RABBIT SHOOTING FOR THE TYRO: FIRING AT A METAL "RUNNING RABBIT" AT AN "ECOLE DE CHASSE," NEAR PARIS.

It is claimed that, with the aid of this metal rabbit, which runs along rails on wheels by its own momentum, it is possible for any one to become a practiced rabbit shot in a very short time. Realism is added to the movements of the rabbit in "life" by the fact that during its "run" it disappears

behind bushes, behind small wicker arches, and so on. Realism is added to its "death" by the fact that, when hit properly, it leaps into the air and turns a somersault. Obviously, the rails are on sloping ground.—Illustrated London News.

Largest Projectile in the World.

The accompanying illustration is of more than ordinary interest from the fact that it shows the largest and heaviest projectile in the world, being the huge five-foot armor-piercing

Largest Projectile in the World.

shell fired from the United States Government's great sixteen-inch rifle. This giant shell and powerful gun are considered two of the most destructive and deadly engines of warfare in existence. The monster sixteen-inch rifle, the only one built so far, is now at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, and has only been fired a few times. The huge shell of steel can be hurled a distance of twenty miles, or more, and weighs 2400 pounds. The powder charge is nearly 500 pounds. The cost of firing one shot reaches in the neighborhood of $1000. It is not probable that this type of gun will be used, but rather the fourteen-inch, for the main coast defenses of the Panama Canal and possibly the Philippines. This formidable and long range weapon though capable of firing so tremendous a projectile is too costly and fires too slowly for modern warfare.—Scientific American.

Realizing Editor's Ideals.

When a man pays down his dollar for a year's subscription to his home paper, or for advertising in its columns, he is at the same time advertising his home town to the outlying country and neighboring cities. The more a newspaper's subscription and advertising increase, the more features the publisher can add, the faster he can improve his mechanical equipment, the more nearly can he come to realize his ideals of newspaper making.

NOT A CASE OF HEREDITY.

Mrs. Gush—"Your boy is the image of you, Mr. Blank."
Mr. Blank—"Do you really think so? He's only my stepson, you know."—New York Mail.

Stocking Stays Up.

A self-supporting stocking that will stay up without the use of a garter has been devised by a New York man. Thus far the principle has been ap-

Band Fits Over Calf.

plied only to half-hose, and whether it would be practicable in women's stockings is a question. The supporting section fits around the calf, and it might not hold above the knee. A double band, with the lower part attached to the stocking at opposite points, acts as the supporter. This band fits around the calf, and when stretched up it takes a firm grip on the leg, supporting the stocking as well as any garter. For use with knee-length drawers a supporter of this kind is unusually desirable, as it is much more comfortable than a rubber or leather garter which has metal joints. Many men who would otherwise wear this cool type of under garment are deterred from so doing because they do not like the feel of the old-style garter on the bare leg.

King Albert, the new monarch of Belgium, devotes two hours every day to the study of mechanical engineering. He drives his own automobile, and, what is more, he can repair it when anything gets out of order.

"Walk slowly! Eat less," are Dr. Osler's directions for middle-aged persons who want to live long.

Music the Cure for Crime

By M. Marcel Sembat,
Member of the French Chamber of Deputies

IT has been said that music softens habits and customs, and we are surely in need of learning gentler habits. You can hardly open a paper without reading things that send shivers down your back, articles about the growth of crime, but when you have read that crime grows and you look for a remedy it is condensed into five or six lines. And still five or six lines are too much to express a thought when the thought is anything but clear, as is mostly the case. The remedy suggested is often very vague. It is sometimes said: "We shall stop the growth of crime by police." Now the police are sometimes necessary, but I doubt if it be an efficient remedy against such a plague.

It is very important to them and to us that the young man chooses the good road, because if he chooses the evil he will himself only reap sad and cruel results, and we ourselves run the risk of finding ourselves face to face wth the young man who has gone wrong on some dark evening and if the young man holds a knife in his hand the papers the next day will tell of the latest crime of the apaches.

To counteract this I see only one means, for the young man is not really lost to society, and those who really understand how to rule would not give him up as lost. No, he would have said: "Those people are the ones who are to make my best soldiers." Have we not seen many of them in our African regiments give the most splendid proofs of courage and heroism? No, they are not lost, but it is our duty to show them another way, and, I repeat, a way where they are sure to meet with approval, sure to please.

A new spirit must be infused into the people, and it is in this connection that the idea of music forces itself upon me. In all the big cities, in all the large towns we must have musical schools where young girls and young men are to be taught to sing together. Here they will be taught the value of solidarity in the most efficient, the most practical, way. In each of these orchestras, in each of these choruses, the absence of one or two performers will leave a hole which the others will endeavor to fill, and thus they will all go to work together toward a common artistic goal.

The Manly Art of Self-defense.

By Ed. A Goewey

ENGLAND was one of the first of the civilized countries to take up boxing as a serious matter, and the Briton with the ready fist in time of need has been the center of news and story for hundreds of years back. There were prize fights there of the brutal type, but the Englishman appreciated the good points of sparring from the first, and went out of his way to perfect and elevate it to the plane of recognized athletics. It soon lost its title of "boxing" and was given that of "the manly art of self-defense," because it was realized that a good boxer could take care of himself on most occasions without resort to the cowardly knife or the revolver. The British seamen were taught to box, and they carried the art to the four quarters of the globe.

The trouble is that in this country boxing has been too often made a brutal sport, because, like most everything else here, it was promoted, until recently, solely as a commercial proposition. Some great boxing contests were held that were between men perfectly trained and evenly matched, and when the battles were over and the cleverer men had won, none was much the worse for the struggle he had gone through.

The bad feature was that men who would "promote" anything that promised financial returns gained the upper hold of the boxing game and held it for years. They took advantage of the fact that Americans love an athletic contest, and they overfed us. They cared not whether the men who boxed were evenly matched or were in good physical condition. All they wanted was "the dollar," and they so abused their privileges that boxing was stamped not only as brutal, but ofttimes as crooked. Then the public in all parts of the country rose up and put the boxing game almost out of commission. It was solely the fault of the money-mad promoters, the men who ruined racing, wrestling and every other professional sport in this country except baseball—and they'll kill that, too, unless the fans are vigilant.—From Leslie's.

Boys Are Bad Nowadays

A Graceless Generation Chargeable to Careless Parents

By F. L. N. Quastely

OUR boys and youths act very bad nowadays. Wherever you travel they are in evidence, breaking the laws and ordinances of the city, and breaking the laws of God also.

Why is it? My conclusions are that parents are at fault. Boys are not cautioned against evil and law breaking; they are allowed to have their own way, to follow their own sweet wills. The result is a crop of selfishness, and acts that are vicious, criminal and un-American.

No one checks the boy who puts his feet all over the car seat; no one says "stop" to the boy with the fiendish and shrill whistle; no one calls a halt on the boy who fights and yells in the streets. Who says "don't do it" to the boys playing baseball, tip cat, pitch pennies, craps, etc., in and on our streets?

No one. Why not? Because the parents of these angels, these mamma's and papa's darlings, are up in arms at the least reproof to their offspring. No! They will do what is needful in the way of punishment for their spoiled chicklets; they will bring up their young as they please; the laws be hanged; no law must antagonize their darling's inclinations.

Any such law is wrong and must be nullified, and the result is a lot of misfit men and women, undesirable citizens of all sorts later on, the kind that fill our jails and prisons and add to our taxes and the cost of living.

Food Paints From Germany

By Rutledge Rutherford

GERMANY is the greatest producer of coal tar dyes. None of them is used in German foods, but America, the largest consumer, bought 659 tons from Germany last year. You and I have helped to consume them in the colored jams, jellies and other painted foods we ate.

America's importation of chemicals from all nations for use in food products and patent medicines last year reached the bewildering sum of $85,000,000, or just about twice what it was ten years ago or before the National Food and Drugs act went into effect. This is to say nothing of the enormous consumption of chemicals of home manufacture.

American food reactionaries say making foods pure would make them more expensive. Well, our food supply today, generally speaking, is the most expensive. Germany's foods are the purest of any, and they are the cheapest.

And Germany is now sending her foods everywhere, because people of other nations have confidence in her food laws and their enforcement. The same would be true of America if our State laws complied with the national law and all were more vigorously enforced.—National Food Magazine.

Different Conditions.

"When I was a girl," said Mrs. McGudley, "a young man who was engaged to a girl asked her for a lock of her hair."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but in those days girls could afford to give away hair. They raised it themselves instead of buying it."—Washington Star.

The 12 principal crops of this country show a valuation of $5,000,000.

Refinement of Assurance.

Busy Business Man (irately)—Sir, I didn't ask you to sit down.

Persistent Salesman (settling back comfortably)—That's all right—no apology is necessary. I knew it was only an oversight.—Harper's Weekly.

Tiresome.

He—I think your family name is such a fine one.

She—Do you? I get dreadfully tired of it.—London Opinion.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

New York City.—The sailor blouse that is slightly open at the neck is always a satisfactory and a pretty one for warm weather use. This one can be made in that way or worn with a shield, as liked. It is greatly in vogue for the entire costume and it is also

well liked for the odd waist, so that it serves a great many uses. Hair lined striped serge is the material illustrated, and the trimming is banding of plain color to match the stripe, but while a great many blouses and suits of that material are used for the cooler days, washable materials are exceedingly attractive made after this style, and the heavier linens, soft finished piques and the still thinner lawns and batistes are quite correct.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. It is tucked over the shoulders, the tucks extending for full length at the back, to yoke depth at the front. The front edges are finished with hems and the sailor collar is joined to the neck edge. The sleeves are slightly full and gathered into straight cuffs. The shield is quite separate and when used can be finished with a standing collar or without as preferred. It is adjusted under the blouse and attached beneath the sailor collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-fourth yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, two and three-eighth yards thirty-two, or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of silk for bands.

Neckwear Novelty.

A novelty in neckwear that could be fashioned from scraps, if one is willing to give time and patience to the task, consists of a strip of velvet (black) an inch or more wide, of sufficient length to fit the neck closely. In the front this band should support a loop of flowers, tiny roses made from small pieces of silk sewed to a stem made from cord covered with green silk. In the middle of the loop the stem is twisted into a bowknot. A millinery lavallier should best describe this pretty little accessory. It is intended for wear with frocks cut in Dutch neck fashion.

Color On Negligee.

Something new in embroidery is here for the lover of the dressing sacque and the negligee. The touch of embroidery upon the daintiest white garment is now done in colored linen floss. Mark you, the white scallop is not abandoned on this color-touched garment, and aside from its ribbons and the effective showing of rather strenuous work, the negligee is as dainty as ever.

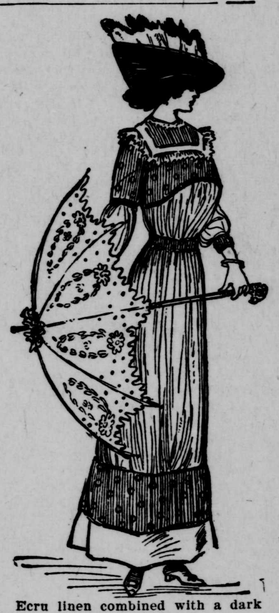
Blouse or Shirt Waist.

The shirt waist that closes at the left of the front is o pronounced favorite of the season, and this one allows of treatment of various sorts. In this case it is made of linen and the closing is made invisibly. A more elaborate embroidery pattern could be used, however, or washable braid, soutache or one of the round sorts, could be applied over a stamped design, or the waist could be finished with an under-facing and made plainer, just as liked. Or again, it could be under-faced and banding applied within the edges. All waisting materials are appropriate, and all those that are used for simple gowns, for waists made in this style are just as well liked for batiste and lawn as they are for linen and poplin. Pongee is being much used for travel and occasions of the sort, too, and pongee braided with black or with brown is exceedingly smart.

The waist is made with fronts and back. The tucks are laid over the shoulders and stitched to the depth of a yoke at the front, to the waist line at the back. The collar is joined to the neck edge. When the three-

quarter sleeves are used they are gathered into bands and the cuffs are joined to these bands. The long sleeves are made in regular shirt waist style with over-laps and straight bands or cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-fourth yards twenty-one or twenty-seven, two and three-fourth yards thirty-two, two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.



Ecru linen combined with a dark blue dotted linen were very effectively used in this summery little dress. The linen was of the handkerchief sort, a fine material being necessary for the gathered skirt. No style of costume is more fetching this season.

Our sketch shows a somewhat extreme but popular type of gown just at present. Soft silks or sheer materials are best for this style. The hat is one of the Oriental turban affairs, the sole trimming being a butterfly bow of velvet at the side-back.

Hat Contrasts With Suit.

For years we thought it was the correct artistic thing to have the hat match the gown. Now it is not considered fashionable, even if it is artistic. It is not amiss to have a suggestion of the gown in the hat. Some people do this, but it is not necessary. The best dressed women wear suits, we will say, of black and white check and a hat of burnt straw trimmed with chantecler red. Not only is the contrast violent, but we like it.

New Toques.

The new high toques are fashionable with fine straw for the puffed top and rough, flat straw for the portion next to the face. A loose, wide band of velvet conceals the union of the two varieties. Another of these toques is trimmed with a large Alsatian or windmill bow of velvet or changeable taffeta in back. Still a third toque of black, faced with white satin, has at its left an upstanding cockade, oblong in shape and covered with three vertical rows of accordion-pleated white satin.

Tied-In Skirts.

As far as the fashions have gone they show that we will continue to wear the skirt that is hampered in some way at the knees. It was originally called the aeroplane skirt—this model—and it now goes by the name of the tied-in skirt. That is an expressive description. The effect of being tied in is got through the sash or a stitched band or an ornamented fold that holds whatever fulness there is in at the knees.

Paisley Designs a Craze.

Paris is said to have devotedly followed the Paisley fad and there are indications that the vogue for trimmings and accessories patterned after the design and coloring of the treasured Paisley shawl of our grandmother's day has reached these shores. Coats for evening wear of black and bright tinted satin and silk show wide Paisley borders and linings of tucked silk in blue, pink or orange, and Paisley bordered fabrics of all sorts are used for afternoon and evening frocks and also for hats.

The House Wife

Creme of Spinach Soup.

Two quarts spinch, small onion, butter size of egg, pint of milk, salt, pepper, paprika. Thoroughly wash and pick apart the spinach. Put to boil in two cupfuls of water, with the onion cut up in three or four thick slices. Stew for one-half hour; take out onion now and drain water from spinach and set aside. Chop spinach fine, put through a puree sieve and add to the puree the water the spinach was boiled in. Bring milk to a boil. Add to spinach mixture; also add salt, pepper and butter; serve with croutons.—Carrie Innes Felch, in the Boston Post.

Rice Hash.

A quick and easy way to prepare hash is to make it with rice, instead of potatoes. This is called dry, or rice hash or mince. Rice goes well with any kind of meat. Wash as much as needed, throw into plenty of boiling water, cook 20 minutes and turn into a colander, drain and add to the chopped meat. This is the Chinese fashion of cooking rice and the easiest. The starch water can be used to thicken stews, soups or for wash days. A pinch of thyme or savory and sage added to the hash gives a more delicate flavor than chopped onion.—New York Tribune.

Pistachio Cake.

Sift one cupful of flour three times before measuring, and twice afterward. Pour four tablespoonfuls of boiling water over one cupful of sugar, set over the fire until dissolved, then cool; to the prepared flour add 1 and onehalf teaspoonfuls of salt. Blanch two ounces of pistachio nuts, pound to a paste, then press through a sieve. Mix all these ingredients together, add the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs and ten drops of vanilla, and beat steadily for ten minutes. Turn into a greased pan and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.—Washington Herald.

Pot Roast and Spaghetti.

The round or the rump is the proper part of the beef to use for pot roast. Have a five-pound piece cut square from either part, cut slits in it here and there and fasten into these with skewers, strips of suet or fat pork. Fry out some pieces of suet in the bottom of a large iron kettle, then remove and put in the square of meat and brown all sides of it. Slice in an onion, a carrot and add a cup of boiling water, 1 teaspoon of salt and a saltspoon of pepper. Cover closely and simmer for three hours, adding water whenever the moisture dries out, and occasionally turning the meat. Remove the meat to a hot platter and thicken the gravy with a tablespoon of flour, rubbed to a paste with a tablespoonful of tomato catsup. Surround the meat with spaghetti and serve the gravy separate in a gravy boat. The roast is delicious served hot or cold. To prepare the spaghetti, break into three-inch pieces and cook until tender in salted water, which must be boiling when the spaghetti is put in, and kept boiling until it is done. Then drain and put into a skillet with a heaping tablespoon of butter and 2 tablespoons of cream. Stir the spaghetti well with this, then sprinkle in 3 tablespoons of grated cheese—Parmesan is best—and small pinch of powdered nutmeg. Stir all together until boiling hot, then pile around the beef, using a skimmer so that the spaghetti will be well drained. The cheese and cream should be melted through it in a soft custard.—Mrs. A. Munday, in the Boston Post.

Hints.

If when frying eggs a little flour is sprinkled in the fat, it will prevent the grease spattering.

Those who are very fond of olive oil will use it instead of butter to rub on fish before placing it on the broiler.

The bread used for the toasted squares, the dressing, the potatoes, and in the dinner is home made, making the cost just half of baker's bread.

To clean lace without washing, pin your lace down on a clean cloth, cover it with wet starch, let it dry, then shake it off. If not clean, repeat it until it is.

Apply glycerin to a scald directly the accident happens and cover it with strips of rag soaked in it. If the glycerin is not at hand, apply olive oil in the same way.

Soft corns are exceedingly painful. Apply a small piece of cotton wool, saturated in castor oil between the toes where the corns mostly come, and it will give speedy relief.

To test tea, burn a small quantity on a metal plate. With good tea the amount of ash remaining is small, increasing in quantity as the quality of the sample tested deteriorates.

Japanned trays should never be touched with hot water, for it will cause the varnish to crack and peel off. To cleanse these trays rub a little olive oil on, and then polish it off with a flannel.

Even when there is cream in the coffee, stains can be removed from the most delicate silk or woolen fabrics by brushing the spots with pure glycerin and rinsing in lukewarm water. Afterward press on the wrong side with a warm iron.

In order to keep the odor of cauliflower, turnips and cabbage from permeating the house, lay a cloth on the top of the pot in which the vegetable is boiled, and then sprinkle a little vinegar over the cloth. This is a simple remedy and is said to be effective.

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