

# The Sinner's Sentence

By VIRGINIA ESTABROOK

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With the skill of an expert boat-woman and a strength born of exercise and practice, Hazel Grey drove the yawl under her control against the shingly beach, leaped out and ran swiftly to the spot where a fellow creature lay in deadly peril.

She had sculled the clumsy craft from the little island in the center of the lake and half the distance accomplished had hurried her course, for this is what she noted: A young man tottering over the edge of the bluff 20 feet up from the beach. Either he had slipped in venturing a descent or had been asleep and rolled down the steep slope. In any event the fall had been a bad one, for he lay half submerged by the water, his eyes closed and apparently unconscious.

Hazel lost no time in dragging the half suffocated victim out of the water. He stirred as she did so. She looked troubled and full of pity as she noticed a bruise near his temple. In landing his head had struck a stone. Abruptly he sat up and looked about him in a dazed way. Then a glance at the fair girl brought full intelligence.

"Hello!" he ejaculated and arose. Hazel drew back, shy and blushing. He seemed to comprehend what she had done through a glance at the wet streak where his body had been dragged over the sand. He rubbed the abrasion over his brow. His eyes lit



There was a Hurried Climb Over the Wall.

up with appreciation and gratitude. "You have worked quick," he observed, and she said simply: "I had to."

"And I owe you my life!" he added, after a brief pause and quite solemnly, "Tell me about it."

But Hazel drew back from exploiting her casual dash in the interests of humanity. "I was scuffling over to get some groceries for the camp," she explained briefly. "You see, there are twelve of us, all seminary girls, and we are putting in a week at roughing it."

"Oh, I see," murmured Warner and then he turned sharply, for, staring quite beyond him, an expression of vast discomfiture and amazement in her beautiful eyes, Hazel stood rock rooted with the fluttering gasp: "Now I'm in for it!"

She seemed quite to forget the presence of the stranger. Warner drew to one side to arrange his disheveled attire. An automobile containing a chauffeur and an angry faced, overdressed woman of about forty dashed up to the spot.

"Come here this instant," she commanded Hazel and panting like a child the girl approached the machine. The woman seized her arm and quite pulled her into the car.

at live?" asked Warner thoughtfully. "At Wadham. She's a distressingly over-particular person, I hear, and likes no fun or frolic, and all that. Poor Hazel, she's the life of the place."

"H'm," said Warner reflectively. Stirred up more than he could ever have dreamed over a memory of bright eyes and a bewitching face he repaired to his hotel at the village.

He thrilled every time he thought of the misstep that might have ended him but for the nerve of the dainty sprite who had come to his rescue.

It took Warner only a day to find out all about Hazel Grey. A young man of wealth, impetuous and ingenious in his nature, he was soon engulfed neck deep in the adventure of his life. He saw the mournful group of girls on the island tearfully abandon their camp, bereft of the soul of their enterprise, their doughty leader. Then Warner went to Wadham and "hung around."

Yes, sentence had been passed on the pretty sinner, and Hazel was indeed among sackcloth and ashes. The residence of Aunt Maria well accorded with her own stern and severe bearing. The old house was prim and uninviting, the grounds surrounded by a high brick wall. Only twice in two days, Warner observed, was Hazel allowed to walk in the garden. He located her room. She slept with the window open. Thereafter for a week, getting up at daylight, Warner secured the daintiest, rarest bouquet money could buy, scaled the wall and when Hazel awoke the lovely floral offering lay on the floor. Then a note was enclosed in a cluster of lilies of the valley and Hazel knew the identity of her ardent knight errant.

Love laughs at locksmiths, brick walls and lynx eyed jailers. Now Dudley Warner was making of the grand passion a business, systematic and progressive. It was a delightful two weeks. Four ecstatic secret interviews in a sequestered part of the garden brought two harmonious souls together, and again Hazel "saved" Warner's life by not sending him away hopeless, he declared!

Dudley Warner was a venturesome young man and Hazel a confiding and determined girl. There was a hurried ladder climb over the garden wall one dark evening, an hour's swift dash in an automobile, a return, kisses and promises and the next morning Warner appeared before the dreaded Miss Maria.

He expected "a big row," as he told himself apprehensively. The old warrior of many a verbal battle only stared coldly at him as he began his set speech:

"There's an engagement ring, an elopement, a marriage license and a wedding. Hazel has the ring," he blurted out desperately. "What sinner's sentence are you going to award me, Miss Tresham?"

And then to his amazement the shrewd spinster smiled—she fancied she chuckled. She never flinched, she never betrayed an emotion except satisfaction supreme.

"I admire you unutterably," she said incisively. "I have been studying you at a distance for two weeks. You rise early, that shows no laggard. You scale walls, evidencing activity. You are a model young man, I have taken pains to learn so—therefore, why not? I have watched your every move—I, the lynx eyed—ah! You are a better guardian for Hazel than I—"

"You consent!" cried the astounded Warner. "Don't interrupt me," commanded Miss Maria—"as I said, take Hazel—with my blessing."

"You angel!" raved the enraptured Dudley Warner.

**Certain Test.** "The pleader in criminal cases has some strange experiences," says Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, the late British lord-justice-clerk, in "Life Jottings," and remarks how in the case of a murder, brutal in its character, anger at the deed will cause a jury to reject the clearest evidence that the perpetrator was insane.

"I once defended a case," he says, "and a majority of the jury not only convicted, but added a rider affirming that the prisoner was sane. The man was hopelessly mad. The doctors sent to see him were satisfied of that, and the sentence was not carried out. A crucial test applied was that while one of them put his finger lightly on the pulse, the other suddenly said: 'By the by, Miller, when is it you are to be hanged?' There was not a tremor or a change of countenance or acceleration of the pulse, and, looking up, he said, quite simply, 'I think it's Tuesday week, if I'm not mistaken.'"

**Couldn't Fool Hubby.** She hailed from a remote country village in England, and had traveled by rail on a visit to friends who resided in a distant town. Whilst entering the railway station for the return journey she found to her dismay that she had lost her handbag, which contained her return ticket and cash. After a fruitless inquiry and search a lady to whom she had spoken of her loss very kindly offered the suggestion that the old dame should wire to her husband at her expense and ask him to telegraph a money order, also telling him the circumstances in which she was placed. She assented to this, and the telegram was sent and duly delivered to the old dame's husband. He tore the missive open and read it. "Any answer?" asked the messenger. "Na, nor brass neither," said he, "they'll find they nobbut got a noodle this time. They'll not hoodwink me; that baint Mary's writin'. I could tell 'ers from hundreds."

## Enter the Easter Bride

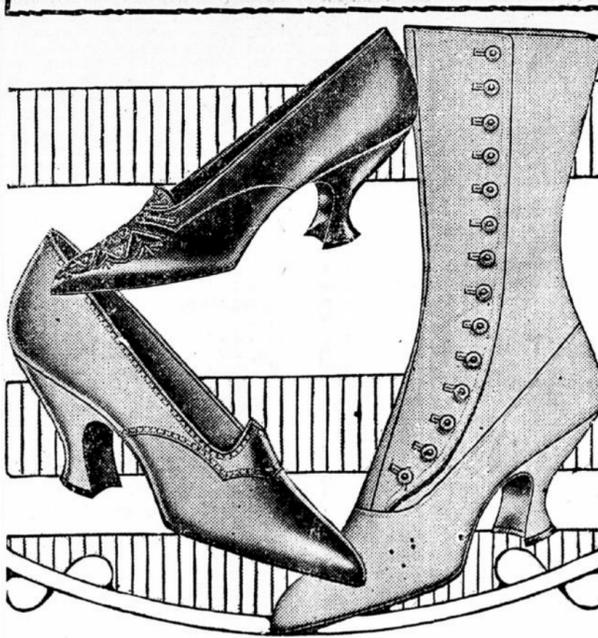


The Easter bride could not ask for anything more nearly perfect in the way of a wedding gown than the thing of beauty which is pictured here. It has been evolved by combining the traditional in wedding gowns with the modes of today in the best possible manner. The bride has always been allowed considerable latitude in which to express her individual ideas in the details of her wedding pageant. Is it not the bride who decides whether the groom shall wear a gardenia or not?

The present intensely feminine fashions give opportunity for beautiful wedding processions; wide skirts, much beruffled, big picture hats and the revival of quaint fashions simply play into the hands of those who have undertaken the delightful task of managing a wedding.

The superb gown shown here, from the establishment of Marguerite, is an American production which will not suffer by comparison with anything from Paris. It is made of Uruguay lace over silver web-cloth. The skirt has three flounces. The top and bottom flounces are of the lace and that

## Fashions in Footwear



Fashions in footwear are already settled and we are to have a spring and summer of daintily clad feet. Shoes are lighter in color than ever before. All the shades of tan, from the ordinary and familiar color that men and women have always worn to the palest tint that can be called tan, are in strong demand. There are just as many shades of gray, apparently, to choose from, and it would be hard to tell which of the two colors is the more popular.

Even so early in the season white shoes are worn and they appear with dark tailored suits. The demand for them will increase as the season advances. Aside from tan and gray not many colors are worn, but there is a good showing of bronze. It is probable that more black shoes are sold than any other kind, but it is quite possible that this state of things may change before the season ends.

A high buttoned boot for street wear is shown in the picture above, that is an excellent example of elegance in footwear. It is in a very light tan shade with tan buttons and is finished with machine stitching. The heel is not high but is curved like a French heel, adding much to the daintiness of the style.

A black slipper for evening wear has a heel of the same sort, sharply curved but not high. It is decorated with a pattern worked out in small jet steel beads on the toe and is

## COLTS AND CALVES IN FALL

Practical Dairymen and Horsemen Make Most Profit Out of Animals Dropped in Autumn.

We have inherited from our ancestors the idea that spring is the time for calves and colts. But the most practical dairymen now know that cows which freshen in the fall are apt to make them more money than the ones which come in in the spring. The succulent pastures of May and June cause a great flow when milk is cheapest; and the usual August drought cuts down the yield so early in lactation that the loss in getting the cow back or trying to do so is great.

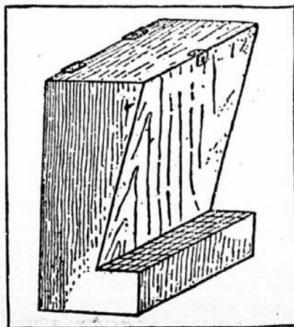
When milk is dearest the cows are drying up. But the fall freshening cow, when comfortably housed, gives her full yield in the winter, when milk is scarce. Just as she begins to need crowding, to prevent a shrinkage in her yield, the spring grass comes on and gives her the required boost. The August drought strikes her about the time she ought to begin to dry off, anyhow.

But fewer realize the arguments for the fall colt. The dam of a colt dropped in October has the entire winter of leisure to devote to the duties of maternity. She is off work when the drain on her vitality is the greatest. If the colt has warm quarters at night and during stormy weather he will do as well as he would in summer. When he is weaned, the grass is ready for him. He has more vitality to devote to flies and mosquitoes. Some mighty good horsemen think the fall colt is the only colt for them.

## FEED HOPPER FOR CHICKENS

Device Can Easily Be Made by Sawing Sides of a Laundry Soap Box as Shown in Sketch.

A feed hopper for chickens can easily be made by sawing the sides of a laundry soap box as indicated. A lid is fastened on the top by hinges, and the feed is poured in at the top. The front slants, which keeps the feed



Chicken Feed Hopper.

always sliding down as it is taken out of the opening. The opening is covered with chicken wire to keep the fowls from stepping into the feed and fouling it. The dotted lines show the original construction of the box.—Popular Science Monthly.

## PREVENTION OF OATS SMUT

Formaldehyde Treatment Has Been Thoroughly Tested and Found Effective Against Disease.

Just before seeding oats is the time to prevent oats smut. The formaldehyde treatment has been thoroughly tested and found effective, and is the cheapest kind of insurance against the disease. As an example, the Cornell station points out that a man who planted five acres of oats last year had a fourth of it affected by smut, so that the yield was only 150 bushels. Had he treated the seed, there would have been an additional 50 bushels. At 50 cents a bushel this increased yield would have brought him \$25. The treatment, including material and labor, could not cost more than \$2, which would have meant a net profit of \$23. Farm experts claim that it pays to treat seed oats even if it prevents only a two per cent loss.

The formaldehyde solution, which is a colorless pungent liquid and preferably of 40 per cent strength as purchased, may be obtained at any drug store for about 30 cents a pint. It sometimes goes under the trade name of formalin.

## RAPE WILL ASSIST RYE CROP

If Rye is Not Pastured Too Closely, Rape Will in All Likelihood Make Good Stand.

If your stand of rye is a little thin, sow four or five pounds of rape seed per acre early and afterward give one or two strokes with the harrow. There need be but little fear of dragging out the rye, as the crop is deeply rooted and the harrow will have but little injurious effect.

Of course if the rye is pastured close the young rape plants will be nipped off when they are very tender, and this may interfere with a rank summer or fall growth; but, on the other hand, if the rye is not pastured too closely the rape in all likelihood will make a fairly strong stand.

**Transplanting Plants.** Transplanting of cabbage, tomato and other plants encourages a thrifty growth of root and stem. Neglect transplanting and when ready to put in the garden the plants will be spindling and weak and may not survive.

## WEIGH AND TEST MILK

Lack of Records Is Reason for Unprofitable Cows.

Only Reliable Way to Learn Whether Individual Animals in Dairy Are Paying Is to Keep Tab on Production of Each.

It is variously estimated that one-fourth to one-third of the number of cows in Wisconsin—one of the very best dairy states in the Union—belong to the class that is referred to as "robber cows" or "star boarders," from the fact that they do not pay for their keep, to say nothing about yielding a profit to their owners. According to Mr. F. N. Woll, the main reason why farmers continue to keep such cows is that they do not know how the accounts stand with the individual cows in their herds. They do not know how much milk or butterfat the different cows produce, nor how much feed they consume, or its cost.

There are, on the other hand, many dairy herds in the state that average over twice 170 pounds of butterfat (the estimated average production in the state) a year. These are yielding



## Best Ten Cows—Poorest Ten Cows.

large profits, and the number of such herds is increasing with each year, as more and more farmers learn how to feed and care for their cows so as to secure the best returns.

The only way to learn whether the individual cows in a dairy herd yield a profit is to weigh and test their milk regularly, so that their production of butterfat during the year can be determined with at least a fair degree of accuracy. This work of testing the cows is generally admitted to be of fundamental importance in the management of a dairy. It can be done by a farmer himself, by means of a milk scale and a Babcock tester, or it can be done by outside parties, either co-operatively in the cow-testing association, or by the system of official testing of dairy cows conducted by the experiment stations.

As a special incentive to better dairying a dairy cow competition for the benefit of cow owners in this state was begun several years ago which lasted two years.

A large number of extraordinarily high records were made. Nearly two-thirds of the cows produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year, or considerably more than twice the average production of dairy cows in Wisconsin and other states.

Striking fundamental facts relating to the dairy production of cows are brought out by the results obtained in this important competition. It remains for our farmers to take ad-

MILK	4,384 LBS	4,373 LBS
BUTTER FAT	65.2 LBS	65.2 LBS
VALUE OF PRODUCTS	\$223.04	\$223.04
COST OF FEED	\$114.65	\$124.25
NET RETURNS	\$124.25	\$100.00
	52% PROFIT	10% PROFIT

## Returns From Highest and Lowest Producing Cows.

vantage of the facts brought out and to apply in the management of their herds the principles which these illustrate. The standards set by the cows in the competition are high and probably beyond the reach of the majority of farmers, but all can profit by emulating the methods of handling and feeding practiced by the breeders who achieved the best results in the competition. Above all, no farmer depending on the income from his herd for a living can feel that he has done his duty to himself, his family or his community, until he takes proper steps to ascertain whether each one of his cows is yielding him adequate returns for the feed she eats and the care bestowed on her. A conscientious inquiry as to how matters stand in this respect will inevitably lead to improvement in the production of the cows and in the returns which will be secured in the management of the herd.

## BUILDS UP DAIRY INDUSTRY

Community-Owned Purebred Sires Help Business—Discourage Idea of Selling Calves.

Purebred sires co-operatively owned by dairymen in any community means the upbuilding of the dairy industry in that section. In order that this system may be successful the prevalent idea and practice of selling the young calf for veal at an attractive price and ready money must be abandoned, and the whole milk separated at the farm and the skim milk fed to these young animals,