AND WATER LAMP.

PRETTY EXPERIMENT FOR CHILD-REN OF ALL AGES.

"Drawing Water" an Illusion-A Cheap Amusement for the Little at Any Season-The Sun Must

times upon a summer's day, when y. broken clouds cover the sky, you see long bars of sunlight falling in pale, white beams across the sky. Ignorant people, who see these bars of light. sometimes say "the sun is drawing water. ow the sun draws water they cannot tell, the simple reason that it never does

water in that fashion. ese curious beams of light have quite other origin, as you can readily prove to burself by one or two very simple and

pretty experiments. Close all the curtains and shuters in a room having a south window, some bright, sunny day, aye one window where the sunlight

Here leave a small crack near the e of the window, and close this crack th thick paper, and in this paper make small hole three-fourths of an inch in liameter. This will give us a slender beam of sunshine in a dark room.

Next, get a small hand-mirror and a clear glass tumbler or goblet filled with water. Then add a teaspoon of milk to the water and stir them well together. Place the goblet of milky water on a

table, or on the floor, under the beam of light, and then hold the mirror in the sunbeam, so as to throw a reflected beam of light down into the goblet.

The accompanying drawing represents the positions of the mirror and the goblet. The beam of light enters the window at A. and is reflected from the mirror at B, and alls into the goblet at C. Before the light alls in the tumbler it is dark, and we cannot see it. The instant the light ouches the water, the goblet is full of light, Ind shines like a lamp. A pale, white glow spreads out from it in every direcon, and shines on the floor and walls, and in the soft light we can easily see to read. Take the light away from the goblet, and the room becomes dark again.

Now, why is this; how happens it that the beam of sunlight, when thrown into the milky water, appears to give out so much more light? Think about this matter while we prepare for another experi-ment, and also hold the goblet directly in the beam of light, and study it in that

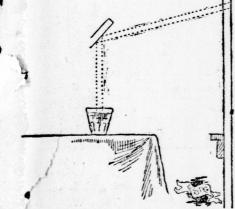
Get a large glass jar, such as one sees at the confectioner's, or a pickle jar or common glass preserve jar. Make a cover for it out of thick paper or cardboard, and in this cover cut a narrow slit about an inch long, and as wide as the small blade of your pen-knife is thick.

Light a bit of paper and drop it into the jar and put the cover on. The fire will urn out in a moment, and then the jar will become filled with smoke. Now place the jar under the beam of light, where the goblet stood, and with the mirrow throw a beam of light down upon it.

What do you see in the jar? A slender beam of light extending downward into jar, and growing fainter and fainter as it descends. The jar, otherwise, seems perfectly dark and empty, and yet it is full of moke. Take off the cover, and the whole jar seems full of pale light. The smoke is brightly illuminated and we can see it

pouring out of the jar in clouds. Put the eard on again and try the beam of light through the slit in the cover once more. The smoke has nearly gone, and the narrow ribbon of light has become quite faint. Study it closely and you will see comething quite magical. Curious streaks and patches of inky black run across the beam of light. What is this? Nothing, really nothing. The light disappears because the smoke is melting away, and there is nothing to reflect the light and make it visible.

This is the secret of the glass of milky water and the bars of sunlight breaking through the clouds. When light strikes against anything it is reflected, sent back



MILK AND WATER LAMP. or turned aside in a new direction. Every

speck and mote, every particle of dust and tiny drop of mist in the air reflects the Look at the beam of sunlight in our

kened room, and you will see the bits of dust floating in the air. While they emain in the sunlight, they shine like tiny stars. When they move away into the shadow they disappear.

Stand near one end of the beam of light, and you will see a great number of these specks and atoms of dust. If the room is very smoky or dusty the sunbeam is quite plain. If the dust settles and the air becomes pure and calm, the sunbeam disappears.

So the particles of milk, spread through the water, reflected the light in every direction, and made the light visible. The smoke in the jar, in the same manner, reflected the light from every atom of the rned paper, and gave us the pretty beam

When the smoke began to melt away and disappear, the light disappeared also. There was nothing to reflect it, and it actually seemed to turn black.

We look up into the clear sky and see the it is full of light, diffused in every ction. The air is never wholly pure, and the dust and water floating in it catches the light of the sun and scatters it in every direction, and the whole heavens seem full of light.

Even a window facing the north, where the sunlight never enters, has plenty of light reflected from the sky. Artists and others who need a steady and soft light prefer a northern window, because they say the "sky-light" or light from the sky is best for their work.

Many more experiments may be performto show the reflection and dispersion of ght, and, perhaps, these easy and pretty experiments will lead you to try others on your own account .- Prof. A. M. Mayer and Chas. Barnard, in the Household.

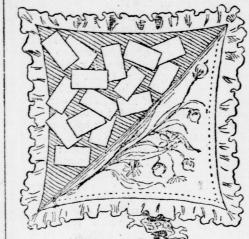
Love of Dress.

Hindu women, it is said, often purchase

A FAD SOFA PILLOW.

It is Autographic in its Original Construc-

Autograph sofa pillows are the latest fad. Our sketch illustrates one given by a fashionable club to one of its departing members. The materials are dark red and cream white India silk. The light half is embroidered with a bunch of daisies; the dark half forms a foundation for the cards of cream white linen, with the autographs outlined on with filoselle, and the card



A NOVEL AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION. then overhanded with red silk. A double frill of red silk surrounds the pillow. A washable one may be made of white linen and duck, with the autographs outlined on

Apple Sauce.

with wash silk.

As usually made, is scarcely fit to eat; yet when properly prepared, it is one of the most delicious dishes that can be served for breakfast or dinner. Apples should always be stewed in a porcelain-lined kettle or granite-ware saucepan—never in a vessel made of tin. When put in the ket-tle they should be dusted lightly with salt, a small quantity only of water should be added, and they should not be stirred while cooking. The kettle should be covered closely, and the cooking done quickly. As soon as the apples are thoroughly cooked, half the sugar required to sweeten them should be put in the bottom of an earthen or china bowl, the apples poured over it, the balance of the sugar added, and the sauce covered until served. Stewed apple that is frequently stirred while cooking is not spicy and high fla-vored, like that which is quickly and quietly cooked; and after it has been strained and weli beaten before serving, it has been robbed of most of its appetizing and nutritive qualities.

If it is desired to flavor apple sauce with lemon, the lemon should be sliced thin, put in the dish with the sugar the hot sauce poured upon and it. Cooking the lemon with the apple damages the flavor of the lemon, and does not improve that of the apple sauce. A little salt is very essential in nearly all cooked fruit, to develop the finest flavor; and to preserve the perfect flavor of stewed apples or apple sauce, great care is required in the use of sugar and spices. As a general rule, too much sugar and cinnamon and nutmeg are used in apple sauce-so much, in fact, that the delicious apple flavor is lost in the heavy sweetness, or the inharmonious spiciness. And while speaking of spices, it may not be amiss to say that, in my judgment, nutmeg should never be used in apple sauce, cinnamon only when the apples are lacking in flavor. In cooking fruit. the object should be, to develop and preserve the finest natural flavors of the fruit, and only such spices or fruit juices as have a tendency to do this can be legitimately used in apple sauce. There is a harmony between the flavor of the apple and that of the pineapple, orange and lemon; and the juices of any of these fruits may be added to apple sauce when the apples lack flavor, or the sauce, for any reason, needs additional richness.

Apple sauce and baked apples absorb odors very readily, and when they are to be served cold, should be kept closely covered, and not placed in proximity with other food.

To Drain the Dishes.

An appliance that will at once recommend itself as a useful accessory to the kitchen is a table grooved and inclined so that all the water upon it drains to an outlet at the front into a basin in which the articles have been washed, and which is placed under the outlet. A great many plates, cups, saucers, jugs, decanters and such ware can be drained at the same time. By a bar, which is fitted across the table. all the articles placed in the rack are held quite securely, without possibility of slipping. It is made entirely of wood, so that no part will rust, and the ware placed upon it is not liable to be chipped. The rack, legs and all parts can be folded up into a very small space, and quite flat, without the least trouble, so it takes up little room when not in use, and can be hung upon the wall if desired.

Household Hints.

For a bee sting, make a paste of earth and water. Cover the stung place with it, bind it on and it will soon give relief.

When a felon first begins to appear, cut of the end of a lemon, put the finger in it and keep it there as long as it can be

For a sore throat, try a frequent gargle of salt and water. If a little is swallowed it will allay the irritation, cleanse the throat and do no harm. For stains on the hands nothing is better

than salt moistened with lemon juice. Rub the spots well with the mixture then wash off in clean water.

It is said that a good remedy for strengthening and clearing the voice, is to beat the white of an egg with the juice of a lemon and sweeten it well with sugar and use as

A New Game.

There is a new game which should find favor with hostesses. All the young lady participants in it produce photographs of themselves when babies, or, at any rate, when of very tender age. These are arranged for inspection, and the young men are ushered in one by one to guess who are the originals. The one successful in guessing the most wins the game and receives

A Relief for Burns.

For burns, make a paste of baking soda and enough water to cause it to adhere. Cover with a cloth and speedy relief will be felt. If the skin is broken apply the white of an egg or liquid cutiele to the

Cure for a Cough.

For a cough, boil an ounce of whole flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a Lttle honey, the juice of two lemons and elry at the expense of food and cloth- an ounce of rock candy. Stir together and boil a few minutes. Drink hoz

THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

Foster Homes in Place of Penal Institutions for the Homeless Youth of the Province-Pitiable Scenes in Police

When the "Blue Laws" were first drawn up it could never have been intended that children would come under their operations, for no exceptions of any kind were made, nor were there provision for any work of a distinctively reformatory character. As a result many unhappy and un-desirable cases were constantly occurring in which young and apparently innocent children would be herded in police cells and gaols with old and vicious criminals for offences that could hardly be called other than the indescretions of youth and



BOY AWAITING TRIAL.

inexperience. In many countries this defect in the legal machinery has since been remedied by the insertion of clauses providing that children should be separately and privately tried, and, instead of being consigned to goal, should be handed over to a philanthropic organization to be taught a trade and removed from the evil environment that led to his or her apprehension. Canada has made as yet but little progress in this direction. It is a standing reproach against this country, that in the crowded police courts of such cities as Toronto and Hamilton, young boys and girls, whose feet have but just strayed from the path of rectitude and who are not inherently bad. are subjected to all the defilements and corrupting influences of prison and criminal associations. It is a most pathetic sight to see in the prisoners' dock, almost hidden from view by besotted wretches who have made crime a vocation some goldenhaired youngster accused of a petty theft or a young girl whom the glitter of wealth and fashion, or perhaps the loneliness of her life has tempted to leave the path of virtue. Paraded as they now are, before the pitiless gaze of a police court crowd and a magistrate who is too much in a hurry to care for their future, they have but slim chances of reformation, and it is not to be wondered at that the whole procedure instead of saving them, becomes another agency to force them downwards-These children, especially young girls, are afterwards spotted by the jected to advances and insults which effectually prevent any tendency to a change of conduct. Little wonder then that the boys graduate to fill reformatories and the girls go out to swell the ranks of the fallen-and for the whole thing the present defective system is responsible. The need of improved methods in the in-

terests of the general community as well as of the children has long been felt by those engaged in child-saving work, and at their request Hon. G. W. Allan has taken the matter in hand and will introduce a bill at the present session of the Dominion Senate, dealing with the desired changes. Petitions are being extensively circulated throughout the province asking Sir John Thompson, as Minister of Justice, to see that the children as future citizens and voters should have a fair chance to grow up without the contamination of prison life. Full provision is made so far as the laws of this province are concerned in the Children's Protection Act, introduced by the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, and passed by the Legislature in '93. Unfortunately, however, nearly all the youthful offenders are accused of larceny, which is an indictable offence and subject to Dominion law and procedure.

The tendency of the age is to pay more attention to first causes. In saving the little ones from contamination, the Children's Aid Societies that are being estab-



GIRL WHEN RESCUED.

lished throughout Ontario under the direction of Superintendent Kelso, will be doing a noble work. These will enable charitably disposed and philanthropic people to pay more attention to the claims of children. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said recently in a speech endorsing the work of similar societies in England: "The helplessness of these little ones, their dependence upon others, the fact that they are not responsible for the evils they endure, all plead loudly on their

It is proposed to have in each city and town of Ontario an incorporated children's aid society. These organizations will be given authority by the Government to receive the guardianship of all deserted, orphaned or neglected children. The regularly constituted agent of any society is an officer who will have power to bring before the courts any child under fourteen found begging or thieving who is without proper guardianship, who is found asso-

THE CARE OF CHILDREN. | ciating or dwelling with a thief, drunkard or vagrant, or who by reason of the neglect or drunkenness or other vices of the parents is suffered to be growing up with-out salutary parental control or education

or in circumstances exposing such child to an idle, dissolute life.

Every citizen who knows a child to be ill-treated or to be living with immoral people is expected to notify the society at once. The agent or secretary will then issue a "warning notice," to the offender, setting forth that unless there is immediate improvement the child will be taken away. Should this latter course be necessary the little one is removed to the Children's Shelter and the judge applied to for a date of hearing. Witnesses are summoned in the usual way and the parents have the right to attend and give rebuttal evidence. If the judge decides to give the parent another chance the Society is instructed to exercise supervision and see that the home is improved, that the child attends school daily and is properly treated. If, however, it is considered in the best interests of the child as a free-born citizen and a future voter that the Society should be appointed its guardian, the judge makes out an "order of delivery" to the Society, appointing that body the legal guardian until the boy or girl is 18 years of age.

Having received charge of the child, the next duty of the Society is to provide it with a home. An important point in the law is that these children are not to be put into institutions to be artifically reared, but must be provided with foster homesthat is placed under the care of kindhearted Christian people, who will strive to train them as good citizens under the influence of love and sympathy. This system, in addition to being by far the simplest and happiest solution of the problem, is also vastly more economical than the orphanage or industrial school plan. It has proved eminently successful in Scotland, Australia and other countries. It is believed that many good homes and hearts throughout Ontario will be opened to re-ceive and bless these unfortunate little

To aid the societies in finding such the law provides for committees of men and women in all the electoral districts. These committees will also be the local guardians of the societies' wards when placed out and will be a valuable aid to maintain the state's protectorate over the children.

All the children's aid societies will work in unison and will assist each other in providing homes for their proteges. For instance; if the Hamilton society should have a child they wished to place some distance off they would call in the assistance of the Brantford, London or



HOW SHE LOOKED AFTERWARDS. exchanging information and aiding each other in a hundred ways. If any reader has a childless home and longs to hear the patter of little feet and feel the caress of chubby, grateful arms they should send their names to the children's aid society. Just address your request to the secretary of the Children's Aid Society of St. Thomas, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterboro' or any other large centre, and it will reach the right parties, only be sure and dou't make this mistake: don't say you want to adopt a healthy. well-educated boy or girl of 11 or 12, for they are very scarce and very valuable. Apply for a baby or a little tot of 4 or 5. and then you have a human soul that you can train for God, and a little heart you can teach to love you and call you by the sweetest of all names-mother.

There is no better service anyone can render to church or state than the training of a child for good citizenship. It is a noble task and worthy of even some trials and disappointments. Numerous touching stories are told of the gratitude of these boys and girls to faithful foster parents after they have grown up and gone out to

make their way in the world. This work is one of the most important to the community that could possibly be taken up, and every citizen should do his best to advance it. In time it will make institutions for children unnecessary and it will provide justice and good home surroundings for the unfortunate little ones now treated so shamefully by indifferent and unworthy parents.

The first report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario of which this is a brief notice, marks a new and noteworthy era in the history of the philanthrophic work of the province. It means that hereafter the state in addition to providing costly prisons for the detention of criminals will also seek to stay the stream of crime by giving timely aid and recognition to childsaving work. Nursed in hot beds of vice and denied reasonable opportunities of acquiring either moral or intellectual training it is little wonder that many children have grown up to be the thieves and vagrants of the community, a constant source of unrest and insecurity. Mr. Kelso, the state superintendent, should be heartily and generously supported by the philanthropists of Ontario so that the neglected or morally-abandoned children of the province may have that care and justice secured to them which it is in the interests of all of us they should obtain.

Florence Dauenfert Hill, in her famous work, "Children of the State," says:-"We shall probably always have among us parents who are vicious, or indolent, or incapable, or afflicted. But what we may reasonably hope, and it is much, is that more and more will their children be saved from the brand of pauperism, and passing under the control of the State, receive at her hands the good gift of honest and loving family life; then, neither disgracing her in after years, nor ashamed themselves of her guardianship, shall they rise up to call har blessed.

ONE KIND OF WHISPERER.

O e That Does the Most Harm Because Subtle. I think among the worst of the whis-

perers are those who gather up all the

harsh things that have been said about you and bring them to you-all the things said against you, or against your family, or against your style of business. They gather them all up and bring them to you; they bring them to you in the very worst shape; they bring them to you without any of the extenuating circumstances, and after they have made your feelings all raw, they take this brine, this turpentine, this aquafortis and rub it in with a coarse towel, and rub it in until it sinks to the bone. They make you the pincushion in which they thrust all the sharp things they have ever heard about you. "Now don't bring me into a scrape. Now don't tell anybody I told you. Let it be between you and me. Don't involve me in it at all." They aggravate you to the point of profanity, and then they wonder you cannot sing psalm tunes! They turn you on a spit before a hot fire and wonder why you are not absorbed in gratitude to them. Peddlers of night-shade! Peddlers of Canadian thistle! Peddlers of nux vomica! Sometimes they get you in a corner where you cannot very well escape without being rude. and then they tell you all about this one, and all about that one, and all sbout the other one, and they talk, talk, talk, talk, talk. After a while they go away leaving the place looking like a barnyard after the foxes and weasels have been around: here a wing, and there a claw, and yonder an eye, and there a crop-destruction every-

Household Hints.

In order to keep food hot for late comers, place it in a close covered dish over a vessel of hot water. This will keep it from drying up as it is apt to do if kept in the stove oven.

Use cold tea for washing grained woodwork instead of soap and water. If much soiled around the knobs of doors or on the window sills, a little soap may be needed, but it should be used sparingly if you would preserve the paint with any degree of freshness.

Never fill a coal stove above the fire bricks, a little lower is better and will produce the most satisfactory results. If the stove is kept full, warped covers will soon follow, besides a needless waste of coal.

When poaching eggs do not allow the water to boil after they are dropped in, but set farther back on the stove where they will cook more slowly until hard or soft as desired.

Soups should never be allowed to stand in any metallic vessel to cool, but should be poured into an earthen dish as soon as done. Soup meat should be put on to cook in cold water and never allowed to boil fast. Strain hot, through a soup sieve or a colander, and if wanted for clear soup, strain through a cloth. If jelly molds are greased with cold butter and the mold dipped into hot water when wanted, the contents will

To brown sugar for puddings, sauces, etc., be sure and place it in a dry sauce pan. If it is wet in the least the sugar will burn

come out in perfect form.

On Woman's Economy.

Don't be like the lady who said proudly, "Oh, yes; Ilive within my allowance. even if I have to borrow from my husband to do it.

Watch the kitchen wastes, and don't care more for Bridget's feelings than you do for John's. Buy a little pair of kitchen scales, if only for their moral weight. But above all, pay cash.

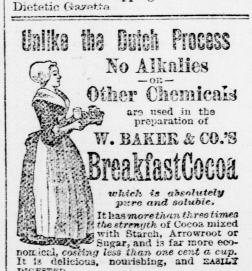
A woman whose marriage has always seemed to me a perfect one, made, as it was, through mutual love, founded on mutual admiration, told me that the romance, and therefore the happiness, of her married life came near being wrecked on the "first of the month." Her husband was but mortal, and a breakfast plate heaped high with blue and yellow envelopes from the butcher. the baker, the florist, the plumber, etc., is not appetizing nor an inspiration toward higher spiritual development. The second "first" that her husband went to business in the dumps and she staved at home in tears she focussed her intellect (she was a college woman) on the situation, demanded a cash allowance and lived happy ever after.

Do not feel that you must go and buy something to economize with. Don't think because you see a dress pattern marked down to half price and the trimming for it to another half price, that you can have a gown for nothing and that it is your duty, economically speaking, to buy it. If you do you will be no wiser than the Irishman who went into a hardware shop to buy a

'Here's one," said the salesman, "that will burn only one-half as much coal as your old one did."

"Thank God!" said the Irishman. "Sind me two loike it, for 'tis a hard winter, and 'tis meself will be glad to have no coal to buy at all, at all!"

Hot Milk. Hot milk is a most nutritious beverage—a real luxury the real value of which but few people know. Many who have abundance of milk never think of using it as a drink. A drink, did we say? That's a mistake. We should eat milk instead of drinking it. That is, take it in small sips. Why? Because the casein of the milk, when it comes in contact with the acid of the gastric fluid, coagulates and forms curds, and if swallowed in large quantities at once, a large curd is formed which the stomach handles with difficulty. The gastric fluid can mingle much more readily with the small curds that result from sipping the milk.—The



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the necessary, nay, the indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is

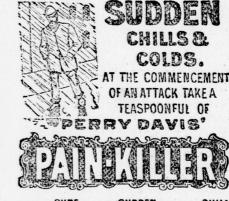
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mend it to all. FRED. CARTER, Haney, B. Q. I can answer for the truth of the above.

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