

straight standing collar, the strappings and the brass buttons are all dear to the feminine heart. The chic May Manton waist illustrated includes all the essential features, and can be relied upon to give ample satisfaction. As shown, it is of dark red silk flannel, combined with black velvet, and broidered in gold. White slippers have trimmed with gold braid and buttons, but can be varied again and again.

The foundation is a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the plain back, the vest and patterns of embroidery, running up fronts. The vest, which tapers gracefully, is attached permanently to the right side and booked into place at the left, and is finished at the neck with a standing collar portion that meets that of the waist. The fronts are plain at the shoulders, but gathered at the waist and are finished with applied bands of the material. The shoulder seams are covered with pointed straps, and the neck is finished with a regulafion military collar that closes at the left side, where it hooks over invisibly onto the front portion. A pocket is in- and costumes made of one material. serted in the left front that finishes Silk, lace, chiffon and velvet are all

New York City.-Military styles have , ceneath the jacket, also quite plain. worn open to allow the white lace waistcoat to be seen. This is a full "blouse" front, the felicess restrained in the following manner: Four chains | fall season: of plakest corals strung on gold wire meet on the breast behind a large coral dish, which was really a clasp, or pair of clasps. The chains ran up and down to right and left, connecting the upper and lower edges of the Jacket fronts with each other and with the clusp. This is very beautiful.

The Smart Thing.

If yo'r visiting costume is of pastel gray or a tender almond-faun set 't off with one or two things. Do not dream of purchasing a but to match, You will present a much smarter appearance if you choose either a black ear, a mass of quilted chiffon ar ranged in waves, or a charming turquoise blue feir "plateau." Trim it with ribbon to match or with feathers be that of your dress, and do not omit e correct touch of a few roses or rose buils at one side under the brim or introduced between the superimposed folds of a double brim.

Embroidered Street.

Evening shoes and stockings are emdesigns done on the toes in seed pearls and gold threads. The white silk stockings that are worn with these have gold threads, in very delicate over the instep.

The Latest Silk.

A novelty is phosphorized silk, so alled because the surface has a phosphorescent effect intended to sugges' the glimmer on the sea.

A Woman's Waist.

Fancy walsts that include a waistcoat effect are exceedingly smart and much liked, both for the odd bodices with a flap, but both it and the shoul- combined, and rightly handled give a



ler straps can be omitted, when pre- most satisfactory result. The chie style, finished with narrow, pointed of the latest from the other side, and Buffs. At the waist is worn a belt of will be found desirable in every way. black velvet ribbon held by a gold The model is made from satin Algion elasp.

wide, three and a half yards twenty- namented with small jeweled buttons seven inches wide, three yards thirtyfor pinstron, collar and wrist bands.

with much red and lines of black green and yellow, and is trimmed with bands of black velvet ribbon that tream lace over plain red, finished by a simple standing collar.

The skirt is circular, with a single seam at the centre back. The upper sortion fits snugly and smoothly, but below the hips it falls in soft, undulating folds that mean ample freedom and flare. The fulness at the back is laid in an inverted pleat or can be gathered, if preferred.

The waist is made over a fitted lining and, with the skirt, closes at the centre back. The V-shaped portions are faced onto the lining and the waist proper is arranged over it. The backs are plain across the shoulders and srawn down in gathers at the waist line. The front is laid in two sick ward-turning tucks at each shoulder, which provides soft, full folds below. and also is gathered at the waist line. The sleeves are snug, but not overtight, and are finished with roll-over

To make this costume for a girl of eight years of age four and three quarter yards twenty-one inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide, will be required. one-half yard for V-shaped shield and ten yards of velvet ribbon to trim as illustrated.

The Corn! Vont. stunning effect produced by a beautiful young beende at an "at home" with no fur or velvet trimming, fell seed,

The sleeves are in bishop May Manton design illustrated is one in pastel pink with revers of cream To make this waist for a woman of guipure over white, soft, full front of medium size three and three-quarter white chiffon, and simulated waistcoat gards of material twenty-one inches of pink panne with band of white or-

The foundation is a fitted lining that two inches wide, or one and three-closes at the centre front. The back quarter yards forty-four inches wide, proper is seamless, but is joined to the will be required, with five eights yard fronts by means of under-seam gores. The fronts are plain and turned back to form revers. The full front, or plastron, is attached to the right side of Little girls are never more charming the lining and is hooked over onto the than when gowned in plaid unitarials left, and the simulated vest is stitched showing bright, yield colors. The 10 position beneath the revers. The very pretty little May Manion cos sleeves, as shown, are tucked above tume illustrated in the large cut is and below the elbows and wrists, made from camel's hair cheviot waven | where they are finished with bands of lace, but, if preferred, they can be

made plain. To cut this waist for a woman of serve as an admirable foll. At the medium size four and a quarter gards neck is a V-shaped shield of heavy of material twenty-one inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yard of chiffon for full front and fiveeighths yard for simulated walstcoat, will be required when tucked sleeves are used; three and three-quarter



where she was visiting was achieved yards twenty-one inches wide, or one in the following manner: She wore a and three-quarter yard forty-four from their retreat. The cornhouse form of stock, crops or manure, as it dove gray cloth frock. The skirt plain, luches wide, when plain sleeves are shown in the illustration, which is re- is to send such to market to be sold

While there seem to be some well tested remedies for hog cholera, and some remarkable preventives of the disease, yet every one will agree that carried in one hand. The jacket was good sanitary conditions are much better than any medicine.

The following is a summary of rules. some of which are well adapted to the

I. Cleanliness is essential in yards

pens, water, feed and everything. 2. Give plenty of pure water and do away with staguant pools. 3. Use disinfectants such as ashed

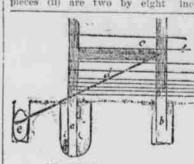
lime and carbolic acid. 4. Feed a variety, especially such condiments as charcoal, ashes and sale

5. Give as much grass range as needed 6. Breed from hogs of strong con

stitution

7. Feed new corn cautiously, if at S. Allow no chance of infection from diseased herds by visitors or degs,-Farm, Field and Fireside,

Well-Braced End Post. The illustration shows an effective



AN ANCHORED END POST.

boards, twenty-four inches long. The stone (e) is firmly buried and should just about fit the hole. The post th is about six feet from (a), and through the hole (f) the cable from the burned stone is passed. The brace (c) is two by six board securely spiked in place. When the posts and the stone should be tamped until it is very firm, remain immovable for many years.

An Egg Preserving Machine.

A new egg preserving machine has just been introduced in the English market. By means of this machine Mr. Christianson, the inventor, claims condition during twelve months' storage. The principle of the apparatus is based upon the fact that so long as the yolk of an egg is kept from resting upon the shell the sound quality of the egg is maintained. The problem, therefore, has been to devise a simple apparatus by means of which a large number of eggs can be given the requisite movement without the expenditure of much time or labor. It consists of a substantially-made framework, supporting a series of perferated metal trays, so placed and equipmed with fittings that their angle of incliuation can be varied by one turn of a handle in a central position at the side of the framework. The eggs are placed in perforations in the trays each tray holding 120 eggs. The trays vary in number necording to the size of the machine, various sizes being designed, the largest of which is capable of holding as many as 15 our of which can be turned simultaneously by a single movement. These movements must be given once within a stated period, in order that the yolk shall be retained in the desired pasition. It is obvious that a nuchine of this nature, by which great numbers of eggs can be preserved practically without cost of labor or materials, is of the greatest importance to all dealers and users in the trade.

Corn Growing. None will dispute that there is no crop that the average farmer can raise that will produce as much nutritions food from a given quantity of seed, as will maize, or Indian corn; also that we can greatly increase the yield by giving the crop more thought and better attention. Farmers, as a rule, plant too many acres. The possibilities of a single acre may have been reached, but the possibility of ten acres, if extra care were given, would be astonishing. What we need are fewer acres and more bushels to the acre. We should then have more of our land in grass. The ideal place for n good corn crop is clover sod, which has been covered liberally in the fall with manure. Plow in early spring not more than six inches deen. We then have the foundation laid for aueven growth all over the field. If we make a failure in some part of our work at the beginning we cannot overcome it in the after part of the season, We must prepare the seed bed with care, making it as fine as possible. Mark for hills, or drill, as one may prefer, Both ways are good if extra culturis given through the season. Commence with the weeder or slanting tooth light drag. Early cultivation will keep down all weeds and hasten the growth of corn. Cultivate shallow all through the season; and as soon as possible after rains start the cultivator. By shallow cultivation we will retain the moisture. When the husks on the ears are partly turned yellow. and the kernels begin to glaze, cut off and shock in moderately good sixeshocks. 'Tie securely at the top. One can tell by experience when the shocks have cured through. After the curing is accomplished husk and crib before bad weather comes. Sow clover liberally to insure success.-C. W. Kellogg, in The Epitomist.

Raiproof Cornhouse. from vermin in the cornerib, and frequently it is very serious. Rats are especially a great enemy in this re-Unless the cornhouse is so farmer as to the buyer of his produce made that there are no hiding places. It is as important that he save and it is impossible to dislodge the rate utilize his product, whether in the produced from the Ohio Farmer, is for each, Philadelphia Record.

made so it is inaccessible to rate or mice, and there are no hiding pinces. beneath it. It is elevated three feet above the ground on firmly set stone posts, neatly dressed. The cribs may be made from six to eight feet wide and of any desired length. For 4000 bushels of corn in the ear the build ing should be forty feet long with cribs eight feet wide and twelve feet high. In building this one should use six by eight timber for sills and two by

The floor is made of two by three, laid a half inch apart, no us to admit

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A SESSIBLE PLAN FOR A CORNHOUSE

the free circulation of air among the corn. The studding should be two by six set three feet on centres, with two by four girts notched late the studway of securely anchoring the end post ding. The ends of this building are of a wire fence. The post (a) should sided with seven-eighth inch matched be set at least three feet in the ground drop siding put on horizontally except and four is much better. The cross the gable, which is put on vertically, pieces (ii) are two by eight inch The sides are covered with one by three inch strips set a half inch apart and are put on vertically. The space between the cribs is twelve feet wide. and is closed inside from the bottom of the cribs to the ground, forming an uside shed, which is not accessible to any farm animals. This inner shed s closed by rolling doors at each end. The cribs are boarded up inside the shed with three-inch strips placed horizontally a half inch apart to admit air, and by opening the doors free circulation of air can be obtained in fine weather. The shed is floored over above, forming an apartment twelve Teet wide by forty feet long.

Farms Are Often Too Large. The system of farming is the key o success, but no system will apply to all farms. Each farm may justly be considered as a separate location from all others, as there are variations are being put in position the soil of soils even on small plots. There are millions of dollars invested in Secured in this way, an end post will farms. 'The method of management, and not the farm itself, gives the profit. It is as reasonable to expect a serchant to expend his entire capital in a store and find that he has not enough to purchase goods as to sup pose that one can go on a farm and do fresh eggs can be preserved in good Fields are not capable of producing usiness without proper equipments,

rops without labor, and labor cannot be bestowed in the cheapest manner unless the farmer uses the latest im proved implements and machinery. If the land is left to take care of itself it will deteriorate in fertility, as all increase in value is derived from the labor bestowed. The capital invested in the farm will be completely tied up, and the increase must come from addirloant empiral invested in labor, live stock, implements, seeds, vehicles, etc. No farmer, therefore, should put his empital into too much land. He should

go only as far in the number of acres as will permit him to give the most thorough cultivation. There is no neeasity for going West to secure farms, as the majority of farms in this section are too large, and are capable of producing heavier yields per acre. Farmers who could not make a profit

on large farms have been closed out by the sheriff and found that when the farms were divided others have made profits. Four farmers on some unprofitable large farm have made profits because each of their farms was only one-fourth as large as the original. A large farm will not pay if the owner does not receive at least interest on his capital, so it is claimed, but it is

not always correct to suppose the farm does not pay because the owner has recived but little cash from sales. It is a very difficult matter to draw the line between profit and loss on farms because there is much going back on the land which represents capital that is again invested, but the farmer who uses a hundred acres to produce as much as he could get from fifty acres suffers a loss because he has cultivated too much land. He not only pays taxes that he could avoid, but his cost for labor, seed and implements has been twice as much as would have been necessary on a fifty-acre farm. It is much less difficult to increase the fertility of a small farm than a larger one, which fact is known to all farmers, yet many of them are seeking more land instead of concentrating their efforts on smaller areas. In some countries the increase of population has reduced the area of land to each inhabitant until whole families are now supplied from a few acres, yes the farmers pay enormous rents. As the area of the farms was reduced the crops were increased in yield and the land made more fertile. The intensive system of cultivation became a neces sity, and demonstrated that it is pos-

sible to exist on farms in Europe that could not be cultivated to advantage in this country unless our farmers are willing to put more capital in farming and less in farms. Although only thirteen bushels of wheat is the average yield per acre in this country, yet our farmers have not yet comprehended the importance of doubling the yield. Having plenty of land, they, look more to the area than to the substance from which crops are grown. The waste materials that are of no value, such as weeds and rubbish, are allowed to do damage in various ways, and the manure los much of its value because of not being properly kept. This condition is found mostly on farms that have too much land. The effort to raise thirteen intends to fence. bushels of wheat on an acre is twice as costly as to double the yield, as a Many farmers suffer a great waste profit may be possible in the one case and impossible with the other. Everything not sold off the farm has a value, and is worth as much to the



MODES THAT ARE NEW. uning Examples of Garments in

Black and White. Somehow a lace cellar is not only a beauty spot of itself, but is often capable of revivifying a hopelessly comnonplace bodice.

As for shapes, they are of every variety. There are tabs in front, or in the back, or even over the shoulders, and there are collars so round that there's no suggestion of tabs.

While the real lace collars are a Joy to the heart feminine, yet there are many imitations which are not only attractive, but which are worn by good dressers. Some of these collars come as low as a dollar, though these should grace nothing more ceremonial than a dressing sacque or a lounging

These two prime virtues in the field of fashion are actually found in one new evening wrap, which was seen

upon a woman of distinction: An Empire ulster comes the nearest to describing the shape of this luxurous garment, which is one splendid sweep of black uncut velvet. Not one enlivening touch does it show until you come to the black chiffon accor dion pleatings which edge it down the fronts and form the tall collar; under these there are foamy white chiffon pleatings which give an exquisite touch and seem to be a part of the lovely lining of crepe-like, white satin

You can hardly imagine how distinguished this garment is, and while as 'quiet" as any one could desire, its white lining makes it a safe covering for the most delicate dress.

Another stunning magple creation is an evening dress composed entirely of alternate inch-wide tucks of black and white mousseline, made over

The tucks are let loose to form round-the-feet fulness and the trimming consists of ribbon and chiffon roses en applique. This novel garniture, the roses shade through cream to pink, takes a spiral turn 'round the skirt, while it forms a frame for the decolletage and white mousseline front of the bodice.

While some belles favor the revived gardenia, with its fragrant coloriessness, many more have adopted that delightful fashlon of wearing one or nore roses in their hair.

Red roses are the favorites. Some choose one glowing beauty,

others take from three to five. And there are just two places for them. With the high coiffure they nestle at the left of it, and with the low one they (more usually one, though,) are set just down behind the left ear. Just as the appearance of a splendid

jewel or a fine pleture depends upon its setting, so does that other gem. woman's beauty.

One thought as much upon seeing a lovely brunette in a black evening dress. The frame, which suggested the thought, consisted of a beautiful bon of white ostrich feathers, laid light 'round the bare peatly shoulders.-Philadelphia Record.

Chicago Governess Turns Cowboy. Texas, famous for its cowboys, has feminine cowboy, Miss Fanny Seabride, who leads all her masculine competitors in the rapidity with which she has achieved success. Five years ago Miss Scabride left Chicago with a strong hands, two energetic legs, a heart full of courage, and a head full of ideas. She started for Texas with the intention of being a governess, having read from time to time that there were great opportunities for teachers in that State of free and easy ways. She was moderately success ful in her work as teacher, but there was not enough money in it to satisfy her ambitions, and becoming imbued with the adventurous spirit bred by Texas air, she learned to ride a

broncho and handle firearms. Always on the lookout for a chance to branch out into some other work than teaching, she found it when a fence rider on the famous Horseshoe XX ranch was thrown by his horse and badly hurt while on his way to repair a break in the wire fence which surrounded it. Miss Scabride knew him, and she insisted on taking his job. She mounted his mustang, and with a natchet, wire staples and a rifle for companions, rode thirty miles to the break, repaired it, and returned in triumph. She immediately applied to Colonel Sausome for the position of fence rider and cattle guard on the Horseshoe rauch-and she got it, on

She has beld the position for nearly four years, and during that period has killed and scalped 531 coyotes, foctysix lobo wolves, thirty-nine wildcats, thirteen jaguars and two black bears, For the scalps of these animals she was paid a bounty of \$1251. The shrewd, energetic young girl

saved almost every dollar of her money from the beginning of her Western career and invested it in the best breeds of white-faced cows and calves. Her wages as fence rider and cattle guard, together with the bountles that the ranchers paid her for the scalps of wild animals, amounted to about \$1500 a year. Commencing with nearly 100 cows and calves three years ago she has managed to add about 309 head to her herd up to this time, and she has branded more than 400 calves. It is said that she now owns nearly 1000 head of the prettiest, fattest and most docile Herefords on the Western plains. She has recently contracted for the purchase of a large body of land in the Peens Valley, which she

The Baby's Diet.

Even though a child has cut all his "milk teeth," there should be no hurry to add to its diet, especially at this sea son. The breakfast should consist of a soft bolled egg or a saucer of some well-cooked cereal, with buttered bread and a copful of milk.

* * * A simple diet of bread and milk, or tonet, should constitute the supper, brown continues.

In fact, supper should always be light for children.

Between the third and fourth year a little addition might be made to the breakfast, if it seems desirable, in the form of easily digested meal. But the milk and cereal, with bread and butter, and variations in the form of eggs, either soft boiled, scrambled, ponehed or omelette, is sufficient for a child of this age.

Fruit should not be given in any quantity until toward the close of the second year. Begin with sweet oranges, peaches, pears and grapes, and gradually add others. It is perhaps needless to say that all fruit should be sound and thoroughly ripe, but this is of great importance; also that it should be eaten at meal time, rather sufferer who requires one. And to than between meals.

0 0 0 Food fried in fat should be excluded from the child's diet, also all sour and highly seasoned food. Milk should be given to the child in preference to tea or coffee, so long as it proves appetia-

Mothers are very upt to go to exremes in regard to sweets, some alowing candy to be eaten at all times, even when it is handed to the children between meals; others discarding It as something almost poisonous. A certain amount of candy, if pure, or other sweets, may be allowed even a two-year-old child if given at the proper time-immediately after a meal is best.

For the older children, as well as for the little tots, prepare only plain food. Allow them to eat until satisfied, and insist from the beginning upon slow eating and thorough mastication. Remember that each child has his peculiarities, and what one can eat with perfect safety another may be entirely unable to digest. It is necessary to sutdy the children in order to give the diet that will make them healthy, happy and robust.

First College Settlement in Scotland,

The girls of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, are founding the first woman's settlement in Scotland, alderston, Glasgow, is about to be opened as a residence for workers. The premises have been granted, rent free, by the owners, who are women, and accommodation is provided for a warden and two residents. The house was originally built for girls' clubrooms, and one has been retained, and will be managed by the Queen Margaret College graduates for their settlement house. Miss Marion Rutherford. a past student of Queen Margaret's, will be the first warden, and will al most immediately enter upon her duties. Among those who have shown their practical interest in the work are Lord Rosebery, Lady Blythewood, Lady Stair, Lady Kelvin and Lady

Injurious to the Feet.

A shoe dealer asserts that city women wear snoes from one to three sizes larger than those who live in the coantry. The artificial pavements, he says, are responsible for this, as the yielding earth is the only natural substance to walk upon. "The foot muscles of country-bred men and women are supple, soft and elastic," he says, "while on hard pavements these muscles become hard and unyielding, with a few dollars in her pocket, a pair of gradual enlargement of the whole foot. experienced by so many people with the feet is caused less by tight shoes than by stone and brick sidewalks." The remedy suggested is to wear shoes with thick, soft soles, in much as possible.



There are new silk petticoats, with flaring featherboned flounces.

The latest evening gloves are supplied with jewel fastenings and silk lacings.

The blouse and bolero jackets of baby lamb are so much worn and so much in demand that the skins are becoming scarce.

erles of gold framing panels of pleated white chiffon was the exquisite creaion that was worn at a smart church redding recently. Ermine fur and white chiffen form a

ashionable combination for evening and bridesmalds' bats, and a bunch of oses at one side is the only trimming. White caracule is being used a good

deal among those who can afford deliobe of white caracule with embroid-One of the new things in the jeweiry line this season is the introduction of delicately carved Ivory bits of filigree work with which women delight to

adorn their costumes. Three-quarter length fur coats, loose and straight, are very smart for morning wear, with large, that and slightlycurved muffs. These conts when of caracule are pleated and hang loose

from boleros of another fur. A fanciful muff, recently seen here, side with pretty colored vegetables, was of white panne, with tiny bands cut into thin strips and arranged to of sable on the ruffled edges. It was form a lattice pattern. Make a sain! worn with a hat of white felt, with a of the cold vegetables, with green peas black velvet scarf fastened at the to predominate, and heap it into a thomums.

Single skirts are preferred this win ter in heavy fabrics, but for evening wear the tunic skirt is frequently Tomate Butter-To ten pounds of adopted. The trimmings are most elaborate and costly in painting, em. scalding and skinning allow boldery or incrustations. In some Parisian gowns each gore of the skirts will have a separate garniture, and no two allke.

Every woman of fashion in Paris in cariably wears a vell when she sets foot out of doors. What are known as simtner for one hour, stirring occa-"complexion" veils are favored, while sionally. Add the sugar, ginger and in chiffons, where red and blue are taking the place of green, and brown is selected to match tan and golden



These are of best rubber and are in shape just like the regular-sized ones. They hold only about a teacup; hence they do not lie heavily on the little make them baby-like they have handcrocheted covers of light-colored silk,

The Comfertable Bed.

A capacious, airy bedroom is one of the essential luxuries of life, and its central article of furniture, a perfectly equipped bed, is certainly the greatest comfort that money can buy, There are many instances in the list of household appointment where, if the article is not as good as it looks there are apologies to be made for it. and the useful becomes subservient to the ornamental. Not so with a bed, Be it ever so ornamental, the bed must still be better than it looks. The bedstead may be ever so handsome, and the counterpane may consist of a dainty fabric, but neither one takes the place of the bed itself. For, truth to tell, never since the old-time feather bed was in vogue, when the fourposter stood forth in all its unruffled patchwork covers, has the bed been such a substantial article of furniture as now.-Woman's Home Companion.

Grease Marks on Photographs. Photographs are being continually damaged through being handled with greasy fingers (especially by childrens, drops from oil lamps and many other causes. It might be worth some photographer's while to make it known that these can be removed in his studio; as there are many who would not object to pay a small fee to have it done-particularly in the case though there are many college settle- of dead or absent friends, or pictures ments in London, and a house in An- of which it is impossible to get another copy. When the stains are fresh they can usually be removed with benzole; the difficulty is with stains of long duration. Det Leiten Fabricant proposes the following mixture for their removal from delicate textile fabries; it is very probable that it could be successfully used with photographs; at all events, it is worthy a

> parts of water. "Stained-Glass" Plilows,

careful trial: Anline and soap, one

part each, dissolved in nineteen

Take an ordinary long needleful of any shade of wool, begin at one corner of a square of canvas, and work either irregularly or otherwise, as long as the wool allows, in ordinary cross stitch; then fasten off the thread, and edge the worked section with a line of cross-stitch in black; take a thread of another shade of wool and makanother section, edging it, like the other, with black. Continue this method till the square is covered, varying occasionally the length of the needleful. When the square is finished and backed with silk or other material. the edge seam may be covered with

a benvy cord of twisted black wool. If one has the wish to do it, a mediaeval saint, copied from a Berlin pattern, may be embroidered in the centre of the square and the ground covered with the colored sections described above. If, in this case, the outlining is done with stone gray instead of with black, in imitation of order to minimize the difficulty as the leaded setting, the stained-glass window effect will be more realistic. although the colors will be shown our with less brilliancy than where black

ls chosen.-Harper's Bazar.



water over one cupful of cornmeal and boll five minutes, stirring constantly Add one teaspoonful of melted butter two well-beaten eggs, one cupfut of water, one cupful of milk and one saltspoonful of salt. Bake in a wellgreased griddle. They are delicious,

Cheese Pudding-One cupful of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, one-half teaspoonful dry mustard and one saltspoonful of soda. Sift the mustard over the cheese, add the brendcrumbs, salt and cayenne, and mix. cate and ephemeral furs. A princess Turn into a greased dish. Dissolve the soda in milk, add the beaten eggs, and pour over the bread mixture. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven. The dish should be a shallow one so as to have as much browned surface as possible

Luncheon Cutlets-Take five smallneck cutlets of lamb and stew until thoroughly done in a pint of stock with two bunches of soup vegetables, Take them out and weight them down with a board until quite cold. Bruso over with glaze and ornament on one back with a cluster of white chrysan- dish. Lay the cutlets around the edge with the ornamented side up and garnish the top with chopped asple jelly.

> red or yellow tomatoes weighed after pounds of cored and pared tart apples, four pounds of sugar, one-quarter of an ounce of ground ginger, and the juice of two lemons. Cut the tomatoes into thick slices, slice the apples, put together in an agate or p celain-lined kettle, bear slowly and strained lemon juice, cook slowly an. stir almost continuously, until reduced to a marmalade. Turn into tumblers and cover with paramue or pages