

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

IS IT OLD-FASHIONED TO THINK?



O you ever think? If you do, you may congratulate yourself upon a distinct achievement. "Don't ask me what I am doing? Ask me what I am thinking, that is so much more important."
There was point in that line when it was written, but today it seems a little flat, since thinking has fallen into disrepute, or rather into desuctude. We are told that the majority of the

public have not the intellectual strength necessary for thinking. They live by eye and all who cater for the public's needs know that they must appeal to the eye, and appeal in the broadest and least subtle way, so that the brain know that they must appeal to the eye, and appeal in the broadest and least subtle way, so that the brain behind the eye may not be unduly fatigued. It certainly needs a little mental force to think clearly and consecutively on any subject. The blankness of a great many people's minds is sufficiently appalling. To suit them, we are told pictures and headlines are provided in the newspapers, instead of text. It is these people who have brought in the picture-postcard and driven out the letter, made the music hall more popular than the theatre, and substituted Bridge for conversation. Yet, all the same one is faced with the problem as to what is cause and what effect. Has modern life with its inane amusements, its "bright novels, and crisp "pars," its mania for making everything intelligible and easy, created the modern mind, or has the modern mind forced modern life to supply its demands? It is a problem that everyone will probably solve in his own way. The intelligence of the newspaper reader is rated so low that a situation in the political world or elsewhere, cannot be supposed to convey anything to him unless the journalist expresses it for him in a kind of "reading without tears." Probably we are not more stupid than we used to be, but it is certain we are lazier. The hustling spirit is probably responsible. Languid from efforts to hurry—to hurry to our work, to hurry at our work and to hurry away from our work we collapse into beings, who exist but do not live during our leisure hours. It is in the brain that all the best part of life takes place, just as it is in the brain that the forget-me-not is blue, and the rose is odorous. Happy are the people who can think! (and have time to think!) It means that they are alive.

FASHION'S FANCIES

The washing frock is certainly a most important item in every woman's wardrobe, fresh, dainty and inexpensive, its crowning glory lies in the fact that it can quite successfully be made at home with the ald of a really reliable paper pattern. The choice of material and style should be made at once in order that the work may be done carefully and leisurely before the warm weather makes thin frocks a necessity and sewing a weariness to the flesh. The pinafore shape which is so eminently girlish and pretty will be used with great success for summer frocks. The sleeves will be mainly three-quarter length, although those who prefer to do so can always wear a long, tight-fitting cuff. The skirts are nearly all made with the waist in its natural position, that is neither short or long, but certainly showing a different line from that which was seen last year. Shantung in all the lovely new shades for the season makes an ideal summer frock, while bordered materials will be very fashionable, which were so much admired last season in very costly materials are now re-produced in zeropays, cotton volles etc. without losing anything of summer frock, which were so much admired last season in very costly materials are now re-produced in zephyrs, cotton volles, etc., without losing anything of their charm. A delightful gown of nut-brown shantung which I encountered at a private view the other day was accompanied by a flat wide-brimmed hat of the same material wreathed with a chaplet of glossy green leaves, the same color being repeated in the earrings and necklace, which struck exactly the right note of color. With the doffing of furs, comes the donning of scarves, of feathers, or crepe de chine, and these show very clearly the tendency for matching the hues of our garments. In fact many people order a feather boa, to be dyed to match hat, or gown, as if it were an absolute necessity of the toilette. There are many charming hats that are particularly becoming as they show to the best advantage the elaborate colffures of the modish woman. Many are of fancy straw, the brim underneath being lined with straw of a contrasting color, and plait. For example a Parisian straw model of a pale elephant grey shade, had the crown of the beenive genre, was encircled with a deep with a deep wiche of soffered velvet of the same tone the drooping brim lined with bleu de lune straw and the crown of the beehive genre, was encircled with a deep ruche of goffered velvet of the same tone, the artistic arrangement of an enormous bunch of deep purple violets and clipped ostrich feather pompons on the left side being further evidence of the talented artist's skill in the harmonius blending of colors. This very effective trimming is well worth remembering as the hat it adorns can be worn in the worst weather without fear of injury. Among the new shades after a long spell of popularity in Paris soft new shades of yellow, are steadily creeping into favor in London. There is a curious reluctance for this color to become popular for some reason perhaps because there are popular for some reason perhaps because there are some who believe it to be unlucky but as green shares the same superstition, and we have had and still have an almost unprecedented run upon that charming color, perhaps our reluctance to embrace gold and color, perhaps our reluctance to embrace gold and yellow as color schemes may be overcome. Extremely-fair women are constantly seen to their greatest advantage in yellow, and those blessed with red or auburn hair or real golden tresses look at their best in the new Liberty colorings of old and dark gold shades. It is a great mistake to imagine that black hair and brilliantly colored cheeks should be the invariable accompaniment of a gold colored frock. An extremely fair pale skin, and the peculiar light colorless hair, and ash-colored locks, form a most artistic combination with all tones of yellow and gold. Simple classic gowns of dull, dark, gold satin void of trimming are most original and striking, but they should be soft and clinging.

HOUSEHOLD ALLOWANCES

So many people have asked me questions upon the subject of household allowances, that I think a short article dealing with this subject may not be amiss.

In the time of our fathers and mothers, it was the general custom to put the servants of a household on a certain allowance of food, and once a week the housekeeper weighed out tea and sugar, and pounds of cheese and bacon.

Nowadays, it is so easy to obtain stores of all kinds at short notice that the store room, except in the case of large houses, has almost become a thing of the past.

Also, it is no longer considered necessary to spend hours each morning in store and linen cupboards, and few housekeepers would take the trouble to portion out the week's supplies.

The idea, too, of limiting each person to a certain consumption of each article is not a pleasant one.

Human nature is "contrary," and the fact of only half a pound of butter being allowed is alone quite sufficient to make a person desire at least % of a pound.

Nevertheless, if the household accounts are to be kept in check, it is absolutely necessary that the housekeeper should know the average quantities of each article required to produce a certain result. The quantities which have been estimated as correct are

Meat: %-lb. of uncooked meat per head, per day (including weight of bone) for each person. If meat suppers (or dinners) are not given 1/2-lb. per head is quite sufficient.

Baccon—I lb. per head, per week for breakfast only, that is when bacon is used every morning by the servents.

vants.

Butter—½-lb. per head, per week, for eating,
Sugar—1-lb. per head, per week, for all purposes,
that is, to be used at breakfast and tea, with puddings and tarts.

If a separate allowance of lump sugar for breakfast and tea is made, the quantity is 1/4-lb. per head,

Tea-(For breakfast and tea)-1/4-lb., per head, per Milk-For adults a third of a pint per day, per

This should allow for milk at breakfast, and tea, and for cooking. Needless to say, however, it glasses of milk are drunk, and large milk puddings, and milk soups are required, the quantity would not be sufficient. Jam-1-lb. per head, per week, for breakfast and

Bread—15 cents worth of bread per head, per week. Cheese—1-lb. per head per week. This allows for cheese being eaten at dinner.

Now it is obvious, that circumstances must alter cases, and that these quantities must vary.

For example some people eat a large quantity of butter, and would easily consume 1-lb. per week; others scarcely touch it.

As regards butter for cooking, it is most difficult to estimate what amount should be consumed, as it must depend upon the style of cooking and the use made of dripping and lard.

Speaking roughly, in a family of eight persons, 1½ lbs. of cooking butter should suffice.

In such a household, there will always be dripping, which, well clarified should be always used for frying rather than butter or lard.

Lard is required in very small quantities in such a menage, as the fat for frying fish, and that for rissoles, croquettes, etc., is used over and over again, and clarified anew each time.

Allowing 1½ lbs. of butter, the fat from the joints, and about 1 lb. of lard per month, the cook should be able to provide about two sets of cakes per week, and about two sets of buttered scones, and yet have enough butter for other cookery.

If the amount used seems excessive, it is wise for

about two sets of buttered scones, and yet have enough butter for other cookery.

If the amount used seems excessive, it is wise for the size of family mentioned—to allow %-lb. for cooking, and then to estimate separately for the cakes and scones ordered, thus obtaining in two or three weeks a fair idea of what is really necessary.

I am often asked: "How many eggs should be

used per week?"
Now it is im used per week?"

Now it is impossible to answer this question, but referring again to such a family as has been mentioned above, it would be fair to allow two dozen cooking eggs, and one to one and a half dozen fresh eggs. This quantity would allow for the ordinary cooking, and for an egg dish three times a week in the dining room, and eggs once a week for the servants.

Here again if there is reason to suspect waste the housekeeper must when making out the menus for the day, estimate the number of eggs to be used, and After doing this for a fortnight she can judge what

After doing this for a fortnight she can judge what the average consumption should be.

It must be borne in mind, that the ideas of cooks vary as to the necessary use of eggs.

One honestly believes that it is necessary to use four eggs for a fish souffle or a sponge pudding for from four to six people, while another knows that two, or perhaps a third will suffice.

For that reason, ignorance as well as wastefulness, or actual dishonesty, must be taken into account when trying to reduce the total of the house-books.

Cream is an expensive item which quight to be used

Cream is an expensive item which ought to be used sparingly, but here again it is a simple matter to note the quantity required each day. The menu of the housekeeper who wishes to find out if butter, eggs and cream are too freely used should read something Breakfast

> Bacon. Buttered Eggs (4) Lunch

Roast Chicken. Cold Beef Bread Sauce (half pint of milk) Fried Potatoes. Cabbage. Salad Milk Pudding (one quart of milk) Stewed Fruit Dinner

White Soup (half pint of milk)
Fish Croquettes
(One egg for mixing, and one yolk for frying)
Roast Lamb Vegetables

Chocolate Souffle (two eggs and one white)
Haddock Creams (small quantity of cream)
If the cock is a nice person, and you ask his (or
her) opinion as to the quantities required, he will
probably not be likely to resent your efforts to economise; but only too often the mistress goes entirely the
wrong way to work

mise; but only too often the mistress goes entirely the wrong way to work.

"You must not use so many eggs and so much bufter," she decrees, and straightway goes and orders dishes containing a large amount of each. Now when you know your business it is gailing to be instructed by someone who does not—a fact which has led me to observe more than once that it is decidedly unwise to become a housekeeper, without first taking the trouble to learn the duties of the position.

In estimating the quantity of meat used note must

In estimating the quantity of meat used, note must be taken of the poultry and fish ordered, and if tongues, or hams, or sausages have been included in the grocer's book, also meat for clear soup or broth, which may have been required.

Naturally if in one week there has been a tongue for breakfast, which made its first appearance braised at dinner, if there has been poultry or game, or if fish has taken the place of meat on Friday, allowance must be made.

The total of each book is, however, really of no im-

The total of each book is, however, really of no im-The total of each book is, however, really of no importance, provided the weekly total is correct.

There are few things more trying to a conscientious woman than to feel that she is over-spending, especially if the money brings no good return in comfort, but when it becomes necessary to retrench, it is well to go about the matter, quietly, and methodically, and by so doing it is generally possible to obtain the desired end, without upsetting the feelings of the "autocrat of the kitchen!"

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER

An interesting society wedding which took place recently at St. Margaret's Westminster, London, was that of Lady Ruby Elliott, daughter of the Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India, and late Governor-General of Canada. The bride was given away by her brother, Viscount Melgund, and very lovely she looked in a robe of soft white satin trimmed with pearl embroidery and tassels and old lace. A long spray of orange blossoms, fastened at the bust, fell down the front of the skirt, and the net veil bordered with lace hung over a tiara of similar flowers, and completely covered the back of the dress. Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, were both present. The Queen were a pansy velvet dress, with cream lace yoke, and a toque to match, trimmed with an aigrette, formed of higher pansies, and an ostrich feather tip. Some sable furs, and beautiful pearls, were also worn. The Empress Marie's dress was of velvet slightly lighter than that worn by the Queen, and the toque was to match; a black velvet cape embroidered with steel, and chinchila furs completed the tollet. Princess Victoria wore a costume of turquolse blue cloth, embroidered in white, on the bodice, and folded over ivory lace, the mole straw hat was trimmed with tulle and feathers of the same shade mixed with blue ostrich tips. The Royal party stayed till the end of the wedding ceremony, and signed the marriage register, but did not go to the subsequent reception, returning instead to Buckingham Palace direct.

The Dowager Empress of Russia now visiting England once went with a party including Lord Tennyson, the poet, on a tour in Norwegian waters. Reading some of his verse aloud to the company, the Russian Empress being seated on his right hand, the poet Laureate, afterwards asked a friend whether she thought the Empress liked it, 'Tm sure she did,' was the laughing reply, "but I noticed she looked surprised when you took her hand and squeezed it." Tenny was greatly abashed at his absence of mind.

The King, who is now at Biarritz made his first visit to France when quite a little boy. He enjoyed himself so much at the French Court that he begged the Empress to obtain permission for the Princess Royal and himself to remain after the Queen's departure. "Your parents would not be able to do without you," said the Empress. "Not do without us!" cried the Prince, "don't fancy that, for there are five at home, and they don't need us."

The competition of the Biarritz Golf Club for the King's prize was very keen; and his majesty himself presented them to the winners before a very crowded assembly. There were nearly a hundred players in the ladies' competition. The King's prize was a gold brooch with the letters "E.R." which was won by Mrs. Martin Smith. The men's competition was won by Mr. M. A. Macfie and his majesty's prize was a cigarette case in gold, with the Royal Arms on it.

Some one with a rage for conundrums asks which is the most ill-assorted marriage; the dull man with the clever woman, or the clever man with the dull woman? The answer of the majority would probably be that the dull man and the clever woman, both suffer more from each other than when the positions are

reversed. The clever man positively revels in the stupidity of his wife. He finds her all the more atstupidity of his wife. He finds her all the more attractive because she makes his own intelligence seem the greater by not offering any rivalry to it. Her want of brilliancy rests him, and if she is fairly pretty and adores him, he asks no more of her. This sort of union may be ill-assorted, but it often turns out well. When the dull man marries the clever woman there is far more probability of tragedy. The dull man is either distressed at, or resentful of the intelligence to which he cannot appeal. He feels that he is in the dark, and that light will never dawn on him. The clever woman married to such a man is also to be pitted. She has to be very careful to hide her intellectual superiority, and the slowness of her lord and master constantly gets on her nerves. Even his good looks (if she should be good looking) or his kindness (he may be kind) cannot make up to her for the atrophy of his intellectual faculties. phy of his intellectual faculties.

THE WELCOME GUEST

This article is really intended for those who keep an English (that is to say a "white") servant—and is especially adapted for those who are training an inexperienced housemaid.

To these, a few remarks, regarding the duties of a servant with regard to a visitor staying in the house may be useful. may be useful.

On the guest's arrival, hot water is placed ready for use, that she may refresh herself with a wash im-

mediately.

The maid should ask for the lady's keys, so that she may unlock her boxes and (if she is experienced enough) unpack them.

She may inquire if a hot-water-bottle is required to be the state of the state

she may inpack them.

She may inquire if a hot-water-bottle is required at night, for some people always like one, and also what dress the lady intends wearing for dinner.

When she brings the hot water just before time for dressing for dinner, she should lay out the frock carefully on the bed, with all its accessories.

After the visitor has descended, the room is tidled, the washstand attended to, dirty boots are removed to be cleaned, bed clothes are neatly turned down, and dressing gown, and nightgown laid out over the back of a chair, and bedroom slippers placed underneath it. If it is winter, or very cold, a fire should always be lit at night for the visitor, it is a luxury and a comfort that every guest might reasonably expect.

In this case the chair with the nightfown, and the slippers are placed sufficiently close to the fire to keep warm, but not close enough to be dangerous.

The maid, before retiring, again brings hot water.

A warm "cosy" enveloping the can which stands in the basin—the jug of course being removed—is a nice idea, and ensures the water being kept hot if late hours are kept.

late hours are kept.

It should be ascertained if the guest likes to take a bath at night or in the morning, and whether cold

a bath at night or in the morning, and whether cold or hot.

If desired hot, the maid should be very particular not to bring tepid water, cold water is easily added, and nothing is more annoying than a luke warm bath, when a hot one is wanted.

When calling the visitor next morning, the maid taps at the door, enters with the hot-water can, draws up the blind, after which she empties and wipes out the basin.

A small tray, with dainty tray cloth, on which is placed a tiny teapot or cup of tea, sugar basin, and cream jug, and two thin slices of bread and butter is then fetched from outside.

This is put on a small table by the bedside.

Smartness and precision in these little matters, make all the difference, and mark the difference between a well-trained servant who thoroughly knows her duties, and one who its maccustomed to these ways.

ways.

When the guest chamber is occupied, it should be put in order as soon as possible after breakfast, for very often a visitor prefers to come there for letter writing, or necessary repairing stitches.

It is occasionally a relief to retire into one's private "sanctum" for correspondence, and a guest files thither sometimes sooner than maids appreciate.

It does not speak well for the household, however, if the guest cannot go there at a reasonable time and take possession.

writing materials should be provided for every guest room, and vasee of flowers show kindly thought has been bestowed, giving as they do kindly welcome. Hard and fast rules can never be laid down, but if family arrangements necessitate a very early breakfast, for young men to get to business, or boys to go to school, a second meal at a later hour for the sitor and those who need not hurry away is a very

nice plan.

The rush is over and everything is more peaceful.

This may, however, not be convenient or possible, and if the guest is elderly, delicate, or unaccustomed to early rising, the best plan by far is to propose breakfast in bed.

Some people are very fond of having it sent up on a tray to their rooms, as dressing need not be completed early, and this shortens a long morning. The mistress of the house has always plenty to occupy her, and it is probably imperative that she be dressed early and about in good time, but the visitor has not the same amount of occupation, and is very often glad to dawdle away some of the time, that would otherwise the same amount of the time, that would otherwise the same amount of the time, that would otherwise the same amount of the time, that would otherwise the same amount of the time, that would otherwise the same amount of the time, that would other the same amount of the time, that would be the same amount of the time, that would other the same amount of the time, that would be the same amount of the time, that would be the same amount of the time, that would be the same amount of the time, that would be the same amount of the time that would be the same amount of the time.

to dawdie away some of the time, that would otherwise hang so heavily.

So many people are cold and chilly in strange houses, they feel this, and cannot account for it, not realizing that it is merely because they are not busy after breakfast.

Hostesses, bear in mind, that those that are staying with you are probably sitting round stagnating while you are bustling and hustling about your many duties.

Therefore, in cold weather see that the fires are good after the morning meal.

Afterwards, it is different.

Afterwards, it is different.

If you ask people to stay with you, you should try to amuse them, and do your best to entertain them.

Take them to any places of interest, you may be familiar with them, and tired of them, but they will doubtless delight your friend who views them for the first time.

first time.

Then arrange to have some nice little tea parties at your own house, and perhaps a dinner party, a theatre or two, and take her about to see your acquaintances, so that she may enjoy herself socially. Little plans like these, make all the difference, and make those to whom you extend your hospitality feel, that you have done all in your power to give them a good time.

You earn the reputation for making everything pleasant, and your invitations are accepted joyfully, as your house is so comfortable to stay in, and you have the happy knowledge that your guest is "glad to come—so sorry to go."

come—so sorry to go."

This is a quotation copied from a visitor's book, the names and dates are given, and flattering remarks freely indulged in.

NURSERY TRAINING

We hear so much now-a-days about the "present decay of good manners," and the question naturally presents itself: "Is it not owing to the very poor training of modern children in the nursery?" Certainly not so long ago too, all rudeness, unkind remarks, selfish want of consideration among children in their nursery days—were punished. This word "punished" should, and does give every mother pause to think, for the subject is such an important one that it ought to be most carefully thought and carefully carried out, for continual and indiscriminate punishment often does more harm than good. In a well regulated nursery, one that is supervised by a wise and loving mother, who studies the character and disposition of each of her children, punishments need be but rare. The best foundation for good training is obedience. To obey is the lesson that should begin from the very earliest date possible—that is from the time the beby boy or girl begins to take notice as the saying is—and it is really wonderful sow soon the veriest mite of a baby knows right, or wrong. Not that it understands these words as do its elders, but the being good, and being naughty of babyhood, and ence they learn that they must obey, the first step is taken in the direction of good training. Naturally this obedience is unreasoning, for the child is too young to be given, or to understand if given the reason why it must do, or must not do, this, that or the other. The one fact it knows is that it must do what mother and nurse tell it, because these two are the most important people in baby's little world. They should be the two who know everything, and who do everything that is right and good and to

whom therefore loyal and loving obedience is given without thought or hesitation. Happy is the child who is the subject of such a nursery world as this, and happy, thrice happy the mother who is, the sovereign of it, and of her children's hearts. Later when a child's reasoning powers begin to develop, although the obedience remains, the questioning begins! and the child wants to know not only the whys and the wherefores of the many wonderful things that dally unfold themselves before its leyes, but the reason of, and for the things it is told to do. Many of these often puzzle the little brain and it naturally wants an explanation of these, not out of naughtiness but because of an inquiring spirit. Although it may sound quite wrong perhaps to an old fashioned parent, a wise mother should and will explain her reasons to it as much and as far as she can, for children are not unreasoning animals, but reasoning human sons to it as much and as far as she can, for children are not unreasoning animals, but reasoning human beings, though of course but as yet in the first stage of development. The unfolding of a child's mind wants careful and gentle treatment. It should be shown these things that are good and true just as the blossoming flower requires light and sunshine, and thus it will naturally turn towards the light rather than the darkness. Healthy children are very apt to be mischievenes and to run right at times and these than the darkness. Healthy children are very apt to be mischlevous, and to run riot at times, and these things are not wrong but wholesome and natural. Indeed a child who is never mischlevous or riotous would, if in good health be an unnatural little monster. Therefore, to punish a child for letting its high spirits run away with it, is as wrong as it is foolish. The fault and the punishment should be in accord. To deal out the same punishment to a child who has for example told a deliberate falsehood or been guilty of cruelty to man or beast as to one who has been merely naughty and got into mischief, shows that the awarder has no sense of proportion, and will destroy awarder has no sense of proportion, and will destroy that of the child as well. Modern mothers have been accused of leaving their children too much in the accused of leaving their children too much in the nursery, of seeing too little of them, and allowing them to be trained both in morals and manners by them to be trained both in morals and manners by the hired nurse, who may be a most excellent woman in every way, and may not be. There is always the risk of this. "may not," and surely this risk is so great that no mother should dare to run it; but there is another type of the modern mother, and modern child of whom "America" writing on this aspect of modern manners a short time ago tells us—"the young who have never known nursery life, who are brought up from the cradle among their elders." One somehow feels intense pity for children who are "raised" in such fashion as this, for it is not their fault, poor little mites, but their misfortune, and one from which they will suffer in after life as much as those who have not had a proper training in the nursery. It they will suffer in after life as much as those who have not had a proper training in the nursery. It would appear, therefore, as if too little nursery were just as bad for our children as too much of it. In other words, the happy medium is necessary here as elsewhere. A child ought to have a nursery as a sort of domain, as its own, and where its associates are small people of its own age; but this domain should not be left to the entire, and unchecked control of the nurse. The mother should be the supreme authority, from whom emanates all the laws for its guidance. She should be the arbitrator in all causes of dispute, and above all things it is the mother also who should be the awarder and administrator of all forms of punishment for wrong-doing. The lack of proper training be the awarder and administrator of all forms of pun-ishment for wrong-doing. The lack of proper training in the nursery that is so much regretted is, there can be little doubt caused by the lack of loving supervi-sion, during the early years of a child's life, a time when the first impressions are imprinted on his mind, when the seed is sown that will produce either fruit that is good, or that is evil in the season of harvest.

---BEAUTY HINTS

The Care of the Teeth Every child should be taught early that a thorough cleansing of mouth and teeth by the use of the brush is quite as essential to a proper toilet as washing the face. Indeed, while still too young to perform for themselves these indispensable offices, the children's teeth should be regularly and thoroughly cleansed by mother or nurse; never permit a child to come to the breakfast table with teeth uncleaned. So impress this necessity upon them, that they So impress this necessity upon them, that they would as soon think of appearing with uncombed hair as with unwashed teeth. Too much importance cannot be given to the care of the teeth, for good, cannot be given to the care of the teeth, for good, sound teeth are necessary not only to health and comfort, but to beauty; nor can this care begin too soon. Many people suppose that as a child's first, teeth last but a few years, no special attention is required until the permanent set appears. This is a fatal error, as upon the cleanliness and general health of the deciduous teeth depend the soundness, extentibe and to some extent even the form of the strength and, to some extent, even the form of the

later growth. Great care should be taken in the selection dentifrice; those containing powdered cuttlefish bone or strong acids should be avoided. They whiten the teeth, but at the expense of the enamel. A simple and excellent tooth powder for frequent use may be

made up from this recipe:

Finely powdered borax, four drachms; finely powdered myrrh, one drachm; powdered orris root, one ounce; camphorated chalk, three ounces.

A good astringent wash as a remedy for spongy, receding gums is composed of: Tincture of rhatany, one cunce; tincture of myrrh, one cunce; cau de cologne, one cunce. Add a teaspoonful of the wash to a number half full of warm water, and ripse out the mouth twice a day.

ODDS AND ENDS

Apple stains on the hands can be removed by rubbing them with the inside of the apple peel or with a little lemon juice. Rinse in clear, warm

Cups and jugs often show a want of strict cleanliness about the handles. This is easily pre-vented by an occasional rubbing with a small, well-

Vaseline stains on linen should be removed before the articles are sent to be washed, for though the stains are only like grease to look at, soap sets them. The right plan is to soak these stains in kerošene, turpentine, or alcohol, before letting them be put in

To blacken tan boots, wash the leather first in rather strong soda water, but do not saturate it. When quite dry black the boots all over, using the cut half of a potato instead of a brush. Black thoroughly and then polish with a brush as usual.

Valuable old lace, which will not bear washing, may be cleaned with powdered magnesia or French chalk. This should be sprinkled all over the lace, and the pattern then dabbed all over gently with a soft handkerchief, the lace being finally wrapped in

For inkspots on leather chairs, wash the spots with milk, renewing the milk until it is no longer stained, and the spot on the leather has entirely disappeared. Then wash the leather with warm water, and when dry, pollsh it with a very little linseed oil and vinegar, mixed in equal parts. The inkstain should be removed as quickly as possible, as if allowed to remain any length of time and so to dry and harden, it is quite doubtful whether you will ever be able to entirely efface it.

Verdigris on metal may be removed by rubbing

Cut flowers will last very much longer if you put a little saltpetre in the water used for them.

To scent an invalid's room, quite the nicest way to do is to heat a shovel, and on it drop a few drops of oil of sandalwood, which can be obtained from any chemist. This gives a delicious perfume, and

For cleaning brass, emery powder made into a paste with parrafin, is excellent. Use like any other polish, and with the addition of a fair amount of "elbow grease" a very good result is obtained, the more "elbow grease" the better result!

To make stockings wear well, wash them before wearing them when new, as the washing slighthing them and therefore strengthens them. the same stockings are worn too long they are to go into holes; two pairs of clean stockings usually be sufficient.

Every housewife should have a medicine cuphor shelf, where she should always have all simple remedies for simple ailments or at If she wishes to have remedies for those it more serious quality, all poisons should b labelled as such and kept strictly under lock and key; in this way no accidents will result.

"CLIPPINGS" FROM POETS

May

Across the world the tides of old romance
Have borne again white cloud-fleets of the May;
All round their pole the guileless children dance—
Close not the windows of your heart today!

Close not the chambers of remembered dreams; Seal not the gardens where love bloomed of old, But open to the crooning forest-streams Where Spring has touched her wildwood harp of

The sunset's kiss will crimson every rose; The locust buds have claimed each roving bee,—Close not your heart today, for no one knows
What May will bring of hope and melody.
—S. A. White, in The Canadian Magazine.

> Morning O'er the light billows That dimple the sea
> With the ripple of gladness
> The laugh of the free,
> Bear me, O shallop.
> Where I would be.

Seabirds are calling
Like comrades who hail;
Hope is the breeze that is
Swelling the sail; Joy is the messenger Love is the tale.

Backward in shadowland, Backward is night,
Forward lie promise
And purpose and sight—
Forward the haven
Of rest and delight.

Hence with cares that would Curb and control!
Let me drink deep of the
Winds that console—
Drink of the light that is
Wine to the soul. -Arthur L. Salmon,

A Domestic Problem

Why is it, when the weather turneth mild.
There burns a fearsome furnace in the grate,
Where coal on glowing coal is neatly piled,
And I am roasted to a melting state
Doth such vile action make thy heart elate,
O housemaid? Is thy load of care beguiled
By looking on my miserable fate?
Why is it so?
I merely ask because I want to know.

Why is it, when the winter wind is keen.
And I am careless of the coalman's bill.
Within that grate are lifeless ashes seen
Which make the prospect more Siberian still,
Why is it, when I'm feeling cold and ill,
You go upon your way with haughty mien,
Nor care if I may catch a fatal chill?
Why is it—why?
Completely stumped, I pause for a reply.
—C.E.B.

When to Wed. Marry when the year is new, Always loving, kind and true; When February birds do mate, When February birds do mate,
You may wed, nor dread your fate;
If you wed when March winds blow,
Joy and sorrow both you'll know.
Marry in April when you can,
Joy for maiden and for man.
Marry in the month of May,
You will surely rue the day.
Marry when June roses blow,
Over land and sea you'll go.
They who in July do wed
Must labor always for their bread;
Whoever wed in August be
Many changes are sure to see; Whoever wed in August be
Many changes are sure to see;
Marry in September's shine,
Your living will be rich and fine,
If in October you do marry,
Love will come, but riches tarry,
If you wed in bleak November,
Only joy will come, remember,
When December's snows fall fast,
Marry, and true love will last,

Old Weather Lore for Anglers. When the wind is in the east Then the fishes bite the least; When the wind is in the west Then the fishes bite the best;
When the wind is in the north
Then the fishes do come forth;
When the wind is in the south
It blows the bait in the fishes' mouth.

For those that wander they know not where Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest; Home-keeping hearts are happiest.

For those that wander they know not where Are full of trouble and full of care;

To stay at home is best

Weary and homesick and distresse They wander east, they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds and the wilderness of doubt: To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest:
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly.
A hawk is hovering in the sky: To stay at home is best.

The Bride's Welcome

What, did you say, was my sister sayin'?
"No luck comes where the eyes are green."
Take that folly an' turn it strayin',
Green is the lucklest color seen. Isn't grass green for the eyes to rest in?
Aren't the trees of the same sweet hue?
Mind you this, when she starts her jestin',
I'd love you less if your eyes were blue.

What was my little brother shoutin'?

"Hair that 'ud match our red cow's tail."

I'll be with him an' stop his floutin'

With a kind little word from the tip of a fiall.

You, with your hair where the sunshine ranges,

Like the autumn light on the beechen track.

Is it me would be wantin' changes?

I'd love you less if your hair was black.

What was my poor old mother croakin'?

"Never a cow and hens but few."
Widows, Cushla, is sore provokin',

"Tis often all that they've left to do.
She, with her lame back, there at her knittin',
Angry with pain, and sad to be old—
Mind you this, when she starts her twittin',
I'd love you less were you hung with gold.
—Alice Fleming, in The Academy.

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