Strictly in Advance.

Che Chatham Record.

For Larger Advertisements Liberal Contracts will be made.

Holdenhurst Hall

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CRYPT.

The human mind, though busiest when exchanging ideas in conversation with others, dives depest in solitude. Probably no case was ever profoundly. considered unless the student was sione, and never so profoundly as when involuntarily-when the mental faculties are so absorbed in contemplation of one subject that diversion from it is as being awakened from

I experienced this truth when-having retired to my room, set down the lantern, and exchanged my boots for slippers-I placed my elbows on the mantelpiece and my head upon my hands, and stood so for I know not how long. That such was my attitude for not less than two hours I am sure

from the interruption which dispelled my reverie. I had emptied my pockets, and all the money I possessed-six sovereigns and some odd shillings-lay before me on the mantelpiece. Perhaps it was the sight of these few coins which led me to review my experiences of the past twelve days, and to seriously ask myself for the last time before seeking assurance by actual essay, what were my chances to find the treasure which had been deposited in the crypt eneath my father's house. That the treasure of which I had that day read had been disposed of as described by my ancestor, I did not for a moment doubt; that such a treasure should be suffered to rest undisturbed for more than two hundred years, there were many reasons to doubt. Yet was it not distinctly asserted by Roger Trueman that the treasure was in the Abbot's Cell in the crypt-that it was to remain there until he built a hospital? Might not the bricked-up arch which my aunt Gertrude had noticed when she went over Holdenhurst Hall be this same Abbot's Cell alluded to by my ancestor; and might not the reason for its being bricked up be to secure its contents? And if that were so, could its contents be other than the quarter of a million Venetian sequins which had so strangely fallen into my ancestor's possession and been as strangely bestowed by him? It must be so. No one of my family had ever built or endowed a hospital-no one of them

had ever possessed so much money

as a quarter of a million sequins, un-

less it were this same Roger Trueman;

and had so large a sum of money been

found in our house and appropriated

by any member of my family at any

period I could not have failed to hear

of it. Yes; the money must certainly

be there, and I would presently go be-

low and look at it, and my father and

I would fetch it upstairs in the morn-

ing. Then would my father and I in-

sist on returning to uncle Sam the money which he had so generously given to us; then would I ask Constance Marsh to become my wife; What a thing is money—the epitome of all men's desires! Why, those six small yellow counters lying on the shelf before me would buy the hard daily labor of an East Anglian giant, who to gain them would sweat and toil in the parched fields from sunrise to sunset for twelve weeks-wages current this last quarter of the nineteenth century. For less than two of them will not a man labor in darkness in the bowels of the earth with con stant peril to life or limb, or stand be fore a roaring furnace, or work in the noxious air of a factory amid the maddening whirl of machinery for a week, esteeming himself fortunate if such slender means of life so earned be not denied him? For want of these same counters has not a loving husband and father watched his wife pine and his child die? Answer, you who have been up and down this England of ours, you who have traversed her towns and villages, you who know how the poor live and how they die, is it not so? Why, in the towns of Christian England, is every man plucked by the sleeve who passes along the byeway? What is the cause? Lust? Nay; dire need of a pitifully few silver counters, and the inability of hundreds of thousands of women to gain them by means more honorable. Even I, whose life has not yet run to two decades, and who have always lived remote from the busy haunts of men, cannot but knows these truths; and is it not wrong in one who has youth, leisure, and the luxuries of life to so passionately desire to grasp this treasure, which he has done nothing to acquire and which certainly is not his? But a few days ago, and the whole spirit of greed was foreign to my nature; now is my whole being dominated by it. Alas, can it be that Love, purest of passions, evokes Avarice? No; desire of that which is necessary in compassing a natural and laudable ambition is not avarice. These se-

win the girl upon whom I have set

high powers? But for my love of Constance Marsh the question whether there exists a hidden treasure in our house or not would only languialy interest me. Che sara sara. Now will I light my lantern and go below. If-

Heavens! what was that? I turned about in a fright as great as that of a thief disturbed in his nefarious work, yet it was nothing more than a gentle tapping on the outside of my door. It was now a quarter of an hour past midnight, and my father and the servants should have been in bed at least two hours. As I glanced at my watch the tapping was repeated, as gently as before. I am ashamed to confess how much this simple circumstance alarmed me. I listened intently for a minute, conscious of nothing but the loud ticking of my watch and the violent throbbing of my heart, when the tapping was repeated a third time, still very softly. With a great effort I disguised my terror, and called out boldly-

"Who's there?" "It's only me, Master Ernest," replied the feeble voice of John Adams. "What do you want?" I asked, flinging the door wide open.

"Are you ill? Is there anything ! can do for you?" inquired the old man.

"No, I am not ill, and there is nothing you can do for me. Why do you trouble me with such an absurd in

"I thought I heard you walking about, and that I saw a light in your

"Why, I have not moved off the hearth-rug these two hours or more, and the only light here is that taper on the mantelpiece." "You are not angry with me, Master

Ernest?" pleaded the old man. "No, no; why should I be? You are very attentive. Go to bed at once." I watched the old man as he slowly walked away along the corridor carrying a lighted candle in one hand,

and shading its flame with the other,

and did not re-enter my room until

after I had heard his door close. This simple incident abated much of my courage, and caused me to postpone my visit to the crypt for a full hour. I was very anxious and nervous, but not to be deterred from carrying out my resolve. At half-past one o'clock I quietly emerged from my room, closing the door behind me as noiselessly as possible. In one hand I carried a lantern-lighted, but with the wick turned so low that it emitted only a feeble gleam-and in the other a riding whip without a thong, on the butt of which a heavy hammer was mounted-an instrument used by my sporting forefathers for opening obstinate five-barred gates. 'I tried to persuade myself that I carried this weapon solely to assist in removing any lumber or other inanimate obstruction which might lie between me and the object of my search, and not

cessful attempt at self-deception. The light from my lantern, feeble though it was, caused my form to cast an enormously exaggerated shadow on the floor and wall of the corridor. The carpe's had been removed from the corridor and stairs, a circumstance I had not considered, and despite my soft slippers and careful tread, a distinctly audible and weird creaking proclaimed each step I set. I paused for a moment outside Old John's door. It was closed and all was dark and silent within. The creaking of the stairs was so loud that had any inmate of our house chanced to have been lying awake my errand must have infallibly been betrayed.

for defense-an ingenious but unsuc-

Once in the entrance hall, I again paused. All was still and quiet as the grave. Setting down my lantern, I took from my pocket a huge key I had been careful to abstract from its accustomed place a few hours before, and which opened a door in a stillroom at the back of the entrance hall, whence a steep flight of steps led down into the crypt. There was now no further danger of disturbing anybody, and I entered the stillroom with confidence, but was annoyed to find the door which opened on the steps which led to the crypt standing partly open; and reproached myself for my carelessness-for doubtless I was the last person there-regarding the circumstance as additional proof of my nervousness. However, it could not matter, and I pushed open the door yet wider and boldly descended into the

I had not visited the crypt since I conducted my aunt Gertrude through it, and perhaps less than half a dozen times before. Certainly I had not previously observed it so closely as I now did. It was a large vault, built entirely of stone, the mainway of it being an apartment about eighteen feet wide and as long as the house-that is to say, a hundred and ten feetquins are necessary to me if I am to with eight arched recesses on either side, whereof the one to which I was binding until the "fastening penny" mysteries to the orderly decrees of ber, for the most part ancient and pe-

cunar-ferrestrial and celestial globes, telescopes, retorts, crucibles, and strange instruments of which I did not know the names, doubtless the whole of them long ago rendered worthless by modern and improved means of scientific investigation. Notwithstanding my extreme eagerness to accomplish the object of my visit to this place, I procedeed but slowly on my way, looking into each recess, first on the right and then on the left, resolving to thoroughly examine every object in it after I had informed my

father of my magnificent discovery. My spirits were greatly elated; for indeed it was scarcely possible that I should now be disappointed, my greatest fear-that the workmen employed about the house had been into the crypt to use it as a store for their tools and materials-being dispelled, for no sign of them or their belongings was anywhere to be seen.

In this mood I reached the Abbot's Cell, and, having turned up the wick of my lantern, stood before it and considered it. Yes, there it was; and | fertilized eggs will have a clear apits aspect was the same as when my nttention was first called to it by aunt Gertrude. And now, how was I to remove so much of this brick screen as would enable me to get through to where the treasure chests were concealed? I observed with joy that the mortar between the bricks, from age and want of timely repair, was nearly all crumbled and gone; but though I could have drawn a few of the bricks out of their places with the aid of my hammer, I refrained from doing so for fear of the upper bricks falling upon me, which from their loose appearance seemed more than probable.

To get a couple of boxes, stand them on end one upon the other and mount to the top, was the work only of a few minutes. I then applied my hammer as a lever to force up one of the topmost bricks, and was surprised to find that it was merely laid in its place and not attached in any way to its tellows. This was the case with an other, and yet another. Why, all the bricks were perfectly loose-merely piled one upon another as a child builds houses with wooden blocks.

bricks which formed the upper rows by simply lifting them one by one and laying them aside upon the floor. When a sufficient number had been removed to enable me to see what was within, I stood my lantern on what was now the top of the wall and, with feelings of intense satisfaction and delight, beheld several square black chests at the end of the recess. Forgetting in the excitement of the moment that the wall with which I was dealing was only such in appearance, I leaped on to the top of ti, and by aid of my hands dropped down on the inside, pulling a large part of the structure inwards with me and dashing my lantern to the ground with so much force that the glass was broken and the light extinguished.

Fortunately I was not unprovided for such an emergency, as, being a smoker, it was my custom to carry matches. I soon extricated my lantern from among the bricks which had fallen with it, and having relit it, proceeded to examine my surroundings. At the end of the recess stood the black chests which I had noticed from the outside, orderly disposed in three rows, three chests in a row-one chest less than I had expected to find. Looking about me more particularly, I beheld with dismay the tenth chest nearly in the middle of the apartment, with a half-burned candle protruding from the neck of a bottle and an ordinary up-to-date box of matches standing upon it; at sight of which my burning hope fell to zero. Having removed the candle and matches, I tapped the chest with my hammer; it was resonant. I lifted it; it weighed scarce ten pounds, and the lid fell off on to the floor. I held my lantern close and scrutinized it eagerly, and-Oh, cruel fate!-it bore every sign of having been recently opened; the thick black paint was grazed in a way that denoted the action of a double-pointed crowbar as freshly as if the chest had been forced open an hour ago. I stood it down, ran to the other chests, and quickly moved them from where they stood. Not one of them contained anything, but each of them bore the same unmistakable traces of recent violation as I had observed upon the first.

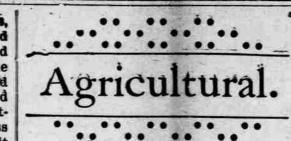
I quitted the recess in the manner I had entered it, pushing outward a lot of loose bricks in the act, and was striding rapidly along the mainway with intent to go at once to my father | fruit to offer in connection with other and tell him all, when an object met my gaze which arrested my progress | raspberries should be planted in rows and almost stupefied me with terror. | six feet apart, with the plants three In a recess near to the door by which | feet apart in the row. These plants I had entered the crypt crouched the figure of a man, his back towards me the better to conceal a small lamp

which he carried. down at this critical juncture must in justice be ascribed to natural weakness rather than to cowardice. My lirst impulse was to rush at the intruder and strike him down with my hammer, but all power of locomotion had deserted me. I tried to shout for help, but my tongue refused its office, and, involuntarily relaxing my grasp of my lantern and weapon, I sank in-

sensible to the ground. To be continued.

Clinching a Bargain in China.

When you engage a servant or make a bargain in China it is not considered his bargain, even if the result to him long as the corn can be worked, will ent Ohio Farmer.



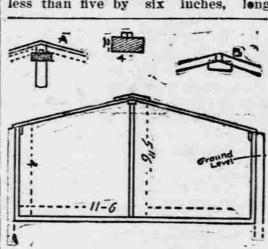
About Your Cattle. What are you raising cattle for? If for milk and butter and other dairy products, you want Jerseys, Guernseys or Holstein; if for the beef market; you want Short Horns, Polled Angus or Herefords. Arrange these names to suit yourself.

Fertile Eggs. To decide whether eggs are fertile or not hold them between the thumb have a clear appearance, both upper and lower sides being the same. The pearance at the lower side, while the upper side will exhibit a dark or cloudy appearance.

Novelties in Vegetables: Do not be tempted to abandon the old reliable varieties of vegetables for novelties, but first test the novelties beeswax, one part tallow. as experiments. Some of them may be excellent, but all varieties depend for success upon climate and soil. It is The best variety is the one that has been tested and found suitable for the farm upon which it is grown.

Successful Combination. Seven years ago I built my first combined hotbed, coldframe and winter storage pit. It is the only successful combination I know for such uses. When converted into a storage pit, the sash is replaced by a door in the end, makes access possible without disturbing any part of covering.

It may be from three to five feet high at outside, or eaves. Excavation I removed more than a hundred is made to bring the top of outer post about twelve inches above ground level. Make bottom two or three inches lower in centre for drain, with twoinch tile. Use best hardwood posts, not less than five by six inches, long



PLAN OF HOTBED.

enough to be set below bed level two and a half or three feet. It is to be permanent, and only sound, long lasting timber should be used for walls, and even these should be heavily painted or covered with pitch. Use boards or plank outside as well as inside of line of posts, providing dead air space, and protecting inside wall. All, except side walls, is of portable construction to allow taking down for ing or removing dirt, manure or stored crops. Use a four by four inch ridge pole, as shown at A, to support two by four inch rafters, held together by heavy bent wire at B. Place two by four inch centre uprights every six feet, resting on flat stone or plank.

Nail one by one inch strip in the centre of each rafter for a sash guide. To prevent wind penetrating or lifting sash use ridge board on top, and a hook and eye at bottom of each sash .- Reg. Stubbs, in Farm and Home,

Red Raspberry Culture. It costs more to grow red raspraspberries. Red raspberries should then scrape. When this is done, hang sell for nearly twice the price of the black. If the market will not pay higher prices for the red varieties than for the black it will not pay to grow the red raspberry, but in most localities red raspberries are in active Mad with rage and disappointment, demand at high prices. I advise growers of small fruits to have at least a moderate sized plantation of red raspberries. They are not difficult to grow, and are an attractive small fruits you are selling. Red can be cultivated both ways for a time. When properly cultivated they will bear fruit a long time, much longer in fact than will the black raspberry. I was never robust, and my break- Cuthbert, London, Shaffer and Columbian are prominent red raspherries

> Growing of Corn. One of the best ways of killing the soil is likely to be weedy. Another round of the weeder just before the corn shows through will take out a

give one crop which will amply repay for the labor involved. While corn is grown by nearly all farmers, there are a few little points like the above which, if put in operation, yield such results as to upset any ideas that we know all there is to know about raising corn.

Injury to Fruit Tree by Mice. The Horticultural Section of the Iowa Experiment Station is in receipt of numerous reports from various sections of the State conveying the information that during the period last winter in which the ground was covered with snow, many fruit trees were badly girdled by field mice. Such trees,

if left unattended, are very likely to die. The majority of them, however, may be saved by covering the injured portion with earth. The growing layand forefinger, with one end toward er which lies just beneath the bark the thumb and finger, in a horizontal will form a new layer of bark if it is position, having a strong light in front kept moist by banking up with earth of you. The unfertilized eggs will for two or three inches above the girdled portion. The earth should be firmly tamped about the stem and pains taken to see that it is not separated by the tree swaying in the wind.

Another effective method of treatment, which is more trouble, but surer, perhaps, is to wrap the wound with broad strips of cloth coated with grafting wax. The wax is made by boiling together four parts resin, two parts

To make this work effective, the wound should not be allowed to become dried out, and no time should be never safe to make a complete change lost in covering the girdled portion. In The facilities for collecting news are in any kind of crop by substituting a cases where the injury has not been new for an old. Some so-called novel- too severe, this treatment may also ties are old varieties under new names. prove effective in saving trees injured by rabbits.-Indiana Farmer.

Hog Cholera-A Preventive. Some time ago I heard a friend wonder if there was such a thing as a corps of special correspondents at the specific for hog cholera. Immediately front, and they hurry the news back there came to me a vision from long to the central office as fast as they can. ago, of two gentlemen sitting on the I do not know after what school of broad veranda of a Southern farm journalism the Japanese newspaper is house, one, my uncle, with whom I fashioned, but I do know that there lived, the other a planter from Missis- is a corps of editors with designations sippi. The foreman of the plantation | just like yours, such as managing edihad just reported the death of ten tors, news editors, city editors, etc. more fat hogs from cholera, and my uncle had remarked to his visitor that he had already lost more than fifty hogs from that disease, and added that the time would soon come when hog raising would be a lost industry in the South because of it. The visitor re-

garded him attentively for a minute and then said slowly and impressively, "There is not the slightest need of hogs dying of cholera. While I know of no cure for the disease, I do know a certain preventive, which I have used on my plantation for years, and urged upon my neighbors, but its very simplicity prevents its general adoption." "What is it?" asked my uncle, eagerly. "Its simplicity will not deter me from its use, I assure you." "It is simply tar," replied the visitor. "I have a quantity of pine tar run, and three times a week I have each ear of corn given them liberally smeared with it. They root it about a little at first, but they will finally eat it, and I have never had a case of

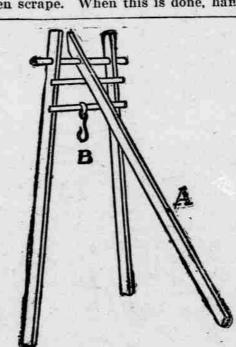
M. E. Lowman, in The Epitomist. Hogs For Meat.

cholera since I began to use it." From

that time it was used on my uncle's

plantation, with the best result.-Miss

For hogs we prefer the Poland-Chinas. While they do not produce as large litters as some other breeds, they are large hogs and of a dignified driving or backing team in while fill- appearance. For meat, feed bone and muscle producing food until about six months old and give them a steady shove then and fatten on corn and sometimes mush. For meat, we often kill some of the old sows. These we fatten in the same manner. Do not feed your sow for at least twelve hours before killing; longer is better. When ready to kill, go quietly to the pen with rifle in hand and shoot the animal. To knock it in the head is a brutal method and is fast being done away with. Bleed it quickly. Take it to your barrel or vat and place it in the same. Pour the water, which must be boiling hot, over the hog and berries than it does to grow black scald well. Rake away the hair and



A HANGER FOR MOSS. weeds in the corn field is to destroy the hog on a hanger like the one in the them before the corn comes up, and cut. Place the hog on the hook B and we make it a practice to run the weed- then lift it up on the lever A. Place er lightly over the seeded ground if the legs against the fence or other stathere is the slightest promise that the tionary object. Take out the entrails, etc., and wash off by dashing water over it. After it has cooled cut it up and place in the storeroom to cool unlot of the weeds and not injure the til the next day. Two days are better.

Newspaper Reporting in Japan

NO. 4.

"Newspaper reporting in Japan is by no means an unattractive business,' said Masanao Hanihara, third secretary of the Japanese legation, who was himself at one time on the local staff of a Tokio newspaper, and who later branched out into special work, eventually establishing a magazine of his own.

"I remember the time," continued Mr. Hanihara, "when there were objections to reporting as a profession, but that was in the days when the government had a strict supervision of the newspapers. One couldn't be too careful then, but we have a free press in Japan now. Our newspapers are just as independent and enterprising as the American press, and every printing establishment is equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus. in line with the best methods of today.

"How are we handling the war news? Well, in very much the same fashion, I suppose, as an American paper would handle it. Nearly every one of the Japanese journals has a

"In Tokio there are about twenty daily newspapers. These sell on an average at about one cent a copy. All classes are omnivorous readers of the newspapers, and around the tea shops and in the homes you will find the sheets in eager demand. With Tokio's population of over a million souls the circulation of these newspapers is con-

siderable. "The duties of a Japanese news paper staff are much the same rules as would be expected of a newspaper man in this country. The 'routes' for each reporter and the special assignments are just as well defined. The city editor of a Tokio paper usually has about thirty smart and alert young men under him. Police news when it is important is handled in American style. There is always a good man at police headquarters. Our police system is one of the finest in the world. Arrests are made promptly by the blue-coated officers who are stationed about the street and when the offenders are arraigned the next morning they are given a full measure of jus-

"Several men, of course, are assigned to the various executive and municipal offices, but of late the greatest feature has been the political reporting in which prominent statesmen and leaders in the nation's affairs are interviewed, and their views expressed in the public prints. At the Japanese diet special seats are assigned for the reporters, who take down the proceedings from their 'press gallery,' and are given every consideration.

"The Japanese reporter is provided with a typewriter, just as the Japanese newspaper is provided with the most The typewriters are made with the Japanese characters on the keys.

"In handling social news, our newspapers are not as prolific as your State importance the names of those present are always given, and a special column is reserved for events of this kind. Perhaps the greatest social event of the year is the grand ball given by the Secretary of the State, at the Imperial Hotel, in Tokio, on November 3. This is attended by all the functionaries, and the leading society women of Tokio. The newspapers invariably give a full list of those who attend.'

Mr. Hanihara long ago gave up the newspaper business to enter the diplomatic career in which his promotion is already assured, but during his connection with publications in Tokio he wrote many articles for Japanese magazines which attracted wide attention, and later he made arrangements to start a magazine of his own called the Diplomatic Review, of which he is still the owner, and which is rapidly gaining a very large circulation throughout the island kingdom.-Washington (D.

Puss in China.

Cats in China are regarded as very precious animals. Severe retribution will follow any cruelty to poor puss, so says tradition, while kindness will meet with great regard and success in life. Still, this belief does not prevent beggars in some provinces from prowling around the streets to catch pet cats to sell their flesh and fur, gar- Add a quart of milk and a little lemon ments of catskin being costly and corn in the least, but leave less work Then apply salt and let it stand for much prized. Cats' flesh is much eatfor the cultivator to do in its first another day or two. Then put it down en in China, especially for lung disrounds, which is as soon as the rows in salt in barrels or boxes. When it eases, as it is supposed to be as ef. the individual moulds and divide the can be fairly defined. It is true, this has thoroughly taken the salt, take it ficacious as cod liver oil. Black cats | pudding among them. Set them in a first and subsequent cultivating would up and smoke it either with hickory furnish the best meat, and in some dismy heart; nay, more, perhaps they bound differed nothing from the others has been paid. Although his bad faith bound differed nothing from the others has been paid. Although his bad faith bound differed nothing from the others has been paid. Although his bad faith bound differed nothing from the others has been paid. bound differed nothing from the others are regularly reared for sale, of the figure preparation. We tricts are regularly reared for sale, of the figure preparation. We tricts are regularly reared for sale, of the figure for the figure preparation. We tricts are regularly reared for sale, of the figure for the figure preparation. We tricts are regularly reared for sale, of the figure for the fi way for this special object. Have at the front. The mainway was toler: do him justice, when once this coin has is fairly rich and the seed hed well isfactory. Use whichever you wish. tious Chinese still believe in the "cat see if it is firm in the centre. When not the wise men of the earth in every at the front. The mainway was toler, the plan the centre when the wise men of the earth in every ably clear, but nearly all the recesses been paid by you the Chinaman, coolie prepared for a good variety, this plan The condensed smoke is, I think, per- spirit" entering human beings by ready to be served turn them out on age ascribed what are commonly called with miscellaneous lum- he shopman, will generally stick to of early and constant cultivation, as feetly harmless.—Missouri Correspond- witchcraft and playing many malici- dessert saucers, and pour a tablespoonous tricks.

HOUSEHOLD ; ; ; * * * * MATTERS 3······

Cleaning White Satin. To clean white satin dry some breadcrumbs, pass through a sieve and mix with an equal quantity of pulverized blue. Spread over the material, let it remain a while, then brush with a soft piece of lines. Replace the latter with velvet whenever there is a com-

bination of gold or silver in the de-May WEL-T

The Test of a Canteloupe. The best test for a cantaloupe is to break a little piece from the stem end with the nail. If it smells spicy when broken, it is quite sure to be good. In the selection of fruits color plays an even more important part than in that of vegetables. Peaches, pears and plums take on a reddish yellow hue when ripe. The pineapple, when perfect, is a brilliant red or a rich yellow. When green it is not fit for eating.

The Clothes Closets. Even tidy housekeepers who insist upon a daily airing of their rooms seldom extend this attention to their closets. Clothes presses, especially those containing garments but seldom worn, should be visited with light and air daily, if only for five minutes. Instead of inviting the nimble moth to take up its abode therein, it will really aid in the detection and expulsion of such as have already established themselves. Ball fringes are to be seen on many of the handsome gowns,

As to Pepper Mills. A pepper mill is a piece of silver not

often seen on tables nowadays. English housekeepers, however, still use the pepper mill, and American silversmiths sometimes keep it to meet the demands of old-fashioned families who er than risk the chance of adulteration. The pepper mill dates back to the time when pepper was a scarce commodity, and was always ground at the table from the pepper corns. Pepper was so valuable in those days that rents were often paid in pepper corns, and the high prices they brought were among the incentives that induced explorers to brave the dangers of the unknown deep. If a short passage could be discovered to the Indies it was agreed by all that a wealth of pepper could be easily brought to Europe. Ground pepper is extensively adulterated to-day, and to those who are fastidious and care to take the slight trouble of grinding the pepper corns themselves a pepper

mill is a convenient little utensil. Egg Powders. It should be generally known that egg powders" have nothing in common with eggs but the color. Whenever it is desirable to give a yellow appearance to articles of the bread and cake order, a little liquid saffron coloring may be mixed with the water or milk used for mixing. In mixing, water is all sufficient for the plainest forms of quick bread, but skim or new milk adds to the nourishment and richness. Buttermilk is of service, but instead of using baking powder add a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and half a teaspoonful of tartaric acid to every pound of flour. The reason for this variation is that, owing to the capacity of buttermilk, less acid

in the form of powder is required. The properties are, on an average, a heaping teaspoonful of powder to a pound of flour for bread, but this may be increased by one-half for scones, also, if the powder has been kept for any length of time, allowance must modern press, and in that way no time | be made, as it loses its strength. About is lost in the mechanical features of half a pint of liquid per pound is collecting and printing the newspapers. right, but this must be regulated by the quality of the flour and the amount of fat used in the mixture.

The crust may be softened by brushing the tops with milk before baking. American press, but in gatherings of Beaten egg gives a rich glaze and a



Milk Sherbet-One quart of milk, one pint of sugar, juice of three lemons; put sugar and milk together in freezer and mix thoroughly; then freeze; when nearly frozen add lemon juice.

Date Pudding-Beat the volks of four eggs and three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar to a cream, add a few drops of lemon extract, and half a pound of dates that have been stewed until tender, drained, the pits removed and each date cut into four pieces. Just before baking stir in the whites of the eggs that have been beaten stiff with a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of finely minced candied orange peel. Turn immediately into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes. Serve with a hot, foamy sauce.

Custard Pudding-This may be baked in little cups. A good recipe is as follows: Put in a basin a quarter of a pound of granulated sugar and the yolks of five eggs, and mix thoroughly with a pastry whisp for two minutes. essence if the custard is served hot, with caramel sauce, or vanilla if served cold. Butter and sugar six of saucepan of water and bake the pudful of hot caramel over each.