

LITTLE MEN AND LITTLE WOMEN

She Giggles.
Sweet Mary is a charming girl,
Or so Augustus thinks.
She wears her golden hair a-curl
In fascinating tresses.
But, O, will some one tell me why,
While still with life she giggles
And all its solemn moments fly,
She giggles?
It matters not how dread the hour,
How grave its moments be;
While others' tears fall like a shower,
Sweet Mary says "To be!"
And there are others of her kind;
For instance, young Miss Miggins,
Who when she needs to air her mind,
Sneezes.
I met with Hamlet but last week,
The melancholy Dane,
Brought tears to my unwashed cheek,
So sore his woe and pain.
"To be or not to be," he cried,
While Mary squirmed and wriggled,
And when at last poor Hamlet died,
She giggled.
Within the solemn house of prayer,
At function or pink tea,
Where Mary goes—yet, everywhere—
She takes her "To be."
If laughter's due, or laughter's not,
Her golden head she wiggles.
And, when there's pathos in the plot,
She giggles.
I've thought full oft of Mary's case,
Along life's thorny road,
Why is her giggle out of place?
And why does it explode?
Is it because her thoughts won't flow,
The while she is to "be" or "wriggles"?
I dare not say—I only know
She giggles.
—San Francisco Call.

ADOGROMAN



Dogs, as you know, are very clever, and learn many knowing tricks, but I think there are not many sharper than Max, a big black Newfoundland dog, who belonged to a laborer named Jake.
Jake used to work in the fields for a farmer, and his kind employer always gave him a pitcher of coffee for lunch every day. After Jake finished his meal, he gave the pitcher to Max, and back the dog would run as fast as he could and carry the empty jug right into the kitchen to cook.
As Jake drove a cart, he had trained Max to open and close the gates for him. The dog would lift the latch with his nose, push the gate with his forefeet and walk on his hind feet. After the cart had passed through, Max would follow and shut and latch the gate in the same way.
Max was almost as good as a servant to his master, for he could always find lost articles, and ran to get anything left behind. Sometimes, to test Max, Jake would hide his hat or coat in a very secret place. But all that was necessary was to say, "Hi, Max, go back for my hat," and, no matter how safely it was hidden, the dog always found it.
Max had many other cute tricks, such as sitting up, begging for apples, shaking hands and even smoking a pipe.

Simple Picture Frame.
First take a piece of cardboard 6 inches long and 4 inches wide, one piece of colored paper the same size, and another piece 7 inches long and 5 inches wide. Paste the large piece on the cardboard, turning the edges over the back and in the center cut a hole the size and shape that you wish. A heart or a circle is the most desirable to fit a picture in. Then paste the smaller piece of paper over the back of the frame, leaving a slit at the top, through which to slip the picture, fasten on a hanger and the frame is complete.

The Pancake Woman.
One of the delights of the children in Japan is the pancake woman, who, with her little brazier and its copper frying-pan, offers great attraction to theurchins who gather round her stall.
She is usually found on the corner of the streets nearest the schools, and when the boys and girls cluster about in their wooden clogs and satchels of books what more welcome sight than the pancake woman waiting on the corner for them! With a bowl full of delicious batter, a ladle and a cake-turner, she is ready for the onslaught.
Her withered smile and wedding tones, as well as the crisp smell of a simple pancake baked on the griddle, draw the hungry crowd.
For a small coin worth one-tenth of a cent a child may fry and turn his own cakes and eat them fresh from the griddle as he fries them. Happy is he who comes with a stringful of cash in his kimono sleeve and who can fry and eat to his heart's content.

History of Our Cent.
The cent was first proposed by our own Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution, and was named by Jefferson two years after. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side, and thirteen links on the other. The French revolution soon created a rage for French ideas in America, which put on the coat—instead of the head of the Goddess of Liberty—a French liberty, with neck thrust forward and flowing locks. The chain on the reverse side was dis-

placed by the olive wreath of peace, but the French liberty was short-lived, and so was the portrait on our cent. The next head or figure that succeeded this—the staid classic dame with a fillet around her hair—came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely chiseled Grecian features have been but slightly altered by the lapse of time.

To Make a Memorandum Book.
To make a memorandum book take two pieces of cardboard $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then cut two pieces of gray drawing paper 8 by 6 inches, and paste them on the cardboard. Cut off the corners so that they will look like the covers of a book. Take a piece of linen (any color) 4 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and paste the covers together with it, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the ends. Then take another piece of linen $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shorter and paste inside the other, turning over and pasting down the ends. Cut a piece of the linen large enough to put a pencil through when pasted, and paste it on the inside of the cover 1 inch from the outer edge. Make a book of any kind of writing paper and paste it in the cover. When neatly made it will be a very nice memorandum book.

Deception in Insects.
In a certain magazine some curious stories of the deception to which insects resort are told. It says: "Queerer still than the caterpillars which pretend to be leaves or flowers for the sake of protection, are those perfidious Brazilian spiders, which are brilliantly colored with crimson and purple, but 'double themselves up' at the base of leaf-stalks, so as to resemble flower-buds, and by this means deceive the insects upon which they prey."
"An Indian mantis, or praying insect, a little less wicked, though no less cruel than the spiders, deceives the flies who come to his arms under the false pretense of being a quiet leaf, upon which they might in safety for rest and refreshment."
"Yet another abandoned member of the same family, relying boldly upon the resources of tropical nature, gets itself up as a complete orchid, the head and fangs being molded in the exact image of the beautiful blossom, and the arms folding treacherously around the unhappy insect which ventures to seek for honey in its deceptive jaws."

Paper Tree.
Many girls enjoy making paper dolls' houses out of boxes, and we will tell you how to make cunning trees, to have your house in a nice shady grove.
Fold in two, lengthwise, a piece of green paper about four inches wide and fourteen inches long. Cut this paper very regularly through the fold as shown in figure 1, making a sort of paper comb.
Then roll the band between the thumb and finger as in figure 2 until the cut paper forms a large mass. When it is as tight as it will go, fasten together the tube part with a little paste, and make the paper puff out by running the finger between each strip of paper ring. Stick the tube in the end of a flat mustard cork in which a hole has been cut, or you can use a large spool.
Paint the tube brown for the trunk of the tree, and if you like, you can color the cork to make it look like



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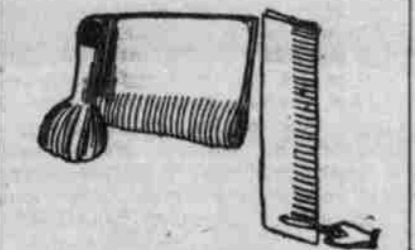


Fig. 2.
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Be Jolly and Laugh.
If boys and girls knew what a weapon a jolly laugh was they would cultivate one. It really doesn't pay to lose one's temper or to be cross. Every one likes a cheerful person and had humor files before a smile. A grouchy man will save his scolding from the cheerful office boy who tends to business and the smiling girl has the advantage of the scowling person. So cultivate the smile and practice the art of cheerfulness.

The Century Plant.
There is a widespread belief that the so-called century plant got that name from the fact that it blooms only once in a hundred years. The belief is erroneous, for in tropical countries the plant matures in about ten years, when it bears a crown of greenish-yellow flowers, which last

two or three months. The plant then dies down to the root, but new shoots come up and thus the plant lives on. The hundred-year notion grew out of the long time it takes the plant to mature in colder latitudes, sometimes a period of seventy years. A liberal construction of the conditions, therefore, would warrant the use of the name "century" for, in the growth of a plant, seventy years seem a hundred.

Making a Flute.
A little flute from which a good deal of amusement may be derived can be made by wrapping a piece of paper around a pencil to make a tube. Paste the edges fast and to one end of the tube fasten a triangular piece of paper somewhat larger than the opening, as shown in the illustration. To play the flute draw in your



Unfinished and Finished View.
breath through the open end of the tube; the difference in pitch will depend upon how hard you breathe.

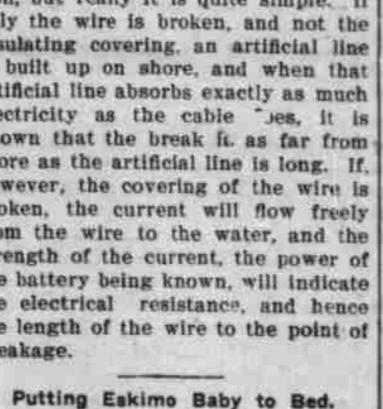
It Will Not Burn.
Who ever heard of muslin's not burning when it is brought into contact with fire? Every one knows that muslin is the very easiest cloth to burn, and yet under certain circumstances you can put a piece of muslin right on top of a bed of live coals without its being even scorched. It is an interesting phenomenon and we advise you all to try it.
Just take a piece of metal which has been highly polished—copper, for instance—and bind the piece of muslin around it as tightly as possible. You can now place it on coals at white heat and blow them to keep them aglow. Still the muslin will not burn. The reason for this seemingly remarkable fact is that copper is a good conductor of heat, and all the heat from the coals passes directly into the copper, leaving the muslin uninjured.

Respect the Burden.
Once when Napoleon was coming down a steep and narrow path on the slopes of St. Helena, his island prison, in company with a party of ladies, they encountered a heavily laden and laboring pack animal, driven by an islander, coming up. There was not room for both parties to pass at the same time. One of the ladies laughingly ordered the pack driver to remove his beast out of the way, but Napoleon, remarking, "Respect the burden, madame!" quickly stepped to one side to allow the patiently plodding animal to pass. The burden, by whomsoever borne, is to be respected. The worker should have the right of way over the idler every time in human society.—Zion's Herald.

Strength of Ice.
Winter brings ice, and ice brings skating, which makes the bearing-strength of ice a subject of interest. A conservative estimate is as follows: Two inches in thickness will support a man; four inches a man on horse-back; five inches, an 80-pounder gun; eight inches, a battery of artillery with carriages and horses attached; ten inches, an innumerable multitude.

A Break in the Cable.
When a break in a submarine cable occurs it is possible for it to be located so that a vessel may go directly to the spot and make the necessary repairs. That seems a difficult proposition, but really it is quite simple. If only the wire is broken, and not the insulating covering, an artificial line is built up on shore, and when that artificial line absorbs exactly as much electricity as the cable "joe," it is known that the break is as far from shore as the artificial line is long. If, however, the covering of the wire is broken, the current will flow freely from the wire to the water, and the strength of the current, the power of the battery being known, will indicate the electrical resistance, and hence the length of the wire to the point of breakage.

Putting Eskimo Baby to Bed.
This is the way the Eskimo baby is put to bed. A cap is made of the fur of the white hare, which the mother puts on her baby's head, and the baby is put, naked, into a sealskin bag full of feathers. The mouth of the bag is drawn close, and the whole package is put carefully away in some corner, where it remains till next morning. Certainly the little creature must be very warm in such a cozy nest, but I doubt whether our American babies would be as quiet as the little Greenlanders are.



Lungs and the Atmosphere.
A physician writes of the effect of London's smoky atmosphere upon the human lungs: "The coal miner's lung is black, the lung of the Eskimo is a pearly white, the lung of the Londoner is a rich gray. Natural selection evolves beings adapted to meet all sorts of natural circumstances—among which a carbon laden atmosphere is not included. Such an atmosphere is a product of man's own stupidity and nature has had no chance of protecting him against its consequences."

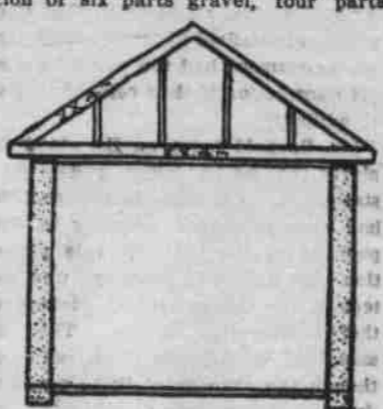
PLAN OF CEMENT SMOKE HOUSE.

Can Be Erected at Little Cost for Material and Labor.
Give directions for building a smoke house large enough for smoking twenty fitches of bacon. What quantities of material would be required?

The accompanying plan is for a smoke house 10 feet by 10 feet by 7



Front Elevation.
feet high, and is to be built of cement concrete 8 inches thick. It will require five barrels Portland cement, 3 yards small stone, 3 yards clean gravel and 2 yards clean sharp sand. These should be mixed in the proportion of six parts gravel, four parts



Cross Section.
sand and one part cement. For the woodwork there will be required:
4 pieces, 2 inches by 8 inches by 10 feet.
15 pieces, 2 inches by 4 inches by 12 feet.
50 feet lineal, 1 inch by 8 inches surfaced.
50 feet lineal 1 inch by 4 inches surfaced.
50 feet lineal 1 inch by 6 inches surfaced.
175 feet sheathing.
One door and frame 3 feet by 6 feet 6 inches.
Two men should put up the walls in the coals should the carpenter work in two days more.

Strapping For Wall.
In strapping hollow cement blocks must the wall be plugged, or can strip be laid in? Could plugs be driven in wall with the joints not over $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick?

The usual way is to build in the bed joint on inside of wall a three-eighths or half inch by three inch wide strip of bond timber, allowing it to project out at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, so that the strapping will not touch the blocks when being nailed on. The strips are put in from 30 inches to 30 inches apart, according to the height of the blocks, care being taken to keep them plumb, and as nearly two feet apart as the course will allow. Lay them on top of them, and bed the next course on top of them, as they will not jar or pull out when done in this way, but if bedded in the mortar, they are liable to be loosened when nailing them on. Plugging a wall for strapping is all right but more expensive, as the joint has to be drilled or dug out, and with the top of the barrel or sink slightly below the line of the stream. This receptacle would serve to catch the water. A pipe from the bottom of the receptacle, with a good fall to the house, ought to carry practically all of the water which the spring furnishes.

Foundation for House.
I wish to build a foundation under a house, 26 feet by 20 feet, with a kitchen 12 feet by 13 feet adjoining. The concrete is to be 4 feet to the level of the ground with blocks above. What width should the walls be? How much gravel and cement would it require for the four foot wall?

For a wall built of concrete under a house 26 feet by 26 feet high and 1 foot thick, with kitchen 12 feet by 13 feet, 4 feet high and 1 foot thick, there would be required the following material: Portland cement, $12\frac{1}{2}$ barrels; gravel, 16 yards; stone fillers, four yards; labor, 4 men 3 days, or 12 days in all, building the stone wall. A wall one foot thick will be sufficient to carry the size of a house mentioned, and the concrete blocks can be laid on wall at any level desired. Concrete for walls is usually mixed eight parts gravel to one part Portland cement.

Mixing Concrete in Cold Weather.
Can concrete be built in cold weather by putting salt in it to keep it from freezing the same as is done with lime and sand?

Some brands of cement will not stand the use of salt to prevent frost to any extent without injuring the strength of same. A better way is to heat the gravel, either with steam pipes running through the pile, or with an old boiler laid on the ground and covered with the gravel, will heat it. Then use hot water and by doing the work in this way it will set very quickly, and will not have to be protected from the frost except covering for a short time. A little salt used when mixing would not be objectionable.

Individuality in Dress.
With the wide latitude which fashion now allows in the various lines of dress, it is not a difficult matter for (mild) to follow individual ideas in her gowns and dress accessories. Indeed, "individuality" has become the slogan of the well dressed. Something which is not only becoming, but expresses "her"—her taste, her individuality—original ideas adapted to her particular style.
Sarah Bernhardt, with the authority of a great artist, who studies every point and with the inherent instinct of her country to please in appearance, dwells with emphasis upon the point of preserving and enhancing one's individuality. That one can do this and submit to the doctrine of imperious fashion is a paradox.
The extremes of styles are most marked at the present moment, not only in materials, but in mode of construction as well. Simplicity walks hand in hand with an elaboration of trimming which quite bewilders the eye.
The short-waisted effect is conspic-

HEARTH & BOUDOIR

French Fancies.
A very deep-pointed girde of black panne velvet hooks in the back. At the top in the front, it is cut down and two shallow points at the top in the center. It is embroidered very lightly around both edges in silver, and silver medallions are applied on each side of the center front, there being three inches of the plain velvet between these silver appliques. In the back a single large medallion hooks over from side to side, concealing the joining of the belt at that point.
Still another girde shows down the center front a row of tiny French bows of velvet, each having a tiny rhinestone buckle in its center. Another has little rosettes with silver buttons as centers.

Tailor-Made Coat and Skirt.
The tailor-made coat and skirt to be worn with differing fancy blouses and bodices, maintains all of its modish considerations to a remarkable degree. One shows the short pique with self-strappings and a velvet collar for embellishment and a deep girde of panne velvet adds to the smart effect. The skirt is one of those extreme patterns with inverted and well-nigh invisible plaits on the hips and just overlapping rows of strapping on the hem for trimming.

Girl's Dress of Red Cloth.
The skirt is made with a narrow flatter, trimmed with straps and loops of black velvet, fastened with steel



buckles. The blouse, opening over a lace chemisette, and the short bolero, with large bertha, are both trimmed with the black velvet, the ends finished with loops and steel buckles.
The leg-o-mutton sleeves are finished with cuffs of lace headed by the velvet, and the belt is of velvet.

Colors in Harmony.
Certain browns and pinks consort most harmoniously and with much distinction, but one must choose the right shades. A pink broadcloth frock of creamy tea-rose tint, trimmed in brown velvet, worn with brown fur and a big pink tulle hat trimmed with brown plumes and a touch of fur around the big crown excited much enthusiasm at a recent tea, and the color scheme should suggest charming possibilities to any clever artist in dress. The finish of skirt is three applied bias tucks. A vest and collar of brown velvet, with a gold embroidered line, fills in front of coat and the belt around sides and back of coat is clothed with brown velvet. The deep-turned cuffs are similarly treated and fastened with two gold buttons.

Chicken Mexican.
One chicken, two small onions; one egg; half a green pepper; two teaspoons of salt; one teaspoon of spear-mint; one small clove of garlic; one teaspoon of hard; three tablespoons of flour; one teaspoon of black pepper. Remove the meat from the bones and chop very fine with the garlic, one onion, and mint. Mix the other ingredients, and roll in balls about the size of a pigeon's egg. Mince the other onion, fry it brown in a saucepan, add two quarts of boiling water, drop in, and let them boil for an hour. These may also be made of veal or lamb.

Hats for Spring.
As to colors of the hats which are being worn now and will be worn, the Millinery Trade Review's Paris correspondent says: "Variety in color is a particular feature of the new straws and hair weaves. All the leading series of shades adapted for the season are represented, but particular prominence is given to the new moss and spring greens, and to the lower-toned pinks, to the orchid mauves, sky and pale hyacinth colors, to the bright light wood browns and the lightest of terra cottas."

WINTER COSTUMES FROM PARIS.
The first illustration shows a tailor-made costume of striped cloth. The skirt is made with a group of stitched plaits on each side of the front, and is trimmed at the bottom with a shaped band of the material, the ends turned up in front and fastened with buttons. The short, half-fitting jacket is also made with a group of plaits on each side of the front, and shaped bands from the border and the odd ends. The collar and cuffs are of Persian lamb, the latter finished at the top with little plaitings of silk match the gown. The muff is also of Persian lamb. The other is a calling costume of violet cloth. The new and odd skirt is made with 10 gores mounted to a fitted hip-yoke, the gores ornamented at the top with points of velvet of a little darker shade than the cloth. The bolero is made and trimmed in front with passementerie brandenburger. The knot, edge and girde are of velvet, the first ornamented with a gold buckle. The collar and cravat are also of velvet, the chemisette of linen. The sleeves are plaited and draped and ornamented with points of velvet. They are finished with deep cuffs trimmed with bands of the material.

ous in Paris. Exploited originally by Paquin, this model shows a draped belt having a round, slight dip in front.
In this short-waisted class comes the new polo or pony coat, of which more anon.
Directly in contrast with the short-waisted styles are the long coats, closely fitted as a rule, and severe and revealing in their lines.

Dyed to Match Skirts.
At one of the leading houses in Paris is one of the strongest features in bodices of lace or mousseline dyed to match skirts and tight-fitting boleros with which they are to be worn. These bodices are masses of dainty needle-work and are caught in at the waist with wide belts. They are often cut open at the neck to show a small glimpse of white lace.

Parisian Skating Costumes.
The costume at the left is of dark green cloth. The skirt is trimmed with bands of the material, forming loops at the ends fastened with buttons. The jacket, with yoke and bolero fronts, is trimmed to correspond. The revers are of light cloth, ornamented with buttons and buttonholes.

Care of Street Gowns.
There's nothing which tends to lengthen the life of a good street suit so definitely as taking it off as soon as you come in, brushing it and putting it away on its hanger. Lounging, as you're bound to do in a measure in your home, plays havoc with tailored clothes. It's rather a temptation to sink into an easy chair when you come in, just tired enough to enjoy the prospect of idling for a little while, but those very times take the life out of the sort of cloth that tailors sell, and probably lays fine little crosses which result in incorrigible muzzing. It's rather a temptation, too, to hang it up and postpone brushing and putting away properly to a later time, when you're rested, but it pays to do it at the time, for dust should be got rid of before it has time to settle into the cloth and give it that dingy look which mars so many otherwise good-looking suits, and careful hanging prevents forming of bad lines.

Effective Street Costume.
Rather showy, but in good taste and delightfully effective, is a model in dark green broadcloth, and it is admirably appropriate for street costume for the debutante. Applied pieces of cloth trimmed with tiny gold buttons and set on bottom of skirt at stated intervals, making a unique finish. The short eon jacket is also trimmed with cloth bands and buttons, the former making the front lapels, which open over a vest of dark tan kid. The small revers at neck are green velvet.

Belts and Buckles.
Belts and buckles play an important part in the dress question this season, and certainly add greatly to the appearance of both indoor and outdoor gowns. With the princess style as popular as it is at present it might be thought belts were of no importance, but it is not the only style of gown; the empire and directoire are close rivals, and as for street gowns, belts and buckles are almost a necessity.
A broad fitted and embroidered belt is quite the feature of the newest fashions, so cut as to give a long waisted effect without so exaggerated a point in front as was fashionable last year. Short at the sides and high in the back gives a better line to a short figure.

Smart in the Extreme.
A stunning gown was worn by a well known actress noted for her smart dressing. It is deep purple chiffon broadcloth with stitched pieces of same around bottom of skirt. The chic little jacket is prettily trimmed with heavily stitched bands of cloth and shaped pieces of embroidery violet silk, which also make the chemisette and stock. Long suede gloves in violet and ermine muff and turban of violet French felt with white wings complete a most striking costume.



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