

SEVEN TIMES TWO—ROMANCE.

You bells in the steeple, ring out your changes, How many soever they be, And let the brown meadow lark's note as he ranges...

FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. A Fatally Sick Child. Sees a Hockey Game. Flowers Blooming at Christmas Time, and Peculiar Traits of the Natives.

JHANSI, JANUARY 17th, 1913.

Dear Home Folk:

I have again settled down to work and there is little to say but medicine. This week I have been most interested in a case of meningitis in a child of seven...

The poor mother! Such dumb devotion is pathetic, and this is the seventh and last child. She asked whether she had done anything that could bring such a condition onto her child.

This afternoon I went to see a hockey game. It is exactly one year ago that I went to the same game, and that was just four days after my getting here.

Tonight there is a big fancy dress dance at the club and I was asked many times to come, but I shall wait until I get back to the U. S. before I try to see how much I have forgotten.

Today I was called into a far corner of the city to see a patient and after examining every part of her except her toes, she offered me about one-half the regular fee, which I declined to accept.

It is queer to have the garden doing its best just at Christmas time, and chrysanthemums, nasturtiums, violets and roses trying to outbloom each other...

One day last week one of my patients came in with a present wrapped in her kerchief and when I opened it there was a doll, dressed in the exact copy of her own clothes.

brilliant colors she can find, regardless of effect. I will bring my doll home with me and you will see for yourself the richness of it all.

No German cake-baker, I have ever known, could touch these things that are served to us,—and the colors! Our cook was told to make a lemon pie with white of egg on top; when it came to the table one half of that merangue was carmine red and the rest emerald green...

The reason why the little meteoric particles are moving so very swiftly in the first place is simply because they are falling toward the sun. Every world and sun attracts everything near it by virtue of the wonderful force known as "gravitation."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

BY FRANCES MAULE BJORKMAN. In 1911 a woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution was submitted to the voters by the California Legislature...

Never in the history of American politics, has there been such a registration of voters, as that immediately following the enfranchisement of the California women. In Los Angeles, where the first city election was held, practically all women of voting age hastened to place their names upon the rolls...

The Mothers' Pension Law, granting aid to needy parents, in order to keep the children at home rather than have them committed to institutions. The Health Certificate Law, requiring a certificate of freedom from venereal diseases of all men before obtaining marriage licenses.

The Minimum Wage Law, creating a commission to investigate the conditions of industry of women and children with power to invoke a minimum wage in industries paying less than a living wage. The Red Light Abatement and Injunction Law, placing the responsibility of disorderly houses upon the owners and lessees rather than upon the inmates...

The Juvenile Court Law, separating dependent from delinquent children. The Extension of the Eight Hour Law for Women to include workers in apartment houses and nurses in training.

The Age of Consent Law, raising the age from 16 to 18. The State Training School for Girls, providing a separate institution for girls, with the most approved correctional methods and thorough vocational training.

The Teachers Pension Law, granting pensions of \$500 a year to all teachers who have been in service 30 years. The Weights and Measures Law, providing for a complete standard of weights and measures and regular inspection of dealers.

The Milk Inspection Law, providing for strict regulation of dairies. The White Slave Law, prohibiting traffic in Women between counties.

The Tuberculosis Law, providing for the reporting of all such cases. Amendment to the Liquor Law, forbidding the sale of liquor between 2 and 6 a. m.

The Workman's Compensation Law, requiring compulsory compensation for injuries, and establishing a system of State industrial insurance. The Bill Board Law, limiting bill-boards to ten feet in height and prohibiting signs of more than that height.

The Bastard Law, requiring fathers to help support illegitimate children. The Amendment to the Child Labor Law, raising the age limit of child workers from twelve to fifteen.

and for assistance to discharged prisoners.

Hon. John D. Work, U. S. Senator from California says: "I have always taken pride in the campaign that the women waged in my State to secure the franchise. It was a dignified, earnest appeal to the judgment, reason, and conscience of men."

Why Do Stars Shoot?

The following, taken from the St. Nicholas, is in answer to a subscriber's question as to why shooting-stars move: Each so-called shooting-star is merely a cold little meteor which is moving around the sun in its own path, just as the immensely larger comets and planets are doing.

Now in exactly the same way, each of the little meteoric particles away off in space began long ago to feel the pull, or "gravitation," of the sun, and to fall toward that body. If the meteorite and the sun had both been at rest at first, the meteorite would have simply fallen into our sun; but as our sun is moving through space at the rate of eleven miles in each second, the meteorite will not hit it exactly, but will miss it and begin to swing around it in a curved path.

The engineer went down to the level bank of the river, and, standing erect, gradually bent his head forward till the edge of his hat brim just touched the line from his eyes to the water line at the opposite bank of the river. Then, keeping his head bent as it was, he wheeled a quarter turn till his eyes looked along the hat brim and met the land at a point on the same side of the river on which he stood.

How Napoleon's Engineer Measured a River.

An engineer found himself summoned one day into the presence of his commander. Napoleon stood on the bank of a wide river, looking across to where the enemy had planted batteries, which he desired to attack with artillery.

Here he noted a rock or tree near the point at which his eyes met the ground, and, calling a soldier, directed that a sheet be driven near that point. It was held taut, and then, by motioning just where to drive the stake, he fixed the point at which the line from hat brim and eye reached the bank.

Hyderabad. The state of Hyderabad, located about midway between Madras and Bombay, in the south central part of India, with a population about equal to that of New York and Massachusetts combined...

A Temperance Medicine.

There is one feature of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in which it differs from nearly all other medicines put up for women's use: It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic. It is in the strictest sense a temperance medicine.

Stage Paint.

Painting the face on the stage is a barbarous custom come down to us from the age of oil lamps and candles. With gas and electric light and opera glasses for the remote seats in the house it is not needed.

Charges. "Your lawyer made some pretty severe charges against the other fellow, didn't he?" "Y-e-s, but you ought to see how he charged me!"

OLD TIME PORTRAITS.

Does There Exist a Reliable Painting of the Post Burns?

Was this the face that launched a thousand ships? And burnt the topless towers of Ilium? asks Marlowe, writing of the vision of golden Helen. A similar question has been asked in regard to the diverging portraits of Mary Stuart.

REAL ESTATE LEASES.

Origin of the Custom of Making Rentals for 99 or 999 Years.

Whence originated the use of the odd term in leases, 99 or 999 years? In other days lessees and mortgagees in possession of real estate for 100 or 1,000 years demised the same at an annual rental, retaining a reversion for the last year of the original term.

Boasting a Stock. "Stocks are valuable in keeping with the demand for them," said a Wall street man, "and the demand is often created by queer methods."

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He Still Had It.

"Look here, you swindler!" roared the owner of the suburban property to the real estate man. "When you sold me this house, didn't you say that in three months I wouldn't pay with it for \$10,000?"

A Little Too Much.

"This is what I call adding insult to injury." "What's the trouble?" "An editor not only returns my manuscript, but he wants me to subscribe for his paper."

Right on the Job.

Indignant Citizen (to office boy): Your confounded paper had an outrageous attack on me this morning, and— Office Boy (briskly): Yessir. How many copies will you have?

Noble Thoughts.

Beautiful this thought and beautiful the language wherewith Sir Philip Sidney gave it expression. "They are never alone who are accompanied by noble thoughts."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

I have found by experience that nothing is more useful to a man than a spirit of mildness and accommodation.

Chicago.—Fashionably dressed women next spring will not have any natural waist line. Dressmakers have, however, that the girls shall be placed either above or below the normal line. For long-waisted women, the girder will be nearer the shoulder blades and for short-waisted women it will be shifted nearer the hips, thus equalizing the proportions.

All the new styles are displayed nightly on living models at Orchestra Hall and explained by the designer. The exhibit shows numerous extreme styles for spring wear, with high collars and a large variety of fancy materials.

Fullness of the hips produced by the use of pantere ruffles, tunics and bustle bows, with skirts very long, extremely narrow at the bottom and fitted in the back. The fashion designers are undoubtedly making a determined effort to revive the bustle, although the first attempt will show in the use of immense bows.

Medici collars, standing frills and low V or square necks, regian and kimono sleeves will be popular, and there are many lines which eliminate the arms-eye, short and three-quarter length sleeves, with a flare of frills extending to the finger tips.

If any artistic folk have hopes that 1914 is going to usher in an era of handsome hats as a reaction from the freak headgear of the past, they are doomed to disappointment.

There's no hope in hats. That's the plain truth. A milliner who always has the last word in headgear said recently that all the early spring models in Paris are still distinctly freakish, and the only gleam of light is that the big hat is coming in again to relieve the tension somewhat.

After the holidays are over, and the house once more has its usual appearance, it is advisable to look about to see what is required in the way of fresh supplies.

During January it is the custom at all the large stores to hold annual sales of white goods. Careful housekeepers usually take this yearly opportunity to restock their linen closets, getting the benefit of many real bargains.

It is not good management to wait until the tablecloths, sheets, pillowslips, etc., are all showing signs of wear before replacing them. Even a young housekeeper with all her new linens in excellent condition, would not go amiss if she began to add one tablecloth and a pair of sheets to her store every year.

By doing this she would never have to restock entirely. By and by she would look forward with pleasure to her annual tablecloth and dozen napkins, and during the year she would feel happy to know her linen closet was in good order.

Besides the linen closet there is the kitchen to be remembered. Dish towel hanging has a way of wearing out quickly. An January seems to be the best time to replace that also.

It is a good plan to buy toweling of different checks or borders and to keep them for distinct purposes, thus avoiding the necessity for marking the towels.

For the bathroom basin and tub a large blue plaid may be selected; for the parlor a large, red plaid; for the kitchen, a small red one, and so on. Each lot of towels may then be easily sorted on ironing day.

Blankets that have been washed or cleaned shrink a good deal, and when tucked in at the foot of the bed are not long enough to cover one well over the shoulders.

They may be lengthened with but little trouble by sewing a strip of unbleached sheeting, the width of the blanket at one end. This end may be used at the foot, the sheeting being well tucked in underneath the mattress.

When sheets of different widths are in constant use in a home it is often impossible to sort them without opening them to determine where they belong.

It is a good idea to mark such sheets on the left-hand corner of the wide hem with Roman numerals, using marking cotton or indelible ink. The large size double sheets may be marked I; the three-quarter size, II; the single sheets, III. By this method one may tell at a glance which one to take.

Pillowcases give out first at the corners, so in making new ones it would be well to remember this and make them longer in the first place; then it would be an easy matter to cut off the worn end and stitch a new seam.

Another suggestion concerning pillowcases is to make them open at each end, like a bolstercase. In this way the wear is more distributed. Such cases should be made longer than those which are closed at one end.

FARM NOTES.

—The amount of fat in the interior of cheese is not decreased during ripening. The superfluous fat is usually decomposed and the fatty acids set free.

—To fatten cattle, feed cut hay with plenty of ground cornmeal. Let them run in a yard where the sun will shine on them. Keep house tightly and on stormy days.

—Steady work is more desirable on the farm than overwork. Those who attempt to do more than they are able to stand soon break down and are not able to accomplish permanent results. The best plan is to adopt a system and work regular hours, taking care always to attempt no more than you are able to accomplish.

—Good farming includes rotation of crops, fertilization of soils, thorough and timely preparation of seed bed and skillful cultivation. It includes choosing of good seed, suitable soil, proper time and method of planting and cultivating, harvesting and marketing. It includes the use of improved implements and machinery, ample power and intelligent labor. Good farming must include livestock.

—In order to get the maximum profit from feeding a balanced ration to the cows it is necessary to keep them in a warm, comfortable stable, which is well lighted and ventilated; otherwise much of the feed which should be used to produce milk will be required to keep the animals warm. We do not mean by a warm stable one heated up to 60 or 70 degrees F. in cold weather. But one which maintains an even temperature around 45 degrees, never falling below the freezing point and always containing a plentiful supply of fresh air without drafts. A stable which is made warm at the expense of proper ventilation is not a place in which to keep cattle in a healthy condition.

—The well known tendency of clover hay when fed to horses to produce in them the ailment known as "the heaves" renders that valuable stock food unpopular with those who do not know its nutritive constituents. The trouble is the horse is given all it will eat, thus overloading his stomach with very rich food, which crowds its lungs and prevents their free action. Well-cured clover hay in right amount is not likely to give trouble, and less grain will be needed than when almost any other kind of roughness is fed. Some authorities claim that one pound of hay and one of grain per day for each 100 pounds weight of the horse is about right for ordinary work, and for hard work increase the grain accordingly.

—One thing that every breeder of sheep should always strive to do is to establish some particular type throughout the flock. This is of much importance. Nothing goes farther than uniformity. It never fails to attract attention. It always pleases the eye of the visitor or prospective purchaser. This quality has many times sold a flock of very common or medium quality for a long price. Individuals that are strong producers have usually inherited the trait from their ancestors. The development should always be encouraged. There may be ewes in the flock that produce a fleece of greater length and stronger fibres than others. This should be noted and remembered in the selection for the upkeep of the flock. They are important factors in profitable sheep husbandry.

—Cabbages in winter storage are endangered in two directions—from wilting if kept too dry; from rotting if kept too warm and moist. You can hang them up in an ordinary cool house cellar by the roots, with the head wrapped into several thicknesses of ordinary newspaper. This keeps them from drying out and wilting. They are not as liable to rot as when stored in a heap. On a large scale, cabbages are stored in double-walled, tightly-built cold-storage houses, placed in tiers on shelves along the sides, with narrow walks or alleys between so that every part of the house and every cabbages is accessible. By the use of ventilators the temperature is kept down as near as possible to just above the freezing point. In an outdoor root cellar I would adopt a similar method of storage, rather than place the cabbages in a big heap on the floor. In preparing for such storage the roots are cut off and the damaged or mature outer leaves removed.

—The number of plants that may be grown upon an acre of ground depends upon the capacity of the soil to supply the necessary food. It is sometimes easier to grow two crops at the same time, provided they widely differ in characteristics, such as cow peas or beans, between rows of corn, than to have too many stalks of corn, as the two crops will not draw upon the soil for the same proportion of food. The greatest enemy a plant can have is another plant of the same kind growing by its side, as both feed upon the same materials. Remove the weaker ones and the stronger plants are benefited. One good plant will yield more than two half-starved ones. Where the land is in good condition, well manured, and fertilizer also used, it will be able to produce several crops of the same kind together, but the conditions must also be favorable in other respects, for should there be a lack of moisture a struggle between the plants occurs for a supply, and they will have to compete with weeds if they are not kept down by thorough cultivation of the soil.

—A wild vine dug up from a low piece of ground years ago, and transplanted to a higher location on sandy soil, if it fails to properly set the fruit, is probably not to be depended on to give fruit worth having. The first question I would ask is: "Will the fruit, if we bring the vine forcibly into bearing, be good for anything?" Why not set a vine of a known good sort, one that will succeed and give good fruit, even if nothing more than the old reliable Concord? This wild vine, which makes a big growth of wood each year, may be of more use for covering a building, or some unsightly object, with a mass of foliage, than for giving much or desirable fruit. Possibly it may bloom freely, but fail to set fruit for lack of pollen. Some grape vines, like the Brighton, are self-sterile, and in order to produce perfect clusters one must have the assistance of other varieties near them to pollinate or fertilize the fruit blossoms. If you are bound to get fruit from a wild, strong-growing vine, however, you might try the expedient of girdling the vine. On some of the branches, high enough to leave some chance for unrestricted growth of a ring point or points of girdling, remove a ring of the bark, say an inch in width, soon after blooming.