

AS TO FALLING IN LOVE

THERE ARE SO MANY, MANY WAYS OF DOING IT.

And So Great a Number Find When Too Late They Have Never Had the True Experience, Having Mistaken Symptoms.

Now of course there is no difficulty about falling in love. Anyone can do that. The difficulty is to know when the symptoms are true or false, says a Pittsburgh Post writer. So many people mistake the symptoms, and only discover when it is too late that they have never really had the true experience. Hence the importance of "calf love," which serves as a sort of apprenticeship to the mystery and enables you to discriminate between the substance and the shadows.

People laugh at "calf love," but one might as well laugh at the wonder of dawn or the coming of spring. When David Copperfield fell in love with the eldest Miss Larkins he was really in love with the opening universe, and the eldest Miss Larkins happened to be the only available lightning conductor for his emotion.

The important thing is that you should contract "calf love" while you are young. It is like the measles, which is harmless enough in childhood but apt to be dangerous when you are grown up. The "calf love" of an elderly man is always a disaster. Hence the saying, "There is no fool like an old fool." An elderly man should not fall in love. He should walk right into it. He should survey the ground carefully, as Mr. Marks did.

The mistake of "the northern farmer" was that he applied the same middle aged caution to youth. "Don't you marry for munny, but goa wheer munny is," he said to his son Sammy who wanted to marry the poor parson's daughter.

There is no harm, of course, in marrying money. George Borrow said that there were worse ways of making a fortune than marrying one. And perhaps it is true, though I don't think Borrow's experience was very convincing. I have known people who "have gone where money was" and have fallen honestly and rapturously in love, but you have to be very sure that money in such a case is not the motive. If it is, the penalty never fails to follow.

Those who believe in "love at first sight" take the view that marriages are made in Heaven and that we only come to earth to fulfill our destiny. Johnson, who was an excellent husband to the elderly Mrs. Porter, spoke with that view and held that love was only the accident of circumstance, but though that is a sensible view, there are cases like those of Dante and Beatrice and Abelard and Heloise, in which the passion doesn't seem to touch the skies. In those cases, however, it rarely ends happily.

A more humdrum way of falling in love seems better fitted for earthly conditions. The method of Sir Thomas More was perhaps the most unromantic on record. He preferred the younger of two sisters and was about to marry her when it occurred to him that it would be very unpleasant for the elder sister to see her junior married before herself. Thereupon he proposed to the elder and married her, and as far as I can remember the experiment was thoroughly satisfactory.

A Simple Compass.

A watch may be used to determine the points of the compass by pointing the hour hand at the sun any time of the day and then placing a small piece of straight wire crosswise between the hour hand and the figure 12, getting exactly half way. The point of the wire which comes between the 12 and the hour hand always points due south.

NATIVE LIFE IN NEW GUINEA

Magia, Marrying and Murder Seem Closely Connected Practices Among the Innocent Aborigines.

The expedition led last year up the Fly river in British New Guinea by Sir Robert Clarke resulted in the discovery of some amusing customs, for the members of the party fell in with many who had never seen a white man before.

These natives practice magia which they call kuri-kuri—which kills men by suggestion. "No man among them," says Sir Robert, "is supposed to die naturally. The magia man tells him he is going to die, and he promptly does die. It may not be all hypnotism. Supposing a man is told that he is to die from a snake bite, it is not difficult to make certain of his death.

When a man is dead his relatives must get a head so that his spirit will rest in peace. They go out on a murdering expedition and get their head from the nearest tribe they can surprise. It doesn't matter to them whether the head is that of a man, woman or child.

"The girls will not marry a man unless he has a certain number of heads and has killed a man in personal combat. When a new house is built there must be more killing, because the posts of the house have to be sprinkled with human blood. The hideous warfare never ceases, for a tribe which has been attacked must seek revenge.

"The continual fear of surprise attacks is shown in the character of the houses. These were built in the trees. They were rested on scaffold poles fifty to sixty feet from the ground, were beautifully thatched and were chiefly constructed of palm leaves. They were loopholed in the sides for arrows and holes had been left in the floor through which stones could be dropped on the heads of an enemy.

"Large quantities of stones are kept in the houses. These tree dwellers also wear a kind of bamboo cuirass, which is arrow-proof and would be shot-proof. The arrows used are about five feet long and are projected from very powerful bows. I can't think a white man could draw their bows. I have known a man to be pierced through by an arrow from a distance of 200 yards."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Ways of Petrograd Police.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, who is in mourning for the loss of his son, Count Peter, killed in action, had among his predecessors in the title one who told a curious story of the thoroughness of the Petrograd police in the early nineteenth century. He had lost his pocketbook containing a considerable sum, gave notice and had the money restored to him within a day or two, without the pocketbook. Shortly after he found that the pocketbook, still containing the original notes, was not lost, but had slipped into the lining of his fur coat. Naturally, he asked whence had come the restored money. He discovered that the police, rather than admit failure, had collected the money among themselves.—Dundee Advertiser.

Drawbacks of Medieval Meat.

Much of the medieval meat—which Cobbett says was plentiful and cheap—must have been poor stuff. Until the introduction of root crops in the eighteenth century cattle and sheep did not become even moderately plump till the end of summer, while lack of fodder made it impossible to keep much live stock during the winter. On St. Martin's day (November 11) arrangements were usually made for slaughtering on a large scale, and for the next six months fresh meat worth eating was practically unobtainable. Until the spring grass was again ready there was a run on salted beef and salted mutton. Salted beef is excellent—for a change. But have you ever tried salted mutton?—London Chronicle.

DRIED FRUITS IN DESSERTS

Properly Used, It May Be Made to Serve to as Good Purpose as the Fresh.

Dried fruit is quite as nice as fresh, but it has been overworked in the alleged interest of economy. It will make a dessert second to none, if properly used.

The covered enameled ware casserole is the proper cooking utensil for dried fruit. Let it soak over night, and cook very slowly, and it will regain its shape and also its finest flavor. In addition it should have some sort of accompanying flavor. Prunes soaked in just enough wine to cover them and then cooked in this way taste like something costly. Apricots cooked with raisins are good. So are dried apples cooked in the good, old-fashioned way, in cider. A mixture of two or three kinds of dried fruit, all cooked together, is good. Dried peaches—add a little vanilla to the sirup when they are done. Dried cherries are not used here to any extent, but in England, where the cherry is an old and famous fruit, they are used with currants in plum cake, and very nice they are. It is perfectly practicable to use any sort of dried fruit, cooked slowly in this way, to add flavor to bread puddings or steamed puddings. The fruit can be either mixed with the bread pudding or put in the dish with the bread on top, or in layers; but when it is used the bread should not be soaked in milk; the fruit juice will make enough moisture, and the bread should merely be soaked enough in water to make it soft, and cooked with the fruit, covered.

FOR THE MORNING REPAST

Some Dishes That Are More Than Usually Acceptable in the Hot Weather.

In the summer this meal should be simple and of wholesome, easily digested food. Of course things must be tasty, and quite as much thought and pains should be expended on a light breakfast as on a heavy one. Foods should be selected in reference to their suitability to one another and the season. The Sunday morning breakfast should be different. Banish from the Sunday morning breakfast table anything that is served on week day mornings except coffee.

Here are a few simple menus which may serve as a guide:

Peaches or stewed pears, hominy, poached eggs on toast, cocoa or coffee.

Raspberries or blackberries, fried egg plant, toast, coffee.

Blackberries, cream of wheat, molded eggs, toast, coffee.

Fruit, cereal, small broiled lamb chops, with cold asparagus; rolls, coffee.

Fruit, cereal, an omelet with peas, asparagus or tomatoes, biscuits, coffee.

Fruit, cereal, a well-soaked salt mackerel, broiled or broiled, with a cream parsley sauce; rolls, cocoa or coffee.

Fruit, cereal, creamed dried beef, muffins, coffee. Chop fine a cupful of dried beef. Put over the fire with one gill of cream or milk. Season with pepper and stir in four beaten eggs. When thick turn over squares of hot buttered toast.

Bake Vegetables.

Do not boil vegetables in the old-fashioned way and throw away most of the substance in the water.

Cook them in the oven and preserve the flavor and prevent odors in the house.

This last is especially true of sauerkraut, cabbage and onions. If you have no casserole cook them in a granite pan, placed in a pan of water in the oven. If to be served with a cream sauce, pour a thin sauce over the raw vegetables and cook till tender, or cook with butter or meat frying or bacon.

KILL ENEMY OF BABY

DUTY OF ALL IS TO DO AWAY WITH THE FLY.

As a Disseminator of Disease It Is Recognized That This Pest Can in No Way Find an Equal.

(Prepared by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.)

No one likes to have a single fly and, much less, a swarm of them buzzing about him, or lighting on his food. But in addition to being a nuisance, the fly is also a real source of danger, owing to the fact that he may carry the germs of disease from the sick to the well. Typhoid fever is known to be distributed in this way, and it is believed that other forms of illness, including diarrhea, are also carried about on the hairy feet and legs of the ordinary house or "typhoid" fly.

On this account, it is especially the baby who needs to be protected from flies. Awake or asleep, he needs it. His milk should be kept out of their reach, and his bed or his sleeping room should be carefully screened against them, if it is not possible to have the whole house and the porch screened.

The flies that get into the house in spite of screens should be trapped, poisoned or swatted, but far more effective than any of these measures is that of destroying the fly larvae before they hatch into full-grown flies.

The favorite breeding place of the common house fly is in horse manure. In a pile of a thousand pounds there may be half a million maggots ready to hatch, unless they are destroyed in the larval stage, as the eggs are called.

Various substances have been suggested for use upon horse manure in order to destroy the fly maggots. Among these are iron sulphate, kerosene, chloride of lime, hellebore and borax. Some of these are too expensive for continued use, and some, such as borax, when used in too large quantities, may be injurious to the crops upon which the manure so treated is used.

The United States department of agriculture has recently recommended powdered hellebore as a cheap, safe and effective substance for the treatment of manure. "One-half pound of powdered hellebore mixed with ten gallons of water is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels, or ten cubic feet of manure. In most places hellebore is obtainable in 100-pound lots at a cost of 11 cents a pound. This makes the cost of the treatment a little less than seven-tenths of a cent per bushel of manure. A liberal estimate of the output of manure is two bushels a day per horse."

After the summer has advanced, the effort must be made to keep each individual home as free from the pest as can be done with screens, fly papers, traps and swatters.

Garbage pails must be kept covered, and no refuse of any sort should be allowed to accumulate about the premises, to provide breeding and feeding places. As in most other things, prevention is far better than cure; the time for preventive measures to be most effective is in April and May, when the fly crop is small.

There are a great many kinds of fly traps on the market. Such traps can be made at home with little trouble, and the department of agriculture, Washington, will send directions upon request not only for traps, but for methods of destroying the eggs before they hatch into flies. (A home-made fly trap for 20 cents, and Bulletin 245.)

A Handy Cherry Seeder.

An ordinary hairpin makes a good cherry seeder. Insert the closed end of the hairpin into the stem end of the cherry and draw out the seed.