WOMAN'S REALM

ONE OF THE LATEST POSES.
(Photograph by Aimé Dupont.)

SOME WAYS OF THE WORLD.

HOSPITALITY OF A RANCH IN TEXAS—CAMPING ON THE PRAIRIES.

Every now and again it happens that twins grow up with such a strong resemblance to each other that their best friends are often deceived as to their identity, while strangers find it impossible to distinguish them from each other. This naturally gives occasion for amusing mistakes, out of which the principals derive great entertainment. Sometimes, however, the cases of mistaken identity are more serious, as one of a pair of well known society men from a neighboring city found out not long ago. But as all's well that ends well, the affair is now regarded by all parties concerned as a fortuitous incident, as well as an excellent joke.

The B-- twins, who were good looking, clever and socially desirable, scored a success wherever they went. At school, college and afterward in their world they were immensely popular, and it was impossible to decide which was the favorite. In character, however, they were decidedly different, one being altogether what is called a man's man, while the other was devoted to the fair sex, and had continually some serious flirtation on hand, to one of which, to the great dismay of his twin (as a marriage would involve a separation for the first time in their lives), he succumbed and became engaged. Even having a legitimate owner, however, did not entirely cure our young man of his flirting propensities. It happened that on one of his business trips out West he met a certain charming young woman, and as he was thrown almost daily in her society he became, quite unconsciously on his part, seemingly quite devoted. To his surprise and embarrassment, however, he found himself, for the first time in his life, taken seriously. Here was a dilemma! He could not in cold blood inform her that she had misconstrued his attentions, and that he was already engaged to another attractive young woman whom he loved devotedly, nor could he make up his mind to go away and leave her to suppose he had been trifling with her affections. The girl herself was all that the most exacting person could desire—good, beautiful and clever—and with a sufficiency of this world's goods to make her in the estimation of Mrs. Grundy an excellent match.

"There is only one way out of it," he exclaimed hopefully as a happy thought struck him. "I must make Harry take my place. It will be a capital thing for the old fellow, for he will never have the courage to make a start for himself; he ought to be grateful to me all his life if I can secure this awfully nice girl for him," with which jesuitical reason he justified his subsequent proceeding, for, if the truth be told, he carried on his vicarious courtship with a good deal of energy, and left the young woman quite at ease regarding his "intentions." The next step, that of convincing his brother that he must take the good the gods, or rather he himself, had provided required considerable tact, but he found the former quite melancholy over the idea of their approaching separation, and as he was an intensely shy man and unused to women's society it was not altogether difficult to persuade him finally to accept the charming bride provided for him, and to keep the appointment which his brother had made in his name and return a fortnight later.

The subsequent proceedings were easy enough, for, like men of his temperament, he fell hopelessly and completely in love at first sight, and he became the slave at once and forever of the lovely Westerner, who on her part never detected the exchange, and treated him with the sweet familiarity of an old friend. From being an exceedingly timid man the supposed woman hater developed into an ardent wooer. Matters were hastened up. The double wedding day was appointed for an early date, and it was not until he had his wife safe and sure that the substitute brother made his confession and received absolution, "particularly," said his wife, half in mischief and half in revenge, "as I am such a gainer by the exchange!"

SOME CHINESE VIRTUES.

In these history making days in the Far East all items connected with our Mongolian neighbors are of interest, so when Mrs. M--, who had resided in China and employed Chinese and Japanese servants in this country, made some observations upon their characteristics at a luncheon recently every one listened.

"You know," she said, "that no insult can be greater to a Japanese than to call him a Chinaman. My brother has a Japanese valet, an invaluable servant, by the way, and he came in the other day with a black eye and torn garments, the explanation being that he had been taken for a Chinaman by some neighboring men and resented it with persuasive violence.

"'Dey knows me Jap now,' he remarked with a satisfied grin.

"In the estimation of the Japanese, their similarity may be compared to common clay and to fine porcelain—Mongolian both, undoubtedly, but the Japanese so superior that it is radically another composition altogether, and yet, oddly enough, there are certain qualities about the Chinese that their more aristocratic neighbors appreciate and make use of—qualities, too, of a particularly high order—honesty, accuracy and a faithful adherence to a promise make them invaluable for a business position. It is a significant fact that positions of trust at banks and the cashiers in important business houses, even in Japan, are always held by Chinese employes. In our hot anger just now against the yellow devils, as they have been called, it is just as well to remember that, after all, they have national virtues.

COACHING TRIP IN TEXAS.

"Speaking of hospitality on the ranches," said a much travelled woman, who, unlike most of her compatriots, knew her America as intimately as Europe, "we had a curious experience in Texas a few years ago. We had never been in that part of the country, so instead of going to Florida or Southern California, as was our usual custom after the New-York season, we concluded to try the Southwest, and after a delightful week at New-Orleans about carnival time we took a steamer across the Gulf, and, after visiting several interesting places by rail, found ourselves at San Antonio, where, tired of the conventional method of travelling, we hired a coach with a team of four horses and struck across country with a guide and compass for the Rio Grande.

"A coaching trip in Southern Texas sounds smart, but for the truth of my narrative I feel obliged to explain that our 'coach' was a well worn Concord stage, our team (although strong and fitted for the excursion) shaggy and ungroomed, and our driver and guide—albeit the mildest and most good natured of men, as we found to our comfort during our trip—were the wildest looking cowboys imaginable, with fierce mustaches and typical sombreros. Still, it was all delightful, and, despite the remonstrances of our driver, who said we would make the vehicle topheavy, we refused to take inside places, and mounted on top, English fashion. It was a curious sensation, after the comparatively low and far steadier positions on top of the conventional coaches of civilized life. It certainly was topheavy, as the driver said, but in spite of his warning to be 'ready for a spill' we persisted in retaining our aerial places, to our great enjoyment, and luckily no harm came of it.

"If the camels in the East are called the ships of the desert, our stage might well have been termed the ship of the prairies, for we steered across the level plains with no other guide than the compass and the experience of our companions. We camped out at night under the shelter of a portable tent that we had brought with us and the inside of the coach, and built a fire to scare away the coyotes from our horses. There was any amount of game for our guns, quail in profusion, wild turkeys at intervals, and jack rabbits—which we would not shoot—by the dozen. And for all this what do you think we paid? Our contract for the driver and coach and team was $5 a day and their 'keep'—the latter consisting of getting a few bags of corn for the horses from any occasional ranch that we passed, for which the donors invariably refused payment, and turning them out to grass whenever we stopped. Of course, the driver shared our fare, whatever it was, consisting of tinned things and the game we shot, of which I have already said there was a plethora. After several days of this nomadic life our guide proposed that we should rest ourselves and our cattle a few days at Thompson's ranch.

"'But we do not know Mr. Thompson,' I remonstrated, feeling a hesitancy in thus claiming hospitality without any invitation.

"'If y're a stranger that's enuff,' asserted our leader, with unconscious Biblical application, and to Thompson's we went. We found the owner absent, but his housekeeper, an old woman, half Indian and half negro, made us welcome to the literal freedom of the place, turning over to us the house, kitchen and provisions, and, saying that she 'guessed she'd go and see her folks now that she had a chance,' disappeared for nearly a week, and left us in charge of the premises. The cowboys who were in charge of the stock lived entirely apart, and as it was the season for a grand 'round up'—that is, bringing in the cattle and horses and branding the young ones—they were too busy even to notice us. So there we lived, and came and went as we pleased on our shooting and hunting expeditions, riding Mr. Thompson's ponies and eating his provisions, and never to this day knowing more of him than his name, all our subsequent efforts to put ourselves in communication with him to express our gratitude being fruitless.

"Toward the end of the week the old woman returned and resumed charge of the place, but refused the slightest compensation for our lodging and the inroads that we had made upon the stores.

"'Master wouldn't have it nohow,' she said, peremptorily, and all we could do was to leave a message of thanks—a poor return for all that we had received."

HOT WEATHER DRINKS.

Raspberry vinegar, an old fashioned concoction that is refreshing on a warm day, is made as follows: Mash the raspberries in a stone jar, cover them with genuine cider vinegar and allow them to stand in the sun all day. Then stand them in a cool place (not on the ice) all night. Stir the fruit occasionally during the day. The second day strain through a cloth and add to the vinegar as much fresh mashed fruit as was put in at first. Set in the sun for another day and in a cool place at night. Strain the next day and remove the pulp and seeds. To every three quarts of juice add one quart of water and ten pounds of sugar. Stir the mixture over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil and skim. Then remove, strain and bottle, sealing the bottles with sealing wax or beeswax.

Blackberry vinegar is made the same as the raspberry, excepting that a pound more of sugar is needed for every three quarts.

For hot weather a drink that is particularly healthful and pleasant, especially to invalids and children, is made of oatmeal. Put into a large earthen bowl or jar one-quarter of a cupful of oatmeal, one-half of a cupful of granulated sugar and one-half of a lemon cut into small pieces. Pour over the mixture a gallon of boiling water and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Let it stand until it is cold. Fruit vinegars may be used to flavor this in place of the lemon.

ON DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

ITS GROWTH AND PRESENT STATUS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

The subject of domestic science has attracted quite an unusual amount of attention in Canada this year, and the period is likely to be remembered as an eventful one in the history of the movement. In February an important step was taken in the opening of a Normal School of Domestic Science and Art in Hamilton, and shortly afterward the Countess of Minto made an effort, which would have been successful if it had not been for the fire, to introduce domestic science classes into the public schools of Ottawa. As it is, the classes will probably be started next year. At the same time Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, has been engaged in providing manual training for boys in half a dozen cities of the Dominion, one in each province, and this cannot fail to call attention to the necessity of some similar kind of training for girls. It has even been hinted that he may be depended upon to do something along this line himself when the work for boys is well under way.

Finally the National Household Economic Association of the United States has accepted an invitation to hold its annual meeting in Toronto, and in view of this fact it may interest American women to know something more of domestic science in Canada.

Y. W. C. A. PIONEERS.

The movement started about ten years ago in the Young Women's Christian associations of the different cities, and was afterward taken up by the Woman's Council. The Ottawa Young Women's Christian Association, under the presidency of Mrs. P. C. Edwards, now of Montreal, was one of the pioneers. In 1891 the association saw the need of taking some action, and as there was no one in the city at the time qualified to teach domestic science, Miss Bessie Livingston was induced to go to the Boston Cooking School and qualify as a teacher for the proposed school of cooking in Ottawa. Miss Livingston's work began in 1893, with little money and even less sympathy, but it grew and prospered, and in 1897 a normal school was opened. The number of students taking the course, however, was not sufficient to warrant the expense of carrying it on, and it was closed after two years, though the association still gives instruction to the normal school students.

In addition to conducting its own classes the Ottawa Young Women's Christian Association has done considerable missionary work. Miss Livingston and Miss Mary E. Miller lectured in the adjoining towns and before farmers' institutes, and Miss Livingston gave a most successful course of lectures in the Northwest, including a talk to Mennonite settlers, the German Consul acting as interpreter. Miss Livingston is now in England and has lectured frequently there.

WORK OF Y. W. C. T. U.

The Young Women's Christian Association was unsuccessful in getting domestic science classes started in the public schools of Ottawa, but that is likely to be accomplished now through another agency, as has already been mentioned. In the beginning of the last winter the Countess of Minto went to England for the purpose of studying the methods of teaching domestic science in vogue in that country, and on her return she made such representations to the School Board of Ottawa that something would probably have been done at once if it had not been for the fire. The Countess has not forgotten the matter, however, and will take the first favorable opportunity to bring it forward again.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union was even earlier in the field in Ottawa than the Young Women's Christian Association, but as the latter organization grew out of the first, under the direction of Miss Bertha Wright, now Mrs. Carr-Harris, of Kingson, it is perhaps not necessary to make this distinction. A kitchen garden and normal cooking class were started by the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union as far back as 1887, and many of the best known women in the city took the latter course, one of the graduates being Mrs. George E. Foster, wife of the ex-Minister of Finance.

Just about ten years ago the president of the Hamilton Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. J. Hoodless, started classes there for working girls, and shortly after a training school for teachers was opened. But it was found that the connection with the Young Women's Christian Association was a disadvantage, as the idea that the school was a kind of charity could not be eradicated from the mind of the public, and the most desirable class of students was prevented thereby from entering. From this grew the idea of a school of domestic science on exactly the same footing as other institutions of learning, and after years of agitation and education it was at last realized in the Normal School at Hamilton.

The school is a beautiful little institution, perfectly equipped and tastefully furnished, and it has a normal class of which the president, Mrs. Hoodless, is inordinately proud. Mrs. Hoodless has visited all the principal domestic science schools in the United States and many in European countries.

All the young woman are graduates of colleges, several have B. A.'s from Toronto University, and two gave up places as kindergarten supervisors in the public schools of Toronto in order to fit themselves to be teachers of domestic science. One is the daughter of the Premier of Ontario, who as Minister of Education did all in his power to further the progress of this branch of education.

The principal of the school is Miss A. G. E. Hope, a graduate of the Liverpool Technical College and for ten years superintendent of domestic science in the public schools of Boston.

A SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

The Toronto School of Cookery was established in 1892 under the auspices of the Young Woman's Christian Association and the patronage of the Minister of Education. Its present principal is Mrs. Jean Joy, who recently visited New-York to address a meeting of the National Household Economic Association. It has a normal class, and also gives lectures to the women students at the Normal School, to the pupils of the Presbyterian Ladies' College and to the nurses of the city hospitals.

The history of domestic science in Montreal is the history of one woman—Mrs. David Sinclair. In 1896 the National Council of Women met in Montreal, and at one of the social functions connected with it the subject of domestic science came up for discussion. The conversation was an extremely animated one, and at its conclusion Mrs. Sinclair intimated that she would not rest day or night until she had succeded in getting domestic science introduced into the schools of Montreal. And she kept her word, a school being organized at the Young Women's Christian Association through her efforts and classes started in the schools. Mrs. Sinclair is herself a specialist in this subject, having diplomas both from Pratt Institute and the National School of Cookery in England. She also has an English diploma for dairy work. The present principal of the Montreal Young Women's Christian Association School of Cookery is Miss Alice Bradley, a graduate of the Boston Cooking School.

The work in Halifax also grew out of this National Council meeting in Montreal. Mrs. Charles Archibald, president of the Local Council of Halifax, attended the meeting and took part in the drawing room discussion just alluded to. She went back to Halifax determined to secure the introduction of domestic science into the schools of that city, and had no difficulty in communicating her interest to the local Council. To move the School Board, however, was quite another matter. A large number of the trustees was strongly opposed to the "fad," as it was called, and the press took a similar view of the matter, although some of the Commissioners and the Supervisor of Schools, Alexander Mackay, were strongly in its favor. The Council approached the School Board with the proposition that it would be personally responsible for one-half the amount—$1,000—required to equip and start a school of cookery. After much agitation of the matter the School Board acceded to this proposition and asked the Council to make the necessary arrangements and assume the management of the school subject to its control. The Council consented, and a teacher who proved to be well adapted to her work was found in the person of Miss Helen N. Bell, a graduate of the Glasgow School of Domestic Science. So far all went well, but just as the school was about to be started the $200 which had been voted toward its support by the School Board was withdrawn, owing to some legal technicality and the pressure of some determined opponents of the scheme. Not to be daunted, however, the Council, with Miss Bell's co-operation, opened the school with paying classes for women and servants, and magnanimously offered free instruction to forty public school children as an object lesson to the Board. This had the desired effect, for by the end of the season almost every member of the opposition had become convinced of the value of the lessons. At the end of nine months the School Board took the school over from the women, and last winter the Provincial Government passed an act under which grants will be given to any school section in Nova Scotia wishing to establish cooking schools. The next step will be the establishment of a normal class to meet the expected demand for teachers.

The National Council has been a powerful agent in arousing public sentiment in favor of domestic science, and the Minister of Education, the Hon. G. W. Ross, placed such value on its influence in Ontario that he asked its assistance in securing other reforms. Mr. Ross himself has been one of the strongest friends of the movement, and at his request Mrs. Hoodless has been giving lectures on the subject for the last two years in all the principal towns of Ontario.

MRS. J. HOODLESS.
President and founder of the Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science.

MRS. DAVID SINCLAIR.
Founder of the domestic science movement in Montreal.

MISS BESSIE LIVINGSTON.
Pioneer teacher of cookery in Ottawa.

MISS ALICE H. LUCE.

Miss Alice H. Luce, the newly appointed Dean of the Woman's Department of Oberlin College, who will be, also, professor of history and English, is a graduate of Wellesley College, where she has been instructor in English.

Miss Luce is now thirty-eight years of age, was prepared for college in the Edward Little High School, Auburn, Me., entered Wellesley in September, 1880, and was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1883. She was immediately called to teach in the High School in Putnam, Conn., and resigned to become an assistant in the Wellesley High School.

After one year of service there, she was invited to the Girls' Latin School in Boston, where she taught English and mathematics for eight years. She resigned her position after one year's leave of absence in 1894. From 1893 to 1895 she studied philosophy and English philology and literature at the University of Leipsic with Professors Wundt, Sievers, Wülcher, Külpe and others. During the years 1895 and 1896 she was regularly matriculated at the University of Heidelberg and took courses in philosophy and philology with Professors Braune, Newman, Schick and Fisher. In March, 1896, she received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Heidelberg, magna cum laude.

ALICE H. LUCE.
The new dean of the woman's department of Oberlin College.

PROTECTIVE AGENCY'S WORK.

HOW THE INTERESTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT LAW ARE LOOKED AFTER.

Among the charitable societies of the country probably there is not one that is of wider or more vital usefulness than the Protective Agency for Women and Children, in Chicago. Since its organization thirteen years ago it has given help in matters of law to more than fourteen thousand otherwise helpless victims of injustice of every nature. Wives who are ill treated by their husbands, children who are enslaved by padrones, families in the clutch of the chattel mortgage octopus, all are aided to legal redress without cost to the victim of oppression.

A singular phase of depravity and utter lack of principle is revealed by the fact that the agency is called upon constantly to save women from being unjustly immured in insane asylums. There have been many cases in which an unprincipled husband has hurried his wife into court and charged her with insanity. The surprise of the awful charge naturally causes some violent demonstration which seems to confirm it, and the poor creature is "committed for examination" regarding sanity, and, nine times out of ten, the careless physicians assume that the husband is right and sign a statement to that effect. The agency has established a system by which all such commitments are brought to its notice. It enters a promise to care for the woman, who is then placed by the Court in its charge, and is sent to some quiet home, where rest and proper treatment restore the overtasked nerves and wearied body to normal health. She is ready then to take up her burden of life, sure that she has friends beside her in case of need.

The agency attends to the administration of estates, in the interests of women and children, defends foreclosure of mortgages, prosecutes for assault, abandonment, disorderly conduct, non-payment of wages and abduction of girls. It sues for separate maintenance for injured wives, and has charge of "support" cases in the County Court.

Even where the woman is the culprit, the agency holds out a friendly hand and tries to bring her back to self-respect and usefulness.

The agency is supported by the annual membership fee of $5, the additional $105 that every officer and member of the Governing Board pledges himself to raise every year, and the voluntary subscriptions. The only salaries paid are to the agent, assistant agent and the attorney. A large part of the funds come from women's clubs.

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are comfortable the first time you put them on. They are scientifically correct, and are absolutely different from all others, as you will see if you
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GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years.
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

UNHEARD.

All things are wrought in melody,
Unheard, yet full of speaking spells
Within the rock, within the tree,
A soul of music dwells.

A mute symphonic sense that thrills
The silent frame of mortal things;
Its heart beats in the ancient hills,
And in each flower sings.

To harmony all growth is set;
Each seed is but a music note,
From which each plant, each violet,
Evolves its purple note.

Compact the melody, the rose
Woos the soft wind with strain on strain
Of crimson; and the lily blows
Its white bars to the rain.

The trees are pæans; and the grass
One long, green fugue, beneath the sun;
Song is their life, and all shall pass,
Shall cease, when song is done.
—(Madison Cawein in Truth.

VACATION CORNER.

Miss Minnie Kellogg, a T. S. S. member of Cincinnati, Ohio, has kindly furnished directions for making what will no doubt serve as a valuable suggestion, especially to the invalid members. She writes:

This summer I have had so much pleasure out of my "vacation corner" or "air line journeys" that I think others might use the idea, and particularly our dear ones the "shut ins," and be interested in it. I therefore venture to send the suggestion which I worked out for myself in this way: I had gradually collected quite a number of pictures—fine bits of scenery, pretty landscapes and water views—and this summer, not being able to leave the city on a vacation, I mounted these pictures as I describe, and the result is even prettier than one would anticipate from reading my description. So many of my friends have copied my "corner" and every one admires it, to say nothing of the pleasure I have derived from it myself.

At the wallpaper store I procured a roll of cartridge paper of a plain, soft, olive tint; a cheap but effective paper. In the corner of my room where the couch is I fastened up this paper to the wall with brass head upholstery nails, tacking it with the lower edge about three feet from the floor and putting in the tacks about six or eight inches apart. It took about four yards of the paper to fill my nook. The paper being about twenty-seven inches wide, this height allows it to come within easy range of the eye when sitting or lying on the couch. Then, having the foundation ready, I selected from my picture collection for this purpose only black and white views, and those without human figures from preference; next I trimmed off the margins of the pictures so that they came flat against the green background. Having grouped them as I thought to form the most pleasing whole, I pasted each picture to the olive tinted background with just enough irregularity in the arrangement to keep it from looking stiff and set. I chose my pictures regardless of size or shape, and found by putting some on straight and others slightly slanting the large and small views fit themselves in nicely.

I used white or flour paste and always allowed the green to show at least an inch on every side of each view, and until you see the result you have no idea what a good effect is produced. Of course, one may select the background to suit one's taste, but the olive green or soft gray shade, with the black and white views, has the most pleasing and artistic effect.

I gathered my views from every source, old magazines and papers, but mostly from the railroad advertising folders of summer trips and seashore resorts. On one end of my strip I have a number of different views of Niagara and the Whirlpool Rapids; then further along I have pictures of placid lakes and shady nooks so suggestive of summer idleness, and then again pictures of the seashore with the surf breaking on the rocks. As I lie on my couch resting I have only to turn my eyes to the mountains, the seashore or the lakes and allow my imagination to transport me thither in spirit.

Of course, it is only necessary to suggest the idea and many variations will occur to the readers. One friend of mine, after admiring my corner, went busily to work, and, after selecting the photographs of her college chums and classmates, she soaked them in water to remove the stiff card backs, and has now mounted them to form a backing for her mantel shelf. Another girl friend, who has a penchant for things theatrical, has made a banner of cartridge paper, and pasted upon it her footlight favorites, pictures of whom she has gathered from magazines and other sources. A third, who has a camera and always carries it on excursions and trips, is going to mount her amateur efforts as a pleasant souvenir of many happy outings.

So, you see, to each one the idea suggests an individual modification to suit one's particular fad. Our church society, which is interested in the Children's Hospital, will make several, using paper cambric or silesia, instead of paper, and sewing rings to the muslin, to be hung over the tacks in the wall, so that the screen can be changed every once in a while and give the children different pictures to study and look at. Of course, we will gather pictures of animals and large colored letters, etc.—anything to please a childish eye. If others derive one-half the pleasure I have from my "air line journeys" they will be fully repaid for the slight outlay and small effort necessary to produce the satisfactory result.

Our Father, while our hearts unlearn
The creeds that wrong Thy name,
Still let our hallowed altars burn
With faith's undying flame.
Not by the lightning gleams of wrath
Our souls Thy face shall see;
The star of love must light the path
That leads to heaven and Thee.
—(Oliver Wendell Holmes.

ICE CREAM AS A NOVELTY.

"Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with ice cream every day at the city tavern by their humble servant, Joseph Crowe." This advertisement appeared in "The New-York Post Boy" of June 8, 1786.

Pyramids of red and white ice cream, with punch and liquors, rose, cinnamon and parfait amour, were served by a Mrs. Johnson, of this city, at a ball given by her on December 12, 1789. But ice cream was at that time a novelty here, although it was becoming the fashion in Europe, it having first appeared as "iced butter" in Paris in 1774. The first recipe for making ice cream appeared in "The Modern Cook," which was published in London by a French cook in 1776.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton was the first to introduce ice cream in Washington, and it was always afterward a delight to her to tell how President Jackson had no sooner tasted it than he declared that in the future it should form a part of the White House menus. Guests at the next social function at the Executive Mansion are said to have tasted very gingerly the frozen mystery. Those especially from the rural districts eyed it with especial suspicion and melted each spoonful carefully before swallowing it.

At Mrs. Hamilton's suggestion, a negro by the name of Jackson, who kept a confectionery store in Washington, filled quart cans with custard and imbedded them in tubs of ice. These he sold for $1 each. Others followed him, but he retained the reputation of making the best ice cream, and became rich as a result. It came to be hawked about the streets like the present hokey pokey, but remained an expensive luxury.

Saltpetre was first used in Italy to cool drinks in the middle of the sixteenth century. As early as the first of the seventeenth century fruits were frozen in ice by the French, and ice cups became common. Iced liquors were introduced by the lemonade sellers of Paris in 1660. About 1774 the Duc de Chartres was surprised to find his coat of arms moulded in ices.

ARE THE BIRDS BECOMING EXTINCT?

In only three States of this country are birds holding their own. These are Oregon, California and North Carolina. In Illinois they are said to have decreased 38 per cent during the last fifteen years, while from all sections game birds, according to recent statistics, have decreased 50 per cent.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S FANCY WAIST, NO. 3,595, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

The smart and attractive waist illustrated is almost universally becoming, and is suited both to the thin materials of midsummer wear, foulards and the soft wool stuffs of early autumn use. The yoke and the waist proper are laid over a foundation, which fits snugly to the figure and closes at the centre front. The yoke is attached to the right side only, and hooks well into place, but the full, soft portion comes together with the lining, the closing being concealed by the folds. The fichu, which outlines the yoke, is singularly graceful, and is so shaped as to provide folds without the least suggestions of clumsiness. The sleeves are both quaint and effective. The upper portions fit smoothly, and are laid over a lining of the same shape. They are faced and turned up at the elbows to form cuffs. The full under portions show one seam, and are gathered into a band at the wrists, below which fall straight frills, and are again gathered at the top and felled onto the lining beneath the elbow cuffs. As shown, the yoke as well as the undersleeves is transparent, the lining being cut away on the line indicated. The materials chosen for the model are figured foulard in pastel blue and white, all over net, with collar and frill of harmonizing lace. For later wear challies, cashmere and suitings are all appropriate in combination with heavy lace or soft Liberty silks.

NO. 3,595—WOMAN'S FANCY WAIST.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 2¾ yards of material 44 inches wide, or 3 yards 36 inches wide, with 1⅛ yards of net 18 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, No. 3,595, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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Cut this out, fill in with bust measure, name and address and mail it to the Pattern Department of The Tribune.

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THE STANDARD HAIR COLORING FOR GRAY OR BLEACHED HAIR.
APPLICATION PARLORS AND SALESROOMS.
22 WEST 23d STREET.
NO BRANCHES.
Any shade, from BLACK to the lightest ASH BLOND, produced. Colors are durable and unaffected by SEA BATHING or SHAMPOOING. It is easily applied, absolutely harmless; permits curling and makes the hair Soft and Glossy. Applied by SKILLED ATTENDANTS. Privacy assured. Sample of your hair colored free. Correspondence and interviews CONFIDENTIAL.
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Walter E. Harding & Co.,
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High-Class Dress and Accordion Pleatings.
Work done while you wait. Discount to dressmakers.
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NOTICE—REMOVAL.
Mr. M. SALDINGER has just removed to 165 East 75th st.; will offer for the balance of the summer season special rates in ladies' tailor made suits; during July and August, double face, rainy day skirts, $10; actual value $15. Hoping to be favored with a visit, and judge for yourself, M. SALDINGER.

MISS PHILLIPS,
Capillurgist, falling hair, scalp diseases, baldness, 9-12, 2-4. 51 East 59th. Consultation free. Book 10 cts. Acker, Merrall & Condit, sole agents for preparations.

Marriage Invitations.
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