

It was so small, so very small, that she could pass it as a fly...

A Woman's Deception

BY LLOYD WILLIAMS.

He stood listening. It was the most delightful sound that he could reach a musician's ear...

He had come to Switzerland for a ramble and had not expected to be greeted by the sound of one of his own works...

He looked at him for a moment in doubt. Then her face flashed a little with pleasure...

"I am very fond of music," she said. "I think I may say, without affectation, I am passionately fond of it, and, of course, I admire your 'Danse des Fees'...

"Perhaps so," he said, with a kind of cheerful cynicism. "That is to say, it is admired by about a score of my intimate friends."

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"I remember standing and listening to it," he continued. "I have my heart set on you at once. Hello! What's the matter?"

"I'm awfully sorry," she whispered, with trembling lips. "I didn't mean to deceive you. In fact, I meant to tell you, but I forgot."

"I write stuff because I like writing it," he said, simply. Charles Barnard always spoke of his work as "stuff," he was perhaps one of the most genuinely modest men in the world.

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A WOMAN'S RECORD. Miss Mary E. Pretty, of Pennsylvania, who is employed in the manuscript division of the Patent Office, has broken her record for rapid copying...

MADAME REJANE. Gabrielle Rejane, the distinguished French comedienne, whose first and only visit to the United States was made seven years ago, is now about to enter upon a second American tour.

NECKLETS FOR GIRLS. The smart girl is a very interesting young person to behold, for she scarcely lets a day go by that she does not introduce you to a new fashion and greet you with a new fad.

HOW TO SNAKE MEN. Mrs. Linda Ross Wade has given away the secret. The oracle of the National Dressmakers' Convention has told "how to snare a man." Here is her recipe:

FASHION NOTES. Smart buttcus, silver in many cases, give a finish to linen coats. Broadtail velvet, which is really a crushed velvet, is one of the coming stuffs for outer wraps.

A CRAZE FOR CRYSTAL. A crystal craze now holds sway. Crystal eccentrics sets are works of art. The newest in individual salt cellars is a clear glass block with a circular depression for the salt.

A YOUNG HUSBAND'S CURIOSITY. We had been married just a month, and my inquiries as to all his doings during the day had begun to draw forth remarks about woman's proverbial curiosity, when, one evening, after tea was on the table, I picked up the evening paper and found a recipe for "prune whip," which I cut out and laid away for future use.

BITING NAILS. Biting the nails is a habit in children that may often mean that they are not being properly nourished. Whatever its cause, no child should be permitted to gnaw its finger nails.

A new idea is to have the numbers on the front doors of houses painted in luminous paint, so that they will be visible in the dark.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

Last year's hydrophobia statistics at the Berlin Institute show that of 281 persons inoculated at once on being bitten by a mad dog, one and one-half per cent. died; of those treated medically, six per cent. and of those not treated eleven per cent.

In the new process of D. Engels, carbon for hardening iron and steel is obtained from carbides and certain fluxes. A mixture of silicon carbide and sodium sulphate, for example, is applied to the cold metal, and then heated to redness with it, the reaction being so rapid that an eight-inch steel plate is made to resist the best tempered steel tools on one side, while the other side remains wholly soft.

From experiments in Belgium, Leon Thomas gives reassurance to dwellers a few miles away from stores of high explosives. Various quantities of dynamite up to a ton were exploded, and the destructive effects were confined to a radii of fifty to 400 feet, leading to the conclusion that the greatest store of explosives that could be collected would not endanger life or substantial buildings beyond 100 to 500 yards. Further away, up to 3000 yards, an explosion would give a return shock, with no more serious injury than broken windows or dislodged tiles.

The novel theory that the difference in the color of people's eyes is a protective adaptation to surroundings comes from Professor Wallace, of Kimberley, South Africa. Natives of regions where blue light is predominant—Swedes, Norwegians and sailors, for instance—have blue eyes, while near the equator, or in sandy lands like South Africa, where intense yellow light is experienced, the eyes take a rich dark yellow hue, as those of the Kafirs and Malays, Italians and Spaniards. Generally speaking, the Scotch have blue, the English gray and the French dark eyes.

No Place For the Cow. A young woman of great, perhaps too great, sensibility begged to be excused from visiting an aunt who lived in an old-fashioned house, where pictures of a certain period were in evidence. "There is an engraving of a blacksmith's shop in the dining room," said she, hysterically. "You can't expect me to eat my dinner there. I smell the hoofs."

The Revolving House Again. Two French gentlemen—Dr. Pellegrin and M. E. Petit, an architect, of Paris—have designed a method of erecting houses on rotating platforms, so that the building can be made to face in any required direction at any time. The platform is supported on two concentric walls, the inner chamber to be made containing a stairway, and the axis of rotation is occupied by a shaft through which pass the supply and waste pipes of the house. A gas or petrol engine is employed to move the platform, and if necessary it can be used to drive clockwork which will enable the house front to follow the sun during the day.—Lancet.

It is possible, and likely, although the process is in confidentially hoped and believed, to pass milk drawn from the cow by the aid of a milking machine direct into the separator, which is attached to a butter maker, i. e., a machine which first skims the cream and then churns it into butter—in a word, to make butter practically direct from the cow. Practical men, however, are quite aware of the advisability of waiting for a further development, when the work will be more economical and the results more satisfactory.

Cost of Spraying. The cost of spraying apple trees three times with bordeaux mixture at the Maine Experiment Station is from ten to fifteen cents per tree. Baldwin apples on sprayed trees showed ninety per cent. of the fruit free from scale, while unsprayed trees showed only sixty-seven per cent. of the fruit free from scale. On full-grown trees it is reckoned that the average crop is about three barrels, which would give a gain of a barrel of clear handsome fruit as a result of the spraying. The profits of the operation, however, vary, as some years there is but little scale, while other years it is very prevalent.

Work and Poetry. Give fifty hens one acre and they will need but little help—not as much as is required for a cow when she is on the pasture. Why would not a farm on which the hens can have plenty of room pay? Then there is the work. If one attempts to avoid work it is best not to begin. The hardest work the farmer can do is to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, milk the cows, (in winter) ship the milk, feed the cows, clean out the stalls, and repeat the same at night, including Sundays. It is really inconsistent for a dairyman to complain of work with poultry, as the keeping of cows to supply milk is hard work at all times.

Crackers For Young Chickens. Soaked crackers and soaked bread are often recommended as food for young chickens, but I don't recollect ever having seen dry crackers mentioned, says a writer in Country Gentleman. For several years I have given my newly hatched chickens no food but dry Boston crackers and cold water. Since adopting this method I don't think I have lost one chicken from infantile disease. I break up a cracker with my fingers, and the little ones pick up the minutest particles, the mother hen reducing the larger pieces to the proper size. If one has incubator chickens, it would be necessary to pound or grind the crackers, but I doubt not that the chicks will thrive as do mine.

Horses Must Have Oats. Oats seem to be the natural grain for horses, and every attempt to substitute any other grain, in considerable quantities, always brings trouble for the horse. There is too much corn fed on the average farm, and while it is admitted that when one grows corn in abundance it is a most natural thing to use it, there is no doubt but what all farm animals have more corn than they ought, and this is particularly true of horses.

Fertilizers For Cabbage. Experiments were recently made by a foreign experimenter station to determine the effect on the yield of cabbages which had been fertilized. The field selected for the experiments was of soil of medium loam from fifteen to eighteen inches deep, and which had not been manured previously for forty years. It was ascertained that the largest salable heads were secured from the plant fertilized with thirty tons of manure, 225 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 850 pounds of basic slag and 175 pounds of muriate of potash. Fully as good results were obtained when 300 pounds of nitrate of soda were used in place of the 225 pounds of sulphate of ammonia. The increased yields obtained when these fertilizers were used were ten tons greater than when thirty tons per acre of manure were used alone.

Breeds For Beginners. It is very difficult to advise one what breeds to select without knowing for what purpose the fowls are to be raised. If one wants but a few for home purposes, it is best to select the larger breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Light Brahmans. All of them lay fairly well and the carcasses are large and plump. If eggs are mainly desired, then the smaller breeds, such as the Leghorns or Minorcas, should be chosen. It is a matter of personal opinion as to whether the white or brown Leghorn, or black or white Minorca is the most desirable. If one has but a limited range for the fowls during the summer the larger breeds should be chosen by all means, for the smaller breeds, and especially the White Leghorns, are impatient of close quarters and fret under confinement.

Effect of Grooming. The skin of the horse, like that of other animals, is an active excretory organ. Supplied with almost an indefinite number of pores, through these, if kept open, a continual discharge of watery fluid, and such other waste matter as is carried there by the blood, occurs. It also contains myriads of minute glands, secreting an oily fluid that is essential for rendering the skin soft and flexible, as well as furnishing the nourishment needed by the hair and keeping it soft and glossy.

It will not do, therefore, for these pores to get clogged, for in that case the skin would soon become dry, rough, hard and diseased; nor is there much danger of it except when the horse is hard at work. Then the secretion of watery fluid is heavier than when the animal is idle, and if the sweat is allowed to dry on the skin, dust will accumulate, mixing with it, and, if not cleaned off, will clog the pores. As a result the skin will not only become diseased, but the whole system more or less deranged. The impurities, accumulated in different places and give rise to blisters, which, if neglected, may lead to blood poisoning, or something else nearly as bad. By regular, thorough grooming, however, all this will be prevented, the pores kept open, and a healthier, thriffter condition of the animal maintained. A horse having a thick, tough skin will endure a tolerably sharp curry-comb, which, used on another with a thin, tender skin, would be a positive cruelty. Whatever accumulations of dirt may be on the hair after the use of the skin should follow by the aid of a good brush.