

Patriotic Tenpins

OW to celebrate Dominion Day is ever more or less of a problem, especially for children. We cannot afford to neglect the observance of this, our nation's birthday; less than ever new that its first youth is past and there is danger of forgetting the ideals and high principles that made possible the first Dominion Day.

We cannot lay too much stress on the observance of our one distinctively national holiday. The only question is, What is the best way to keep it? It should not be merely a day of pleasuring, a time for getting off clubs and parks, to baseball matches and races, as is becoming yearly more and more the custom. The underlying meaning of the day, with its lessons of patriotism in the highest sense, must be impressed on youthful minds; therefore the recent movement in many places to zeturn to the old town meeting, with ts spread eagle speeches and eloquent tribute to the work of our ancestors, is to be commended.

But since all citles and towns do not rake upon themselves to keep Dominion Day in the good, old-fashloned way, it devolves upon us to provide the growing generations with a celebration which tends to inspire patriotism.

Yet children are so impressionable that it should be very easy, if older people would but make a slight effort on their behalf, to have a Dominion Day celebration that would skilfully combine patriotism and pleasure. Here would be an excellent opportunity for the practical girl who has numerous young friends. Why not give a fete to boys and girls-a fete that will be so suggestive, yet pleasurable, that patriotism will be unconsciously imbibed?

Too late, you say, "to plan it for this year." Not a bit of it. Children are not exigeant when it comes to amusement, and often get more real pleasure from an impromptu affair than from the most carefully arranged entertainment. A day or two will more than suffice to

get up a delightful Dominion Day party. If possible, have it in some suburban or country home where there are goodsized grounds. A tiny back yard, however, will be large enough for a truly beautiful party. Anything is better than to attempt to celebrate indoors.

In arranging to entertain children plan for plenty of favors for little prizes and for supper, as nothing gives them greater pleasure. All sorts of delightful ones can be bought, but it is not too late to make a great many one's self at quarter the cost.

Patriotic hats can easily be fashioned out of cardboard pasted into a tall stovepipe shape, with a rim added. These can be painted gray or covered with gray paper, and should have a band composed of the national colors around them. A lid can be hinged to the inside of the crown by narrow strips of white paper, that it may be filled with candy.

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Ordinary white boxes of any size can be covered with red, white and blue paper and made very attractive. Some of these could have toy cannons pasted on them; or a larger and more claborate box, which might be used as a prize, could be made with a layer or two of wadding pasted on top covered with a small silk flag.

Ordinary round pill boxes, an inch or two deep, should have the bottoms painted red, the tops gilded, and crossing it and coming down each side can be painted bowknots and ribbon effects in the tricolor. Drum favors can also be made from a small, rather deep box with a gilt band pasted round the center of the sides and red, white and blue paper joining it above and below. Flat, oblong boxes may be turned into knapsacks by covering with blue paper and drawing the national colors in the center of one side. On the top end place a roll of red paper, and fasten the two toxether with two half-inch pleces of white tissue paper around the edge, held in the center with a tricolor band. On the top of the box paste a large shield in the center with a tricolor band. On the top of the box paste a large shield in the national colors. Also have on hand cheap paper or inuslin flags, one for each child, to be used in drilling, and plenty of tissue paper in patriotic colors to tile around their dresses for eaches. With numerous favors, the suc-

cess of a child's party is assured. Remember. it is variety, not cost, that counts for children, Have the porch hung with paper lan-

terns and flags. Here the hostess might receive her small guests. She should be dressed in white in a costume appropribrother or cousin should be pressed into the service to represent John Bull. These costumes can easily be made at home from colored paper and cheap stamped muslins. The slight trouble in making them will be repaid a thousandfold by the delight of the young guests. Start the games as soon as possible. Begin by having a grand march and drill over the lawn, led by John Bull and Britannia, and followed by the children, marching two and two, each carrying a flag and draped in the tricolor. This march can be made very effective by frequently forming the children into circles and squares, and dancing with raised flags in and out from

the center, or winding in a grand chain. After the violent exercise of the drill, have some quiet game, such as pinning white stars on a flag. Fasten a large flag to a fence or porch rail at a convenient height, cover the starry surface with plain blue, and supply each child with a big paper star, through which is run a large pin to fasten it to the flag. Blindfold the children, one at a time: turn them round three tmes, and let them try to pin their star to the flag.

This will afford lots of amusement. The

child who gets her star placed best wins. Some of the small favors may be offered as prizes. There should be one for the boys and another for the girls.

After this might come a flag race. Have two lines drawn quite a distance apart. On one should be stood a row ate to the character of Britannia. A of flags. Have the children, at a given signal, all start from the emp race to the flags, pick them up and run back to the starting place, where the flags must be stuck upright in the ground. The winners of this should also be awarded small prizes.

A somewhat quieter sport would be to have a game of tenpins, with the pins made to represent cannon firecrackers, and the ball a large rubber one. .The pins may be homemade cardboard pasted into a round shape and covered with red paper. Divide the children into teams, and have a prize for the winners, consisting of a large bag filled with many packages of small torpedoes, which all children love. There should be enough for the losing side, so all can

have a good time. If the children are old enough to have studied Canadian history, it might be well at this time to have a game of twenty questions on Dominion Day--what caused it and some of the easier facts of our national history. This must be kept very simple, so as not to scare the guessers.

Supper should be served about 7 o'clock. The table might be set in a large tent draped with flags and bunt-



Distributing the Favors

The "Lady Guide" THE "lady guide" is London's latest acquisition. She is not a real guide, for she shows the city only occasionally to a group of visiting women. Her chief work is escorting children to and from school, the theatre, etc. She frequently takes old ladies shopping, and acts as visiting companion by the day. If she is in the control of a charitable society, she is often stationed at the railroad terminals, and directs strangers to their destination. She has even been asked to tend babies when the nurse has suddenly failed the anxious mother. In spite of this, she is generally a gentlewoman, and her odd work is greatly respected. It does not pay very well, however, unless she occupies a commanding position, for she charges by the hour, and her work is not regular. Her hours are limited, too, for she works only occasionally at night, and then at an increased rate. city only occasionally to a group of

Training the Voice THE "American voice" has been so much criticised by our brothers across the water that one would think that it would have vanished long ago. Nevertheless, it is still with us, and as disagreeable as ever. The chief fault of the American voice is not its nasality, which, except in one or two localities, is non-existent, but its high-pitched monotony. Practice using the lower notes constantly: sing songs set in a slightly lower pitch than you are accustomed to.

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Try speaking softly, too, and without raising your voice too much at the end of a question. Try breathing out, with an "H" aspiration, before each word, or, at least, before each sentence. The advent of the telephone has brought an era of shouting with it; be sure to speak as softly, and yet as distinctly, here as as possible. It is actually possible, by constant practice, to train an unpleasant, falsetto voice to one indicating refinement and outture in a year.

An attractive centerpiece would be to have a circular, rather low, dishpan, turned bottomside up and covered with white tissue paper. In the center of this could stand a statue of Britannia-

a doll about ten inches high, dressed in white tissue paper. Around the sides of the pan may be draped the national colors, or it can be massed in daisies, blue cornflowers and red Rambler roses. At each corner of the table place four or five paper flags. These can be stuck in large potatoes which have been giided. Simple favors

should be at each plate. The menu can be quite simplecreamed chicken with rice, Saratoga potatoes, milk and iced chocolate, little rolls, sandwiches tied in the national colors, ice cream and cakes and candy. Have the last three in the national colors, with, if possible, individual moulds for the ices, which all children love. At the close distribute patriotic bonbons, have the children pull them and put on the contents.



A Flag Dance

this sort.

Menageries in Jewels

HE fair Parisienne, always on the qui vive for something new, is now busy collecting a menagerie whose cage is her jewel case. The list of animals counterfeited in precious metals and stones, for purses, pins and necklaces, is almost endless. The llon, as in his own world, is king here also. He comes in tawny gold with emerald eyes. The swan is either of black enamel and silver, or of platinum, with feet of gold, neck and head of chiseled silver, eyes of topas, and even diamond drops of water glistening upon his sides. The spider, emblem of good luck, is of pearl and gold, while the owl, symbol of economy, is, appropriately enough, of the comparatively inexpensive silver, and the gold fish, of course, of the preclous metal whose name he bears.

Cats' and elephants' heads, of crystal, onyx and lapis lazuli, hold sway on umbrella handles. The two great fads are the butterfly and the serpent. The former is really gorgeous, since it is made to imitate the insect's real color by, means of mosaics of enamel or preclous stones, or the body may be a large opal and the wings of gem-besprinkled gold. The snake may come in gold, silver or platinum, with ruby, diamond or emerald eyes. Finally, the peacock is the most fashionable belt buckle, his spread tail forming a setting for the necklaces, is almost endless. The lion,

Two Things a Boy May Make THE average boy is of a mechanical turn of mind. His greatest joy is to create, and he halls with

great delight some new amusement of

Here are two things which a boy can make, each of which costs little, is easy of manufacture and is extremely useful in the kitchen. The first is a wooden grocer's list. On a board, about 12 by 15 inches, print neatly a list of the household articles usually purchased from the grocer or butcher. By each name bore a small hole, just large enough to accommodate an ordinary steel per or blunted nail. At the top of the board print in ornamental letters the words, "Order from the grocer." At the bottom put a row of holes for extra pegs.

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The other thing which may be made is a board on which to hang large spoons, strainers, and the hundred and one odd kitchen utensils. Make this board about 15 by 18 inches, and screw in three wide rows of brass hooks. Around the edge hammer a scroll or border design in brass-head tacks, which may be as simple or as elaborate as you wish.

Bore a hole at the top of both boards, in order to hang them on the wall.

Flowers and Children

RECENT writer has expressed pretty thought when she says that their garden like so many charity children, bound and tied, and told where to go and how to conduct themselves, unti the poor little blossoms lose all freedor to grow and become straightened and circumspect. They behave themselves well, and never disobey orders, but they take no liberties. In other gardens, on the other hand, the flowers are free to run in sweet riot over all they find, and, in a shy, wild way, to beautify the entire place by their presence.

Is there not a moral here for actual parents as well? Children are much like flowers; they, too, respond easily to sunshine and soft influence, and under the frost they wither and fade. Do not bind them too closely; do not give them rules and regulations for every moment

Putting on the Contents of the Bonbons

of the day until the hours become heavy burden; but give them leave for a little irresponsibility, a little license before they must settle down into staid guidance of the young and ignorant.
Wise restraint, paternalism, to use an economical term, works as well with children as it sometimes seems to do with nations, but in the long run too much of it, or the wrong kind, is just

Give your little ones a firm foundation, teach them to respect right as right, to love beauty and truth for themselves alone, and you need not fear for their company or their morals. It is the first stones of a building that count most; if these are sound, the edifice may be depended on almost to build

And, above all, give the blossoms room to grow that they may bloom forth as perfect flowers!

Choosing Picture Frames

HERE," said the picture dealer, as he held out a newly framed landscape, "that is what I call an artistic piece of work, if I do say it. Do you see how the dull green harmonizes with the prevailing tone of the picture and brings out its good points? "Most of the people who come here don't know the least thing about framing. Why, the other day, a young lady brought me a water color of her own painting-a really good bit of work. It was a painting of the sun shining down on a wheat field, all, of course, in very light tones. Well, she insisted on having a wide, flat, receding gilt frame. She got it, but the effect was so bad that she immediately ordered it reframed in black, which I had advised her to do in the herinning.

the beginning.
"As a general thing, plain frames are better than ornate ones, and the less glit that is used the better. Black and white are our standards, and, except for brown, only occasionally do we use colors. One more good rule is, never use a colored frame with a black and white picture. It spoils the whole thing, and gives it a tawdry, ill-fit appearance.

"No, madam, I would not use the panel effect on such a small picture." panel effect on such a small picture."

And the picture dealer turned to his
customer with a sigh.

Handkerchiefs in Common

THERE is a certain family where no one person owns a handkerchief. On the shelf of a closet, accessible to all, are three piles of handkerchiefs-one for men, one for women and one for children-all marked with the family initial. These

marked with the family initial. These are used by any one who needs them, and the result is that there is absolutely no discussion or quarreling about ownership.

Of course, all fine lace and embroidered handkerchiefs are matters of individual ownership, only plain ones being placed on the "family shelf." If a member loses a handkerchief, he or she must replace it with one just as good.

There are many persons who would shrink in repugnance from such a custom, but there are many others who would welcome a remedy for the constant bickering over trifles that take place in many families. Of course, where there is any disease any such course is simply impossible, but to many a perfectly healthy family it should prove an inestimable boom.

Old Dependents

ID YOU ever, in your walks about the city streets, watch the old men going to the market? To more than one of us it is pathetic sight, these white-haired trembling men, walking in the street to avoid curbstones, each with his little basket under his arm. Involuntarily one wonders how heavy will be the load which he must carry homeward, and sighs for the tired old arms that must bear it all that long,

weary stretch. Of course, this does not mean that it is cruelty to send one's father of uncle or father-in-law, who lives with one, on the little errands that it with one, on the little errands that it is so hard for every busy housemother to attend to. There is only something inexpressibly pitlable in those bent old figures that makes Lear's words rise to one's lips, "Poor wretch, has he given all to his daughters?"

Often, indeed, these dependent relatives, women and men both are made to feel keenly the difference between the old days and the new. Where once they were sought and obeyed, now they are neglected and scouted. Like so many pieces of wornout furniture, they are cast away in the attic, on the principle of "Anything will do for grandmother, she's so sweet tempered she never minds." That frequent remark leads one to believe that this real cruelty is often unintentional and mere thoughtlessness. In that case, this minute is not too soon to change your politey.

Hard though it may be to take into your house a querulous and impatient old man or woman, making insistent demands upon your time and attention, sometimes a distant relative or hone at all except through marriage, remember that some day you, too, may come to this, and think how bitter is the bread of idleness eaten in the house of another, and how much more bitter when it is doled out with unkind words and looks. One can well understand that old crippled father whose daughter thoughtlessly sang "Everybody Works but Father" at him—until one day he went quietly out of the house and committed suicide.

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In a very old book you will find a story of a man who kept his aged father in a most miserable condition, grudging him the little food he ate, and continually abusing him for his uselessness. When the visiting clergyman condemned the heartless wretch in no mild terms, the old father feebly spoke. "Oh, sir." said he, "I am getting but my deserts. Just so I treated my poor old father, and my son grew up in the belief that age meant unwelcome dependency. When he was but 10 years old I found him one day carving a plain wooden bowl from which I might eat my gruel when I grew too old to be desired at the table. I might have corrected him then and made my father's last days happier, but I refused to listen to the gentler influence. Just as I did I am being done by, and now, too late. I see my mistake."

Few persons nowadays, let us hope would need such a strong lesson as this. For many, however, the tale will contain the nucleus of a timely warning. Remember always only this: Some day they will be gone; be kind to them while you may.

while you may.

Cleaning an Invalid's Room

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HE problem of keeping an invalid's room absolutely clean and fresh, as it must be for hygienic purposes, without worsomewhat difficult to solve for any one but the trained nurse.

If at all possible, every one should own a room to be used exclusively for sickness, or that may, at least, be easily utilized for that purpose. Floors should be carpetless, the woodwork white and enameled to stand much scrubbing, and there should be few, if any, hangings at the windows.

Furniture should be light and simple. A white brass single bed, rather light, as are the regulation hospital beds; a pretty bird's-eye maple bureau, a white enameled brass washstand and a chair or two and a light screen to keep off draughts is all that is necessary for the comfort of both nurse and patient. It is well, however, if the size of the room permit, to have a cot couch, which can be draped with some pretty cover in the daytime, and at night may, if so desired, be turned into a bed. In this way the nurse will be provided with a comfortable place to sleep after the patient becomes well enough not to require constant watching at night.

With such simplified arrangements it becomes comparatively easy to keep a sickroom in a sanitary condition. The woodwork should be washed off with a damp (not wet) cloth every day if possible. In the case of contagious disease a disinfectant may be added to the water in which the cloths are wrung.

The floor should also be wiped up with damp cloths, and dusting should be done in like manner. Remember, few invalids can stand either the noise or the dust of a regular sweeping.

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While good ventilation is now considered essential in every sickkroom at all hours, a patient is often much refreshed if he is thoroughly and warmly covered and one window at least opened wide during the few minutes necessary for the daily morning cleaning.

If a carpet must be used in a sick room it should be kept scrupulously clean, This is not easily done without great care, as the dust from ordinary sweeping of carpet is most objectionable. The best method of cleaning is to rub the carpet all over with wet cloths wrung out of diluted ammonia and warm water. Rinse and turn the cloths as soon as the dust and dirt begin to show, and change the water frequently.

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A stationary washstand, if there is one, should be washed off several times a day and an odorless disinfectant pour-ed down it at frequent intervals. Any cups, glasses and other utensils used by the patient should never be allowed to stand around in a soiled condition, but should be carefully washed after each using.

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If it become necessary to wash a window directly over a patient's bed, a screen should be put closely around the bed to shut out draughts. Even then the work must be done as expeditiously as possible. Wash a pane at a time and polish with a chamois skin or old newspaper.

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The home nurse must never forget that though cleanliness in a sickroom is all-important, it is equally important not to unnecessarily disturb the patient during the cleaning-up process. Carelessness in this respect often causes a nervous person positive pain and discomfort.