"And what didst thou bring away wi

gam, a flower, or a shining plume mind thee of all that was left behind, ad to brighten the Northern gloom? hing. I left them all untouched, splucked, in the realm of sun and song I said, as we stood away from the above.

"I shall come again, ere long."

But I never have sought its shores again—
Strong are the bonds that hold me back;
And never again shall my sad eyes see
That loveliest land—alack!
O, for one of its trampled flowers,
O, for the roughest shell from its shore!
For the meanest thing from that sun-kissed isle,
Where I lived and loved of yore.

I was so sure that it all was mine,
That I dared to leave it a little space;
So proudly sure, that I left the isle
With a glad and tearless face.
Heart; when the title to all was ours,
What was a seen or degree to un! What was a gem, or flower, to us! Naked, and hungry-thus!

Nothing we saved or thought to fetch
From that country whose title w
heart's delight;
How can we prove we were ever there?

We two are so poor, to-night!

We've not a leaf, nor a shell, nor a stone
To keep as a token—to clasp, or kiss;

Who would believe we were once so rich.

We, who have fallen so low as this!

. But a king is a king, though the crown And we know by this pain that is bitter sweet,
are ousted heirs of that lovely land—
orbidden now to our feet.
—Howard Glyddon.

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A Story of the Factory.

CECEPIE CECEPIE CONTRACTOR

EEP! Peep! Peep! Everywhere in the great weaving-room that queer note sounded as Marie Lavigne entered; and a running wave of laughter followed. What did it all mean? She had said that her name was Marie.

She went to the fixer's bench and touched his arm. "What is it, Frenchy?" he asked, not

unkindly. She gesticulated about the room, and Imitating the word, repudiated it with another gesture. Then she pronounced her own name very plainly. "Marie.

Me Mar-r-rie, no Peep."'
'As the machinery began to move and the French girl went to her looms, the high-pitched epithet was still flung at her. Some one varied it with a deep contralto "P-r-r-ee-p." It was a better mitation than the others, and Marie understood the insult. It was the noise the frogs made in the spring; because she was French, the other girls were calling her a frog.

She ran out from between her looms and threw spools at her nearest tor-

After that Marie was aiways called She resented it, at at the girls in French invective, but they only delighted in rousing her tem-

Thus it happened that although they worked with her for several months and took such liberties with her name. none of them came really to know her. Bhe was an alien in the mill; and when they had begun by making sport of her, the girl's own hot spirit forbade making any overtures of friendliness.

No one knew where Peep lived. Per haps if some of the girls had followed her at night, and seen the two rooms in the poor tenement that she and her mother occupied, they would not have resented quite so much her tireless industry. As it was, they were jealous of this, and of the trifling little sum which Peep earned each week in excess of their own wages.

One evening there was excitement in the tenement. The mother who, from being listless and pale, had at last taken to her bed, was gone; and Marle. half-hysterical with tears and aughter, was explaining it all to the two other French families who occupled the house. She had at last barned enough money to send la pauvre mere back to Canada to an inn. where she would be comfortably cared

"Ze city, ze dirt, ze bad air, it is not well. I work-I send her ze moneyand I keep ze rooms, too, till she re-

The others, kindly, sympathetic wouls, who understood the sick Frenchwoman's longing, cried out in admiration, and the men kissed Marie,

After this the girl's jubilant industry became more annoying than ever to the other operatives. She went early to her work, and cleaned and oiled the great machines before the "speed" came on; and as she brought her lunch of bread and smoked herrings with her, she worked most of the noon hour, with the thoughtless girls cry-

ing the jeering name at her. Let them call her "Peep! Peep!" She would watch her looms.

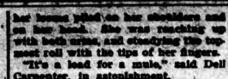
And watch them the did. No one ever saw Peep with a loom stopped for one or two hours while she picked out and mended some dreadful tangle of broken threads.

The hard work did not wear on her as it did on some of the others. Alhough she was rather slight in figure. the was strong.

One Friday night, after a particufarly hard week, during which the mill had been running overtime every day, the girls walked wearly to the lesk to have their last rolls of cloth

"For goodness sake, look at Peep!" mid one of there.

was Marie, hurrying down the standing near could read the finest by with the whole day's product of print by its light,



Marie, who seemed unconthe weight, pitched the burden lightly into the rack and sped out of the room. The overseer looked up from his check list. "I advise you to let Peep alone," he said. "If you provoke her to take hold of you, some one is liable to get hurt." Late one afternoon after this Dell

Carpenter was dressing her hair in front of her looms. This was against the rules, which vere posted in a dozen places; but Dell's hair was so long and thick that dressing it required time, and as she wished to go out to supper that even-

was disregarding the rules. Marie had to pass Dell's looms a dozen times a day, and there was no love lost between the two girls.

ing, and did not want to be late, she

Dell rarely let the French girl go by in peace; and Marie chased Dell sometimes when she was unusually incensed. During the hair-dressing Marie passed down the room, and Dell was too busy to do more than make a face at her. Marie's black eyes sparkled.

"I'll have a handful of that hair," said Marie vindictively to herself, "if she does that again."

In a few minutes Marie returned. Dell flung back her hair and swung round toward her with a mischievous look; but the look changed to one of horror, and she uttered a piercing scream of pain.

Her hair had caught in the gears, and she was dragged backward and twisted sidewise to the floor.

There was no time for Maria to go round the end of the loom to the brake. so she leaped high in the air, above the prostrate girl, and grasped the with her bare hands to drag it belt from the pulley.

A strong man, with work hardened hands, might well have shrunk from grasping that driving strip of leather. But Marie clung to it, although she was lifted bodily from the floor, upup toward that deadly shaft.

If she were carried over that shaff she would be pounded against the ceiling, and every bone in her body would be broken. But as her feet touched the frame of the loom, she set them against it and pulled. She pulled with all her might, using the weight of her body and the strength of her arms She pulled so well that the belt came off, flinging her down with lacerated hands and a broken collar-bone.

Dell lay beside her, with her head twisted against the gears, but although she screamed and writhed pitifully, her scalp was unhurt: there was not a drop of blood on the floor.

Marie stood up without assistance She wrapped her hands in her apron and leaned against the window, while the others cut Dell's hair and lifted her from the floor. The block teeth of the gears had printed their marks on the side of her face and neck. Their next revolution would have crushed her skull.

The girls led Dell away. The fixer. turning back the wheels released a great tress of the beautiful bair, which he tossed toward Marle.

"That belongs to you," he said. Marie laughed. She had a handful

of Dell's hair, after all. Then she thought of her looms. They were all still. The filling had woven out, and she had not been there to change the shuttles.

She ran to her work and began starting up her looms, although her hands, raw and bleeding, began now to pain her fearfully.

One of the workmen took her gently by the wrist.

"You are coming out to the doctor's at once to have those hands dressed," he said. "Never mind the looms."

The girls crowded round sympathetically, but she resisted all persuasion: she must stay with her looms. When at last the overseer told her that she should lose nothing, she consented to

The doctor discovered the broken collar-bone, and told her it would be several weeks before she could return to the mill.

Then Marie broke down, and crying bitterly, explained to the doctor and to those who had accompanied her why she was so anxious to work.

Her mother was just beginning to feel better. Now there would be no more money for her, and she must come home, and maybe fall sick again

That evening the overseer came to see Marie, and found her being nursed by the French people. He told her that the company would pay her the full wages all the time she was ill. On the day Marie returned to work one of the for her, ze doctor says!" exclaimed girls presented her, on the behalf of "But now-now she will get all, with a little gold bracelet. On the inside was inscribed, "To our friend Marie." The cry, "Peep, Peep!" was never again heard in the mill.-Youth's Companion.

The Paschal Candle. In every Catholic church all over the world a "paschal" or Easter candle, made of purest wax, is blessed on Holy Saturday, the day before Easter, by a deacon, who fixes at its base five grains of incense in memory of the five wounds of Jesus and the precious spices wherewith He was anoint ed in the tomb.

From Easter until Whitsunday the paschal candle burns on the gospel side of the altar during mass and vespers, as a symbol that Christ, the light of the world, has risen from the grave.

Anciently the torch was a huge affair. One used at Canterbury, England, in 1457, weighed three hundred pounds. Another, at Norwich, was so high that it was lighted by means of an orifice in the roof of the choir.

A Luminous Tree.

A very remarkable tree grows in Nevada. It is called by the superstitious Indians the witch tree. It grows to a height of six or seven feet, and its trunk at the base is about three times the size of an ordinary man's wrist. The wonderful characteristic of the tree is its luminosity, which is so great The rolls of cleth were heavy. Two that on the darkest night it can be seen them made an armful for a girl. But plainly at least a mile away. A person



New York City.-Dre function of the school year require to be simple at the same time that they



CONFIRMATION OR GRADUATION.

are smart and are preferably made of some transparent material. This one, designed by May Manton, includes the drop yoke and broad shoulders of the n, with the shirrings that are so exceedingly fashionable and is made of white organdy with ruches of the same and Valenciennes lace. When liked the neck can be left low and the sleeves in elbow length, so making the frock available for a variety of occasions. The ruchings on waist and sleeves are specially worthy of note and give the suggestion of a bolero. which is both becoming and in the height of style.

The costume consists of the waist and the skirt. The waist is made over a fitted foundation, on which its various parts are arranged, the yoke, that is cut in one piece, and the sleeves and waist that are shirred on continuous lines. The sleeves are large and full white Persian lawn and the trimming at and above the elbows, but form long embroidered flouncing and insertion.

ses for the rite; and allows it to fall in loose and grace of confirmation and for the closing ful folds at the back. It is a style that function of the school year require to is recalled from the beginning of last be simple at the same time that they century. Brown and black Chantilly arranged in this way are very graceful. The Americans drape the veil over the back of the hat in another style no other nation seems able to copy. The English woman strains bers over her face, overlapping the chin. The Russian abjures them altogether.-The Queen.

> Dark Gowns to Favor. As is always the case when light colors have been fashionable for some time, there is a revolution in favor of dark ones, so this year there will be many dark costumes worn. But there are some charming browns and greens and purples, and one shade of red in the American Beauty rose color, and all of these are thought very smart The black cloth or black velvet costume, however, or the very dark

and the same color is carried out ' the afternoon and evening wraps. An Underskirt.

brown, will be the most popular of any,

Any girl who has an old party frock of taffeta can make a very pretty underskirt to wear with her house and evening gowns. For the ruffle get wash net or point d'esprit, and across the bottom place bias bands of silk. Sew the ruffle to the skirt with another band and you have a very dainty affair.

Effective. Dahlia is a favorite color and cerise is worn quite a little. A gown of cerise cloth is very effective, worn under a wrap of moleskin or squirre especially for a brunette.

Blouse Waist. Cape effects of all sorts mark the season and are becoming to the generality of figures. This stylish waist, after a late May Manton fashtion plate, shows a deep collar of a novel sort and one that is quite simply made. As illustrated the material for the blouse is

A Late Design by May Manton.



over the hands. The skirt is made of cular side portions, which are shirred to give a yoke effect, and is arranged over a shallow yoke foundation to which the shirrings are attached.

The quantity of material required for medium size is eight and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, six and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one yard of all-over lace, one-fourth yard of silk for belt and six and fifth-eighth yards of ruching.

A Woman With Gray Hair. A woman with gray hair looks her best in pale shades of grey, or in white. A frankly middle-aged lady caused a ripple of admiration in one of our hotels not long ago. She came in to dinner in a frock of the palest silver gray, very straight and simple. with some old lace and dull silver buckles. She was a pleasant-faced woman and held herself well, but her crowning glory was her head of beau tiful gray hair, slightly waved and smoothly shining. A woman whose hair has turned gray should not bemoan, or worse still, try to remedy it. but should make a feature of it-dress

up to it, as it were. The Latest Colffore. The softly waved hair is drawn back loosely and twisted in a long coil from the nape of the neck to the very top of the head, where it is arranged in two or three puffs, above the pompadour. In the indentation made by the coil is placed a spray of small flowers and foliage, pinned closely to the head or a long narrow comb, exactly at right angles to the way back combs have been worn for so long. A very smart woman was seen the other day with her masses of fair hair done in this new manner, and a half inch band of amber ran from the top of her pearl collar to the crown of her head.

Vells and Nationalities. just to include the tip of her nose, in medium size.

fitted cuffs below which extend well | The flouncing makes the collar, which is seamed at the shoulders, where it three pieces, the front gore and the cir- droops well over the sleeves. All waisting materials are, however, appropriate and the cape collar can be made to match the waist with the edge embroidered or trimmed in any

manner that may be preferred. The waist is made with fronts and backs and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are tucked at the shoulders to yoke depth, and both fronts and backs are arranged in full length tucks that give a double box pleat effect at the centre. The cape collar is shaped by means of the shoulder seams and its edges are attached beneath the outer tucks of these groups. The sleeves are full below the elbow, smaller above and are finished with straight cuffs in conform-

ity with the accepted style. The quantity of material required for medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with one and three-fourth yards



BLOUSE WAIST.

of embroidery nine inches wide for cape collar and one and five-eighth The French woman arranges her veil yards of insertion to trim as illustrated



TAILOR-MADE GIRL ON WANE.

Note of Frills and Furbelows. Is the day of the tailor made girl on the wane? So many of the dressmakers would have us believe this, and that in every detail of dress the woman who wishes to be correctly gowned shall the intensely feminine note be sounded and the severe "mannish" effect, once thought the smartest, be done away with.

The severely plain shirt waist is cer tainly not as smart as the elaborately fashioned and embroidered one of laces, fine batiste or muslin, silk, satin, or crepe de Chine. The so-called tailor made walking costume is this year in the minority, while even the most rough and ready costume is either trimmed or made in some distinctly feminine way, instead of being on the same line as men's clothes.

Even the street skirts are now made with flaring flounce or pleated flounce with side pleats and box pleats much more often than in the once popular plain gored pattern. Coats and jackets are rarely now finished only with simple satin or silk facings but are more or less elaborate as regards the trimmings.

But on the other hand, while the fashion still holds sway with outdoor sports and country life, the "tailor made" styles can never be out of fash ion. "Short plain gored skirts" of good sensible fabrics that will stand any amount of hard wear or bad weather; mixed cheviots, tweeds and rough serges will be made on the old fashloned practical lines and be it also known that there are some exceedingly smart designs in shirt waists which are very plain and severe of linen with tucked or pleated fronts and high linen collars; these are expensive, for they are a fad of the moment, and like the to push and squeeze past and disturb plain rough costumes must be most carefully cut and fitted.

There is something charmingly dainty and feminine about the more elaborate separate waists of this season. Those of the embroidered muslins with just a little fulness at the shoulder or directly in front and then with a band of the material with narrow lace at either side are dainty and becoming, easily made and suitable with any skirt and coat.

The accordion pleated chiffon, chiffonette, thin silk or crepe de Chine waists are charming also, even if not especially novel. While the same materials made with folded surplice effect are that are so popular this spring, and which are so made that the fronts can be worn open or turned back if desired.

Fancy lace collars and ties are more fashionable than the plain or embroidered linen and in everything it is noticed that soft bows instead of hard, uncompromising ties are preferred.

Eat Before Dining Out. A thorough society woman, one who understands herself, will take something before going to a dinner party. It may be just a cup of hot tea, perhaps a stimulant in the way of black coffee; or, better than all, a cup of hot milk and a biscuit. This braces up the nerves, stays the stomach and

keeps the body well nourished until it is time for dinner. The woman who sets out for a formal dinner party without enting anything before she goes runs the risk of faintness and duliness before the dinner hour. She is certainly much less alert than the one who takes a bite before

starting out. The most successful beauties are those who do not eat a great deal at a dinner party. They take a bite of this and a taste of that, but nothing more. They do not pretend to do more than taste the dishes, and they are rewarded for their abstemiousness by the brilliant complexion, the clear eyes and the sharp wits of the woman who is at peace with her digestion.

Great beauties eat very little, and what they do eat is of the simplest and most nourishing kind. While they never refuse delicacles, they do not ent heartily of them, reserving the appetite for the simpler and more nourishing viands.

14 -11 Home Gowns. Now that good practical common sense has taught women the economy of having a different style of dress for the house from what is worn in the street, more and more attention is paid to the house gowns all the time, and there is, consequently, a much larger choice possible in design, material and color. A street gown lasts twice as long when it is reserved solely for street wear, and the change to a gown of lighter texture for the house is restful and beneficial to gown and wearer alike. Veiling, cashmere, crepe de chine, soft silk and satin, are all enrolled upon the list of materials for house wear, while all colors may be chosen from. For the moment the fashion is in favor of more vivid colors than last year, and there are some greens, blues, cerises and browns that season. are almost crude in effect and require considerable toning down to be altogether satisfactory. A light brown soft silk trimmed with embroidered chiffon in the same color and with an applegreen satin bodice would be too glaring were it not for the yellowish lace jabot and ruffles in the sleeves, while a bright blue crepe de chine would be impossible were it not for rows of blue velvet ribbon a shade lighter in tone, and the white chiffon and lace undersleeves and full front.-Harper's Bazar,

Command More Attention. There is no use in men's denying that a young and pretty woman commands more attention and respect in public than an older and less pretty The speaker was a woman herself. She smiled reminiscently and continued: "When I was a young girl I was also a pretty one and I never

the occasions on which I was not offered a seat grew more and more numerous, and when I consulted my glass the puzzle was answered by the mirror. Thereafter I always, on entering a crowded car, kept down my veil For some time that served excellently. There was a brief renewal of the proffers of seats. But now-well, now I find that even the veil is ceasing to suffice."-Philadelphia Press.

Barbarie Jewelry.

A modern fondness for barbaric jew ciry is evinced by the display in the shop windows. The newest rings shown are called "Oriental banquet rings," and they are immense in size. They are made of Roman gold, and the band itself is slender, but the mounting for the setting is about the size of a hickory nut.

One of these rings has a mounting in the shape of a cross, about an inch ong. This is set with precious stones of all sorts, the emerald and ruby being prominent. Another one is in the shape of a princess ring, and is studded with amethysts and pearls.

The Japanese signet rings shown are larger than ours, and they are set to order with the birthstone if desired. They are certainly less conspicuous than the Oriental banquet rings.

Women and the Theatre. Avowedly women are both directly and indirectly the best friends of the theatrical manager. If he can please the feminine portion of his audiences he is tolerably sure of success, for when a woman likes a play she induces her men folks to go to it. This being so, ought not women to be specially considered in all places of entertainment? But it is precisely on the opposite lines that the manager commonly proceeds. Men are encouraged and inconvenience ladies between the acts because smoking rooms are provided in most theatres; women, on the other hand, are expostulated with and denounced if they wear hats at a matinee.-London World.

Burlingham a Popular Fabric.

No fashionable woman's wardrobe will be complete this season without a shirt waist suit of burlingham. The name of this material suggests an English manufacture, but it is made in this country. Burlingham is a heavy, fleecy pongee, closely resembling zibiline save that burlingham is all silk. It has sprung into immediate favor. Less very smart now under the short jackets than a week ago the first packages were opened, and now there is such a scramble in the leading shops for burlingham that it is impossible to meet the demand. The fabric comes in white, black, blue and light brown. A shirt waist suit or a tailor suit of white burlingham trimmed with heavy silk or linen Cluny inserting would be highly effective,

New Yell of a Girls' College. The girls of Hardin College, in Mexico, Mo., are not going to let themselves be unhappy if they can't vote. They apparently know something of the alue of "the power behind the throne." Joseph Folk, the boodler-hunting Circuit Attorney of St. Louis, who wants the Democratic nomination for Governor, spoke to the students of the college the other day, and they raised this cry at the end of the address: "Joe Folk! Joe Folk! He's the man! If I can't vote, my sweetheart can!"-New Bedford Standard.

Women of Japan.

More than 10,000 Japanese women save volunteered to go to the front to act as nurses. Both before and since the war with China the women of Japan have attended the hospital training schools, where instruction is given by American and English nurses, and there are now no better nurses in the world than those of Japan. Many of these nurses, as well as the women physicians, are widows of generals and other officers who were killed in that war; others are very young girls.

Women Are Sharp-Eyed Guests. Will any truthful woman pretend that she ever stayed in the house of a friend for a couple of days without being keenly conscious of a gross mis nanagement on the part of her hostess -Liverpool Post.



The Eton jacket reigns supreme in suitāem.

Wider cuffs are universal upon the newest shirt waists. Souple taffete is the name given the

new soft taffeta just introduced. The very newest point of fulness for the puffed sleeve is quite above the Pale blue and mauve is one of the

smart millinery combination of the The voile costume will be one of the most prominent features of the coming season.

Flounces and feathers will divide favor as the correct trimming for the

The lingerie style of shirt waist is the prevailing one, no matter what the material. Lustre is the demand of the hour in

ribbons, as in all silk materials for women's costumes. The Paquin shoulder is one of the

most popular of the season for Eton jackets and shirt waists. Mannish styles of gloves are quite passe. Present costume styles are all feminine and glove styles must con-

form thereto.

The nun's fold skirt, which originated with Paquin, and the two-flounced had to stand up in a street car. As skirt in typical 1830 style, are among years went on, however, I noticed that | the smartest of the season,

Household

To Clean Jowels

Every little while all brooches, rings and such things that are in constant use should be brushed with a toothbrush that has been dipped in eau de cologne. If the setting is open it must be done from the back and be careful not to loosen the stones.

Then ley the things in a box of jeweler's sawdust which has been slightly heated beforehand and leave them for an hour.

Gold chains may be washed in warm soapsuds, drying them on a soft towel by pulling back and forward. They may also be dried in sawdust, and the particles can be blown or dusted out afterward.

Be sure to get them dry, as they will be apt to become worn between the links if any dampness remains.

The " Little Foxes."

Remember, it is the little foxes that spoil the vines, and, in like manner, it is the little rips, rents and tears, missing hooks, torn off buttons, ragged buttonholes and neglected tapes that spoil the usefulness of our garnents. These little neglects bring upon is, also, the name of being untidy. padly dressed and slovenly. Not only in the matter of one's garments are hese little offenses against neatness apparent, but the careless condition of the hair, the dingy neckwear, the flowing shoestring, the wrinkled hose, the uneven hanging of the skirt, and the general tossed-on appearance of everything we wear at our work. One cannot go slipshod and untidy six days in the week without some ravellings ripped from the garment of habit trail. ng after us on the seventh. Habitual untidiness cannot be hidden. If there is a rent or rip in the clothing, it is much easier to mend at once, than to wait until a patch is required where a stitch would have sufficed if taken in time. A rip or a rent never grows less, if left to itself; no button ever, of itself, attaches itself to a garment. To put away a garment needing even smail repairs, is surely laying up trouble for another day, when, in an emergency, we have imperative need of its wear. A few stitches in time may save us hours' of work at a time when we can illy spare it, and in many cases the garment is rendered useless by additional mishaps because of our n tect.-The Commoner.

Washing Ribbons.

Women who study the subject of looking their best bestow the greatesi amount of attention on their neck wear, and keep their ribbons dainty and fresh-looking by frequent clean ings and pressings. Many use gaso line for cleaning ribbons, and it cleans readily, but is apt to leave a yellow tinge in delicate colored ribbons, and there is nothing better for cleaning ribbons than a suds of soft water and castile soap. Wash the ribbon in this but do not rub soap directly on the fabric, and after washing, rinse twe or three times in clear water. Ribbon must never be rubbed, and the best way to clean it is to place each plece on a smooth table and use a piece of the ribbon for a sponge, unless the rib bon is very stiff, when a small brusk can be used to better advantage. The last rinse water should contain a little salt for delicate shades of pink, while lilac and violet may be set with alum, using a small lump to a quart of cold water, and vinegar is good for the different shades of green. The best way to dry short lengths of ribbon is to press them smoothly over a clean winflow pane, and long pieces can be dried by stretching as smoothly as possible and laying them on a clean board, and f the ribbon has not been wrinkled in the cleaning process, the pieces will fry perfectly smooth and will need no ironing. Black ribbon can be fresh. ened by sponging with well strained cold coffee or with equal parts of alcohol and water, and if any stiffness is desired, rub the ribbon with thin gum arabic water and leave it to dry. The ribbons may be kept free from wrinkles by smoothing them out after each wearing and winding them over a roller, and there is nothing better for this than a small toy rolling pin which can be bought for a trifle.-Detroit



Free Press.

Scotch Scones-To one quart of sifted flour add four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; cut into this one-fourth cup of lard and one-fourth cup of butter; add one teaspoon of sugar; beat one egg until light and add to it two rupfuls of milk; toss this on a floured board; roll out nalf an inch thick; cut in three inch square pieces; fold in half to form three corner pieces; bake on a hot griddle very slowly.

Vanilla Cream Stick-Boil three pounds of granulated sugar with balf a pint of water, let it dissolve slowly on a cool part of the range, then add a large tablespoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of gum arabic dissolved in a little water. Boil until brittle; remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla, peppermint or cinnamon, only work quickly. Rub the hands with sweet oil or butter, and pull vigorously till the candy is white; twist or braid it, or pull into long, thin strips, and cut

Baked Apple Pudding-Half a pound of pulp of apples, half a pound of loaf sugar, four ounces of butter, the rind of lemon, four eggs, puff paste. Pare, core and cut up the apples, put them in a stewpan with only sufficient water to prevent them from burning and let them stew slowly until reduced to a pulp. Weigh the pulp and to every half pound add half a pound of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon and four well-beaten eggs. Beat these ingredients well together, then melt the butter and stir it in with the other ingredients. Put a border of puff paste round a pie dish, pour in the mixture and bake for rather more than half an