random Notes For Busy Households.

From the Baltimore Sun. SELFISHNESS AND MANNERS. ny attempt to teach good maners by rule and precept without imressing upon the character princiles of right and kindliness must neessarily fail or result in a mere imtation of the manners that one eks to produce. Some precepts and ules are required because society is rtificial in its construction and the est of men may not know how to onduct themselves according to the ules laid down by custom. They rill not go very wrong, however, if hey are actuated by right sentiments and right principles.

Hen who are truly considerate and polite, though they lack the graces of cultivated society, are sometimes alled rough diamonds, and the title ives exact expression to their good malities and their faults. They have within them the qualities which by a ittle polish would make them shine. They are just, kindly and considerte, and therefore are deserving of more respect than men with a better outward show of good manners who tack these essential qualities. They may not uncover in the presence of adies; they may do many boorish things repugnant to polite people, but if they show a disposition to be just, demanding no more than they are willing to accord to others; if they are kindly, seeking to help those who are weaker than themselves, as women, children and old people; if they are considerate and exhibit a fine sense of the feelings of other they can easily taught the simple forms by which societ; tries to express these qualities of the mind. It is perhaps better to be polite

and well-manuered as a mere matter of form than not to be polite betake one is inspired by chivalric senmuent, and the disposition to be sellish nature cannot be made agreeable even when he has been taught by rote how to believe himself when in the company of other people. His acquired good manners will disappear when he is put to a real test, such as he will meet when his own desires come in conflict with the desires of other people. Put him in a growd, he will elbow his way to the front without regard to the equal rights of other people. He may be able to behave himself according to the customs of society when dining at leisure with a small company, but if his good manners have been acwill exhibit his boorishness when invited to a hurried lunch with a great number of companions. Sometimes the boors will not yield precedence to ladies, though the force of custom is such that even selfish men are obliged to respect it on all ordinary occasions. But their true nature reveals itself when they are callel upon to make substantial sacrihas for the sake of a sentiment.

Little can be done for the correction of these habits in men of mature years. Their manners, good or bad, have been formed and cannot be readily changed. But care should be taken with the young that they may not only acquire good manners, but such a character as to sustain them in the exhibition of politeness under all circumstances. They should be taught the substantial reasons that underlie every rule of conduct in polite society; they should be inspired with a desire to be just and considerate and should be encouraged to control the selfish disposition which to a greater or less extent governs the conduct of the best of men and women. When thus taught and trained, their good manners will be proof against the greatest temptation that which assails them when they find themselves in a crowd whose members have a common purpose before them.

A WARNING .- A mother was retently very much surprised to find that her young daughter of thirteen was reading a very poor class of paper-covered novels, which she admitted buying for five cents at the corner stationery-store, remarks a writer on domestic matters. Investigation revealed that she and her young companions in the neighborhood were in the habit of buying these books and exchanging them with each other until each story had been passed around the little circle. The stories were not of the traditional dime-novel, blood-and-thunder sort, but were weakly sentimental and silly beyond belief. The surprise to the mother came from the fact that the gir, had been able to do this without her knowledge, particularly as no attempt at concealment had been made. It seemed astonishing, as the house was full of good books, "My boy's reading," said the mother, "I have carefully watched and guided, but it simply had not

occurred to me that my girl needed the same care. I am finding it a genuine struggle to get her interested in any reading that she ought to have, so filled is her little head with these trashy love stories.'- This may serve as a warning to other mothers, who think that girls come to good reading by a sort of natural instinct.

KITCHEN ECONOMY .- The small inconveniences of a kitchen are apt to be overlooked by the housekeeper until in some emergency she finds herself obliged to turn kitchen maid. Then she discovers how much unnecessary effort is entailed because of some trifling fault or omission in the kitchen equipment. A broken range-lid that has to be fitted constantly, the absence of a lid-handle, necessitating the inefficient service of the poker, an outside door that will not latch easily, a window that does not quite go up and permits a draught while standing at the table. a sink that has sagged a little out of place, so that the water runs from rather than towards the outlet. a scarcity of dish-towels-these and many other trifling inconveniences are often permitted by the maid to continue, or, if reported to the mistress, are carelessly neglected by her. No part of the house should be more frequently and intelligently inspected than the kitchen, and the convenience of no person in the house, so far as the accomplishment of her work is concerned, should be put above that of the cook.

BOILED HAM .- The indigestible properties of boiled ham, corned beef. and other salt meats may, according to Mrs. Parloa, be eliminated if the ment is sufficiently boiled. The salt toughens the fibres, and it takes persistent boiling to overcome this. The time allowed for a ten-pound piece is five hours, but as the pieces are apt considerate and kindly. The boorish to be thick rather than long, one of man who is rendered impolite by his half this weight would need about the same amount of time. The meat should be partly cooled in the water in which it is boiled.

> ABOUT SOUPS .- Soup is very much improved by the use of whipped cream. A teacupful of whipped cream is put in the soup tureen and the hot soup poured over it. Stir lightly two or three times with a fork before serving. This addition to any sort of soup, stock, or cream

am a young girl of eighteen years Sweeten and cover it close. gaired as a matter of form, having and am in love with a young gentlesubstantial basis in character, he men of thirty. I have seen him as often as three or four times a week within the last two years, and he has always treated me with the greatest respect. Not long ago a friend of his told me he drinks, a correspondent to an American exried this full, but I have postponed the wedding on this account. My friends tell me that I could easily break him of this habit if I married him, for he has never refused to break any engagement with his friends for me. Please give me your

A HEART-BROKEN GIRL. The reply was as follows :--

Dear Sirs,

physical effort.

The state of the s

enough to stop drinking now there half an cunce; fresh milk, a pint

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Officers and men my very sincere thanks for your

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Dr. J. ALTON HARRISS, of New York, the Medical Muscular

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in this world comes from drink. And ness of wives may be traces Kitchen. or indirectly to this cause. Be warned in time and refuse to marry a man who is intemperate. Better far to remain single all your life than run the risk of becoming the wife of a drunkard.

HIXTS FOR THE SICK ROOM .-A proper knowledge of food is the best aid to the doctor in the sick room. It is quite as important as careful nursing. Here are a few points which may not come amiss: Barley Water .- Pearl barley, two

lemon inice and sugar may be added must prove of deep interest to our if desirable. To be taken freely in inflammatory diseases.

Rice Water, -- Rice, two ounces water, two quarts. Boil an how and one-half and add sugar and nutmeg. Rice, when boiled for a considerable time, becomes a kind of jelly, and mixed with milk is a very excellent diet for children. It has in some measure a constipating property, which may be increased by boiling the milk.

A Refreshing Drink in Fevers .- Put a little sage, two sprigs of balm and a little sorrel into a stone jug, having first washed and dried them. Peel thin a small lemon, slice it and put a small piece of the peel in: then DO NOT MARRY THIS MAN. - 1 pour in three pints of boiling water.

Crust Coffee.-Toast slowly one or two slices of brown or white bread. pour boiling water over it and drink than the red, as it matures with the hot or cold, according to preference. Water Greek -- Oat or corn meal. two tablespoonfuls: water, 'one change writes. We were to be mar- quart. Boil for ten or fifteen minutes and strain, adding salt and sugar if desired by the patient.

Rice Gruel .- Ground rice, one heap ing tablespoonful; ground cinnamon. one teaspoonful; water, one quart. Boil gently for twenty minutes, adding the cinnamon near the conclusion. Strain and sweeten. Wine may be added in some cases.

If the man does not love you Jelly of Irish Moss .- Irish moss.

is little hope of his doing so after and a half. Boil down to a pint. marriage. My experience teaches me Remove any sediment by straining to believe that most of the misery and add the proper quantity of sugar and lemon juice or peach water I think nine-tenths of the unhappi- to give it an agreeable flavor .- The

YOUR WEAK SPOT.

Perhaps it is your throat or your bronchial tubes. If you take cold easily, take Scott's Emulsion. It checks any tendency in your system to serious lung trouble.

CHATS TO FARMERS.

ABOUT CLOVER .- Mr. L. W. Lighty, of Adam County, Pa., has a letter in the current number of the 'Country Gentleman," dealing with the important question of clover, and ounces; boiling water, two quarts, especially the honey-producing Al-Boil to one-half and strain. A little sike clover. This communication agricultural friends. It reads thus:— The full value of this plant—is—not generally recognized. It is one of our leading honey-producing plants. The honey is almost or quite equal to white clover honey and brings the highest price. It is very mild-flavored and light-colored, with a faint pinkish tinge. If the weather is favorable it is a wonderful yielder, and the bees will fill the hive in an incredibly short time when a large area of alsike clover is close to the apiary. Alsike clover is also an excellent forage crop and a great soil renovator.

"It is grown in the regular rotation, the same as common red clcver. We can mix the alsike seed with the red for seeding at the rate of about 4 pounds of alsike to the acre. The seed is very small, so that I pounds of it is equal to 6 or 8 pounds of red in the number of seeds. The alsike will grow wherever the red clover flourishes, and often it will do well where the red fails. It will nick in better with timothy for timothy and both are in prime for cutting at the same time. The alsike makes a longer and larger root growth than the red; therefore it is not so readily heaved out on low lands; and also in a dry season often produces a crop of honey when the shallow-rooted white fails. The stems are very thin, and if sown by itself it is very ant to lodge or sprawl, but with red clover or timothy it will always grow up as high as the other plants. The hay is relished very much by live-stock, as it is finer in the stems and sweeter, and is all eaten up clean.

"I sowed alsike regularly for 15 years, and even if I had no bees d would continue to sow it for its extra feeding and fertilizing value. Three years ago I had a field along the public highway in alsike and red clover. The clover midge was very bad, and there were practically no blossoms on the red clover and the plants were stunted by the destruction of the blossoms. Now the alsike had very good weather and grew three or four inches taller than the red, came out very profusely in bloom, and the ten acres was one continuous sea of light varied pink, resting on a bed or background of soft bright green. The odor was delicious and perfumed the air for many rods away from the field; this, with the constant hum of hundreds of thousands of bees contentedly gathering the heavy flow of the finest nectar, was indeed a delight to the be-

"Many people as they drove by stopped and drove into the buildings to inquire what crop was growing in that field. The way the bees filled the hives for about ten days was indeed astonishing, and after the honey harvest I secured the "hay harvest," and when I fed it to the dairy cows I secured the "milk harvest," and after turning the sod and growing on it a crop of corn, I was convinced that the "fertilizer harvest" that the clover gathered for me was worth fully as much as any of the others. For some years I preached alsike clover to my neighbors and even distributed some seed, but now many of them recognize its value and

sow it regularly. "For the last few years the seed was very cheap, comparatively not as high as red, and the result was that those who knew its value sowed it with a liberal hand and now are complete converts, and alsike clover is invariably sown with the other grass seeds for meadow, permanent pasture, hay crop or bee pasture.

for themselves, and judging from the bleatings of old as well as young of the flock, the change is doubtless a severe interference on the part of man. But, as a matter of course. the flockmaster is compelled to follow what he considers the most profitable system of maintaining both ewe and lamb, whatever his feelings about animal nature. When the lambs arrive, at a certain age, it is a more economical method to separate them from the ewes.

The best and quickest method of

separating ewes and lambs is to run them through a shedder. This invention, for which we are indebted to our colonial cousins, is one of the handiest things about a sheep farm. There are two points to be considered in weaning, but as the chance at fects the lambs more immediately than the ewes, the problem is how to accomplish it so as to arrest their progress of growth. Whatever may have been the condition of keep previous to weaning, it is afterwards necessary to improve upon it if the fambs are to prosper. The better conditioned the lambs are at the time of weaning the better they require to be kept, and in most cases the food provided should exceed in richness that which they previously received. The usual practice is to shift the lambs on to some clean pasture or fogage; but even then, though the quality of the pasturage is superior, the lambs do not always thrive as well as could be wished. For some days after being taken away from the pasture they have been accustomed to they seldom settle to feed, and after they do begin to feed, from being so very hungry, they are apt to indulge too freely in the fresh grass, with the result of some serious ailment, and probably a few deaths.

"There is no little enemy." Little impurities in the blood are sources of danger and should be expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Society Meetings.

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C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26 (ORGANIERD, 13th November, 1888.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 93 St Alexander Street, on every Monday of each mouth. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each mouth, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or anyone desir ous of information regarding the Branch ma-communicate with the following officers:

Jas J. Costigan, President: P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary: Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary: Jas. II. Maiden, Treasurer. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, it Duprestreet, first Wednesday of every menth sit o'clock, r.m. Committee of Management meet; every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, E. HALLEY; Secretary, M.J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hell Delegatest St. Petrick's Largest ed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's Leagues W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallerv. Jas. McMahon

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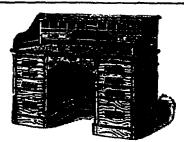
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