship of this kind is comparatively easy to conduct, and is no severe test of loyalty. Absence makes the heart fond and distance lends enchantment. One should not, moreover, attach great importance to fidelity in itself. There are cases when it is only a politic word for stupidity. The quality of a faithful friend is not to be gauged by the number of years that he or she can boast of having maintained friendship. On the whole, the poverty of women's friendship is not to be explained by women being bad "stayers," not by their being jealous of each other, but by their conscentiousness.

Fancy Work for Frocks There are many uncommon methods whereby

There are many uncommon methods whereby the clever fancy worker can use her needle to make her gowns beautiful. Probably those dresses are always the most artistically admirable into which a great deal of fine work has been put, whether by the professional or the amateur. First, let us consider ways of making yokes suitable for blouses and frocks. Once a reliable pattern has been obtained for the shape, innumerable uses of it are easy, and the design can be attered, doo, in countiess ways. The bottom of a yoke may be cut with a deep point, and bottom of a yoke may be cut with a deep point, and bottom of a yoke may be cut with a deep point, and bottom of a yoke may be cut with a deep point, and be the point with its centre lengthened so as to combine with the control of the point and the design of the point and the control of the point and the control of the point and the control of slazed linen or lining in white or cream. A transfer pattern of a point more or a braiding design should then be fixed on this so as to cover the whole pretty evenly, and a wasning as suitable transfer pattern, any design the least experienced drawphiswoman. Once the pare design is held against a window pane, with the carry through and a pencil can quickly draw it at cally through and a pencil can quickly draw it at cally through and a pencil can quickly draw it at early through and a pencil can quickly draw it at early through and a pencil can quickly draw it at early through and a pencil can quickly draw it at early through and a pencil can quickly draw it at early through and a pencil can quickly draw it at early through and a pencil can quickly draw it at the control of the prove. The whole pattern is made out in a very work wasning filoselie silk. If a prove. The whole pattern is made out in a very work of the many of the pattern is made out in a very control of the first well to the whole pattern is made out in a very pencil pattern is made out in a very made and the result will be charmingly dainty. It is an excellent plan to

Odds and Ends

On "Drudgery" It is a good plan for us all, housekeepers especially, to take stock of ourselves now and then, and see that we are not allowing ourselves to become "groovy" and "set."

"Time and Tide wait for no man."

The world is moving on, and we must move on with it.

with it.

Change is the law of life, and however sound our ways of doing things may be, we ought to keep our minds and eyes open for better ways still.

The trouble with most people whose daily work has become "drudgery" to them is that their minds are no longer receptive in regard to it.

They are making no effort to do it better.

No matter what it is that we find irksome, an honest effort to do it better will take the worst of the "drudgery" away.

Fires and Gas

Fires and Gas

Be careful when you light a fire in the kitchen that there is plenty of water in the boiler. Otherwise, when the cold water rushes into the hot boiler it is liable to crack it.

Don't hang clothes before a grate fire to dry and go to bed and leave them. A spark may easily fly out of the fire, and set them alight. Always leave a metal fire screen or something of the sort in front to prevent the sparks from flying.

Don't try to make a fire draw by holding a newspaper up in front of it. If it doesn't set fire to the mantelpiece hangings or your own clothes it may fly blazing up the chimney and set that alight.

If you use a gas stove, never leave anything that might boil over cooking upon it. It is quite possible for a cup of milk boiling over to put out the gas flame, and the escaping gas will gradually fill up the room. And then as soon as somebody comes in with a light—Bang!

When you turn off the gas at the main don't forget to turn off the taps in the rooms as well. You never quite know when the main tap will be turned on again, and one of the others may easily be forgotten. It is in small things like these that so many accidents occur, and a little thought expended on them, simple though they may seem, will often be the saving of what might have been a bad disaster.

Wear a Smile The greatest thing in all the World
Is knowing how to laugh,
Let cheerfulness support you and
Have this for Epitaph He rarely had a cent so he
Could never live in style,
But he sang to greet the morning and
Would always wear a smile.

The Rule of the Road The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
Both in riding and driving along.
If you keep to the left you are sure to be right,
If you keep to the right you are wrong.
But in walking the Streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should bear,
Whereas, to the left, should be left enough space,
For those whom you chance to meet there.

Electrical Recorder for Earthquakes

Electrical Recorder for Earthquakes

A correspondent states that an apparatus in which electricity is employed to record earthquake curves was recently designed by Professor R. Gold-schmidt, of the University of Brussels. A pendulum carries one or two pairs of diametrically opposed coils of thin copper wire, in front of which there are arranged other coils in penfect alignment, with the former, wound with a smaller number of times of thicker copper wire. The coils of thick wire are attached to a frame resting on the ground so as to partake in any earthquake motion, and as the coils fixed to the central mass, owing to the inertia of the latter, tend to remain at rest, the relative distances between the two sets of coils will be alternately increased and reduced, thus setting up in the coils fixed to the pendulum alternate currents representative of the intensity of earthquake escillations. The thick wire coils are traversed by low intensity alternate currents produced by a small rotary transformer from two sets of five accumulator cells. As the coils carried by the seismograph pendulum are arranged in series with a galvanometer of high sensitiveness, the readings of the latter at any moment indicate the actual intensity of earthquake motion, deflections being nil in the state of rest, and as each group of coils should be provided with its own galvanometer, a horizontal-perpendicular seismograph should be fitted with two galvanometers. In a similar manner three instruments corresponding to three sets of coils can be used to supply all possible readings in three directions at right angles to one another. If for some reason readings in a given direction should be more accurate than in the other, the relative sensitiveness of the corresponding galvanometer can be controlled at will by the addition direction should be more accurate than in the other, the relative sensitiveness of the corresponding galvanometer can be controlled at will by the addition in series, of a suitable resistance. Further, it is feasible to connect a given set of coils to two galvanometers of different degrees of sensitiveness, recording distant and near earthquake oscillations respectively. The galvanometer needle produces graphical records of the earthquake curves by a continual series of sparks passing between it and the metal support over which a paper is caused to slide, thus perforating the latter with a number of small holes. The main advantage claimed for this arrangement is that the pendulum is entirely free in space, being subject to no friction effect, while readings can be obtained at any distance from the point at which the seismograph is installed, and at the very moment the earhquake is taking place. The apparatus is readily adapted to the pendulums of most existing types of seismograph, and will give records of any desired sensitiveness.—London Times.

Bacchic

Down to the whist dawn sea, Slipped every tether,
Waifs in entirety,
We go together:
Wild you with wilder me
This singing weather!

Malebolge, steel and stone, Put far behind us, Here we're our very own
As Fate designed us;
Let's not go far alone—
Proteus might find us!

God! how the gold-misted
Tideful of morning
Breaks there to lucent red!
Disbelief scorning,
By that fired wavelets head
Lies Love a-borning!

Ocean and ambergris-Dawn, you, together! Give me your lips to kiss, My heart's a feather! Ah, methinks life is this Love and wine-weather! -Allan Undegraff in Smart Set

Good News

Good News

A rather grim story is told at the expense of a prominent Baltimore lawyer, who, like most yung attorneys, got his first case by assignment from the bench. His client had been indicted for murder, and his conviction was a foregone conclusion, as his guilt was unquestionable.

The result of the trial was a sentence to be hanged; but the man made an appeal to the governor for pardon, and was anxiously awaiting a reply thereto when his lawyer visited him in his cell.

Thave good news for you—very good news!" the young lawyer said, grasping the man's hand.

"Did the governor— Is it a pardon?" the man exclalmed, joyously.

"Well—no. The fact is the governor refuses to interfere. But an uncle of yours has died and left you \$200, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your lawyer get paid, you know."—Baltimore American.



Friday, March

WITH THE

HOW A VERMO EGGS ALL TI Vermont some c



care of She say I bel are too light and that good work continual ight that no other Should hens sit with ery eyes, as good m complain of, I should of medicine. A hen y light place in which fore, the light should the house where she

the upper part is use To keep the house and kerosene, using kerosene. To keep have in the hen hou thirds full of a mixtu ashes, and to induce in it I add occasiona roasted eggshells, sa and bits of plaster p the ashes, besides tal an aid to digestion, w material for new eggs I believe that one

would lower the egg ity of the flock, espe My proportion is one. This spring I had ight females, and h cus from the first nin hatches came off at May 17. I do not p hatch later than this,

to a neighbor there twenty-seven chicken As both hens and ly of water, I aim to ossible, in their feed drinking water; then. my flock every day is ws, though only tw half the quantity: I salted and stirred up poonful to each hen. atoes, half as many night, oats, two quar hens. I feed no cook al meat scraps, and i doubt their value, exc hens already doing be better methods of small flock, having f healthy, active flock rear and no sickness chickens.

Feeding I

The great benefit feeding of milk to fo entirely ignored by t keepers. If hens are be induced to drink, great gains can be ex

Last year we fed o

specially our laying by spare, and the eggs over any previou nce. On farms where milk there should civing a good supply o better ration for a lenty of corn to prod nce the corn ration, ary elements for eg ulk is supplied libera ood, in the form of cu luced, as milk supplie ound in bone. Milk etter combination th ceding the layers on with green good, in repared clover, we l or egg production. mited quantities wit ollowing. It very of meat too freely prochecks the supply of do not experience the country where ie farmer to get bon can supply milk in: uite as good as bone reeder who feeds co ound to both young actory results, using oiling it) in mash v pecially with the your year we shall use boile

and corn meal, sprink