VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, May 22, 1908

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

ATTRACTIVE WOMEN

HICH do the opposite sex find most attractive-the young girl or woman who is "bon comrade" who goes in for being a "good fellow" or the purely feminine girl? For some time past the former has been having it all her own way. The breezy indepen-dent girl, the girl of swinging short skifts and sensible boots, omewhat loud of voice and has been a favorite type for a considerable period. The last generation has pro-not wanting. The athletic "good-fellowship" girl has

considerable period. The last generation has pro-duced numbers of them. But signs of reaction are not wanting. The athletic "good-fellowship" girl has begun to outgrow her brother and her brother's friends in stature. She is getting taller and stronger than they are. At dances she overpowers them, often looking down on them. At their own games, she beats them, or if she does not beat she criticises them, and men do not like this. So, half unconscious-ly, they have begun to look out for another type of girl. Enough good gområdes can be had among mem-bers of their own sex. In the companionship of wo-men, they crave for something gentier, softer, more yielding, less like themselves. In short, they may not know it, but what they really want and will make straight for, if they get the chance is the purely feminine girl—the ideal young woman of. several generations ago—for so the wheels of life turn round and bring the old loves and fashions to the top again. and bring the old loves and fashions to the top again. Demand is certain to create supply. Before long we shall see the downfall of the "good-fellowship" girl and the re-installation of the "feminine." It is true that English girls have allowed some of the charm of femininity to slip away from them, they have only to that English girls have allowed some of the charm of femininity to slip away from them, they have only to cross the channel to find an exactly opposite state of things. In France femininity is in full force, carried to excess if anything, but no one who observes can deny its power and charm. The young French girl loves domesticity and feminine pursuits. She has taken up the work bag and pretty implements of work her English sisters have dropped and permitted to grow rusty. Her hands are never coarsened by con-stant playing at manly sports, she has not lost her feminine softmess and roundness of contour by over much hard exercise at golf or tennis. The French girl's very clothes are ultra-feminine. She loves soft fabrics and fluttering laces. The vell (particularly so at the present moment) is always to the fore, and she knows how to use it to the best advantage; it never seems to get in the way, but is so worn as to give a fascinating alr of mystery. Tallor mades are thought "tres' Anglaise" and only worn eccasionally. Young French girls like games fairly well, especially "Tennice," but they never make a fetish of any of them. The Englishman who comes across this type of girl succumbs at once; he revers in its novelty, and the restfulness, sociability, and ease obtainable amid the gentler occupations of womanhood, which strikes him as something fresh and original, and pleasing. Man does not care to find in woman a re-plica of himself, or to be on "hail fellow—well met" terms with the woman, whose society is most dear to him. Just as a woman finds nothing so attractive in man as manliness, so a man is drawn to woman mostly by her womanliness. Thus it has been since time began, and thus it ever will be in spite of brief and futful intervals which count for nothing in the world's long histor.

WHY, AND WHY NOT?

There are several little matters in connection with social etiquette, which are somewhat puzzling to the uninitiated, but when, desirous for information upon the subject, one asks the reason why this is done, or why that is not done; the almost invariable reply is, "Oh; because it is the custom," or, "Because it is not the custom".

On, because it is the checkin, consistent of the custom." Could any reply be more unsatisfactory? Of course there must be social rules formulated and followed, but some of them we think might with advantage be modified. Take for example that of card leaving. Why should men-married men that is, and men, bachelors with female belongings-be relieved of all trouble in this matter? No doubt the custom arcse in the old days when men did all the work, and in consequence had not time to pay calls, and the custom was such a convenient one that it was approved of by all men whether they were workers or not. But if one looks

had not been formally introduced. Because from the fact that Mrs. A, and Mrs. B, are callers on Mrs. C, is presumable that they are both in the position of hades, and on the same social footing as the other. Why then should they not enter into conversation, and interest and amuse each other? The mere fact that they did not know one another's names need not prevent them from having a little triendly chat, in-the custom." At a large and crowded reception, the the custom." At a large and crowded reception, the and suita suppose is the inevitable answer, "It is not had so it sting in still silence. The only answer to had we suppose is the inevitable answer, "It is not had so it is the desire to do so, cannot look after and infitently custom. Of ourse it might lead to houring undesirable acquaintances but why should it? The acquaintance need go no further than half might lead to a pleasant, and even a life-long friend-show by should it not? No, let us by all means were, and stick to all the grand old traditions that had things be moderate, and let us not carry our stadapt ourselves to circumstances more than we is all things be moderate, and let us not carry our stadapt ourselves to circumstances more than we adapt ourselves to circumstances more than we adapt ourselves to circumstances more than we had stick to all the grand old traditions that we come down to us through the ages, but let us had things be moderate, and let us not carry our stadapt ourselves to circumstances more than we had the new selence to circumstances more than we had the grand old traditions that we all the human had the more recent as.

FASHION'S FANCIES

The most fashionable tollettes of the moment for out-door wear consist of smart little cut-away coats, in fine satin faced cloth and pleated trottoir skirts of a quite pronounced check pattern. In fact, in Paris, all the latest, the very latest walking models, are carried out on these lines, and no woman, accounting herself really well dressed for a morning's shopping expedition considers herself so, unless garbed in a check-patterned skirt of almost alarming design, and one of the afore-mentioned coats fabricated in a cloth to match the prevailing tone of the skirt. Black and white shepherd's plaid is also used with good effect green or black coat. As an alternative scheme dull grey plaids are shown, accompanied by cut-away coats in deep purple, the grey and purple introduced deftiy on the collar, and cuffs carried out in velvet, and bound with fancy braid. The question of the seeson's millinery has been definitely settled, and flower-trimmed hats, and toques, all of huge propor-tions are demanded of the smartest milliners on all sides. The most popular colors are cinnamon brown, and coral pink, big brown picture hats of fine straw trimmed with wreaths of pink and white May-blos-son, or wild clover in almost startingly realistic bunches express some of the prettiest and newest meminent favor again, worn considerably larger than that of last year, and tilted ever so slightly over the face. Feathers, quills, wings and valencienes lage rosettes are still in demand for decorating the mo-The most fashionable toilettes of the moment for face. Feathers, quills, wings and valenciennes lace rosettes are still in demand for decorating the morosettes are still in demand for decorating the mo-dern chapeau; indeed the last named trimming shows. every evidence of extreme popularity, and which will be meted out to it for some months to come at any, rate. For evening wear some of the daintiest trim-mings are being used, composed of the filmsiest silver-and gold tissue, fashioned into sprays of tiny roses. fuchsias and May-blossoms. These are scattered carelessly over the trailing skirts, and kimona-shaped bodices, and are used with equally good effect on evening wraps of every material. Lace covered but-tons are also a new decorative detail; given to us this season, some of the smartest tailor-made gowns be-ing accorded this softening grace. Braid in all widths, too, is still in great demand for trimming cloth and washing gowns, with equal profusion nothing could too, is still in great demand for trimming cloth and washing gowns, with equal profusion nothing could exceed in grace and elegance the new loose secure-shaped wraps, which are being worn this season. Fashioned in a wide variety of material from glace sikt to coarse linen, their practicability is beyond question, serving to keep the tollette worn beneath from any dust, they also create a distinctly smart appearance, which the well-dressed woman does her utmost to cultivate. Then there are many new ideas in the way of a lace coat for those who are not as young as they were, and as beautiful, but who all the same like to look nice. A good many people have joined on tails to a net blouse, which is an intelligent thing to do, and it is very pleasant and economical to use up several different kinds of lace, which har-monize, in fact, I am inclined to think that lace, things look better made of various kinds of lace, than

things look better made of various kinds of lace, than

into partitions; the portion nearest the fire could be used for underwear. The wall space above this seat is ornamented with some straight pieces of wood, either real old oak or deal stained to represent it, and this supports a shelf along which favorite toys may "process" in grand array. The little ones can be kept amused for a long time if some delightful in-dividual will relate a long story illustrated by the procession along the shelf. Fitted into an angle in the wall is the cupboard for the best toys, which are only brought out on special occasions as a reward for good behavior. The table should be a round one, with a top which can be turned up when desired; and for this reason it is very useful in a small nursery, because when it is pushed in this position against the wall, and nurse's chair, with her small solid sewing table moved to the window, or to the other side of the fireplace, there is plenty of space for the child-ren to play. I am considering the matter of a small nursery because I think it is so important to have a day and a night nursery. Cork carpet is the best covering for the floor of the nursery; first because it can be washed and will dry very quickly and secondly because it is warmer than linoleum. This carpet can be obtained in two tones of blue, and if one of the immates of the nursery is a timy baby, a crawling rug made of thick blanketing and adorned with won-defui and appalling animals cut out in red turkey twill and sewn on at intervals; will be a sort of happy hunting ground for him, where he can roll about in twin and sewil of at intervals, while a solt of happy hunting ground for him, where he can roll about in safety. The nursery window is a very important matter of consideration. These of casement shape are the best, the small top panes being made to open separately from the lower ones. The top panes ven-tilate the room thoroughly and when the lower ones tilate the room thoroughly and when the lower ones are opened to a certain extent on a hot day, there is hardly any fear of a child falling out which cannot be said of sash windows. The curtains should be of blue and white reversible cretonnes, reaching only about six inches below the sill, and two pairs would be advisable, one pair being often absent on a visit to the laundry. The same cretonne can be used for covering the seat of the recess, and should be made removable also for washing purposes. Sharp corners should be avoided is much as mossible for which reashould be avoided as much as possible, for which rea-son one has a round table and a semi-circular fire-guard. The corners of chairs and the edges of shelves should all be rounded off as gharp points give nasty knocks to the little folks, who blunder up against them.

ANOTHER DAINTY MENU

Dutch Potato Soup Filletted Flounders Worcester Stew, Celery Fritters, Roast Fillet of Beef Semolina Souffle, Pears and Jelly Oyster Croutons

Dutch Potato Soup

Required: Some stock, raw potatoes, one carrot, one onion, some celery, bones. Method—Take some stock and with it any bones you have, adding carrot, onion, spices, etc., until you are satisfied that it is well flavored. Place in a satiscepan, and simmer for two hours, strain and free from fat by pouring the soup through a cloth wrung out in very cold water. Grate raw potato and add it to the soup till it is nice-ly thickened. Stir while all comes to the boil and cook for two or three minutes. Chop the tops of a stick of celery very finely, scatter into the soup, and serve with daintily fried slice of bread.

liquor, taking off the beards, and cutting each oyster into four pieces. Put one ounce of butter, with the same quantity of flour into a stewpan, add a tea-spoonful of chopped shallot, and stir till cooked, add the oyster liquor, a gill of stock, pepper and salt, lemon juice and cream. Lastly drop in the oysters. Have ready some croutons of bread, place some of this mixture on each, and lay two fillets of anchovy across the top. Garnish' this dish with slices of beet-root cut into fancy shapes, and some parsley. across the top. Garnish' this dish with slices o root cut into fancy shapes, and some parsley.

Note: I think this menu will be found very dainty, and yet quite simple to prepare, and it would make a very nice little dinner for six to eight people. Below will be found some cakes which would be nice to hand with the coffee after dinner.

Coffee Cake

Required: Two eggs, two ounces of castor sugar, two ounces of fine flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, three ounces of butter, seven ounces of icing sugar, very strong coffee. Method: Beat the yolks sugar, very strong conce. Method: Beat the yoks of two eggs, with two ounces of castor sugar, add by degrees the flour, with which has been mixed a small teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth and add them to the cake last. Butter three round tins of the same size, and divide the mixture evenly between them. Bake in a quick oven for ten minutes, and when quite cold spread each cake with feing and lay the cakes one upon the top of the other, and then cover the whole of the top and sides with icing. The icing is to be made as follows. Stir three ounces of butter with seven of icing sugar, till it is of the consistency of cream, add by degrees very strong coffee to taste. The top of the cake should be garnished with glace cherries. Another delightful cake is

leed Sponge Sandwich

Required: One teacupful of flour, one teacupful of castor sugar, two eggs, a little baking powder. Method: Dry the flour and pass it through a sleve with the sugar, and add the baking powder, make a hole in the middle of this and into it put two fresh eggs. Beat thoroughly together for seven minutes. Pour into a greased pudding tin, a flat one, and bake in a sharp oven. Meanwhile make the ioing in the same manner as for coffee cake, but with any flavor liked, and when cooked divide the cake in two, havor liked, and when cooked divide the cake in two, spread one half with either a thick preserve or lemon curd, and press together like a sndwich, put aside till quite cold and then ice. But as some people can-not take a fancy or rich cake it is also well to have one plain one among the others, so that they can take a piece with their coffee. This is a very good one:

Plain Seed Cake

Plain Seed Cake Required: Two ounces of bacon dripping, two ounces of sugar, half a pound of flour, one egg, a teaspoonful of baking powder, carraway seeds, and milk. Method: Blend together two ounces of bacon dripping, and the same quantity of sugar, then sift in half a pound of flour and bind with a well beaten egg. Add teaspoonful of baking powder and an equal amount of carraway seeds. Mix with sufficient milk to make the dough of the necessary stiffness and pour into a well greased tin. Place in a moderate oven and bake for three quarters of an hour.

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER.

The Prince and Princess of Wales spent Easter very quietly with their children at Frogmore, a home of which they are very fond. Prince Edward was on leave from Osborhe. He looks well and sturdy, but both he and Prince Albert are quite overshadowed by their sister Frincess Mary, who is acceptionally fail for her age. She was eleven last month. The Prince and Princess of Wales are now staying at Mari-borough House, and will make it their headquarters (with an interval at Frogmore for Ascot) till July, when the Prince sets out an his brief, but important visit to Canada.

Rumor has it that Lord Knollys will shortly re-Rumor has it that Lord Anorys will shortly re-sign his post as Secretary to His Majesty. If this is so, it will sever a connection which has lasted for approaching fifty years while the Royal friendship with which Lord Knollys has been unfallingly honor-ed, is of even longer duration, and dates from the time when the king and his secretary were boys together.

Everything points to the forthcoming London sea-

it over with a soft clean cloth wrung out in hot water. When the entire surface of the carpet or rug has been so treated, hang it up in a strong current of wind to dry.

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Scorches on linen can often be removed by simply Scorches on linen can often be removed by simply rubbing the spot with pipeclay. A good preparation that can be kept for use as required is obtained by boiling together until thoroughly amalgamated, a gill of vinegar, the juice of a large onion, and an ounce of Fuller's Earth, also a piece of soap the size of a nut. This preparation is used cold. It should be spread on the scorch, allowed to dry and then washed off. These remedies are of course for scorch marks pure and simple and are no use for cases where the threads are charred through and through.

To curl feathers, brush the feather carefully with To curl feathers, brush the feather carefully with a very soft brush, so as to remove all dust that may be lurking in the filaments. Then warm a blunt paper knife, ivory or bone is the best substance to be em-ployed. Hold the feather in your left hand and place the thumb of right hand (in which the knife must be held) over the face of the feather and bring the blade carefully up the under side of each little 'filament starting at the stem, pressing down very slightly with the thumb. Repeat this action with each filament until the entire feather is nicely curled. Warm tho knife from time to time. At first you may experience some little difficulty in getting the fibres to curl pret-tly, but a little practice soon brings the knack and there is no reason why the feathers should not be there is no reason why the feathers should no curled as nicely and as prettily at home as at the professional cleaners.

Mothers who have occasion to use Fuller's Earth for their children should remember that the impuri-ties of this substance often cause lockjaw, many fatal cases having been traced to this cause. If, however, they take care to bake it well in a hot oven before use, all traces of danger vanish, as if by magic, for the bacilli of lockjaw, and also of erysipelas, which its contains, are thereby rendered harmless.

THE BROTHERS CECIL

ANADIANS are always deeply interested: in the political warriors who fight the "battles royal" at the empire's centre. Mr. H. W. Massingham, in a recent issue of The London Chronicle; one of the first Liberal journals of Great Britain, gives the following appreciative sketch of the Cecil brothers: The late Lord Salisbury was fortunate 204 TIT The late Lord Salisbury was fortunate

IIII Cedi brothers: The late Lord Salisbury was fortunate in his sons; his gifts are very fairly distributed among them. All of them possess, in greater or less measure, his powers of speech; two, at least, his capacity for statesmanship. The Tory government be formed within the next ten, or even five years, heither Lord Hugh nor Lord Robert Cecil, if they are alive, can well be excluded from the Cabinet; they will have earned such a distinction, not by favor of birth and tradition, but of nuclear has much developed his faculty of expres-sion since he first employed it, in halting and often unlucky phrasing, as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. If he has not his father's brain he has the ancestral will and stiffness of character. In a word, the Hotel Cecil is still well tenanted. The family keeps on the business still. It is indeed a misfortune for the Opposition that-ford Hugh and Lord Robert Cecil are not in Parlia-ment together. But so far as heir individual de-velopment is concerned it is just as well that the two brothers have not simultaneously taken the stage. Just as Lord Hugh, was perhaps the most disting-uisned figure in the Conservative party of 1000 to 1906 to 1906

Striking Comparisons

In some particulars the resemblance is remark-able. Both possess religion, a form of religion, as their deepest interest in life. Both subordinate poli-tics to it. Both are old Tories, with a touch of their father's apprehension of Socialism. Both are tre-mendously in earnest, and, indeed, exhibit liftle or nothing of the late John Sallisbury's half-melancholy, half-humorous cynicism. And both are great work-ers, training themselves unsparingly to learn the smallest details of parliamentary procedure, and bending the knowledge thus acquired to considerable intellectual and political ends. Lord Hugh brough the academic mind to bear on the parliamentary prob-lem; Lord Robert used the legal intellect, throwing over, with no hesitation, a large practice at the par-liamentary bar in the interest of his new profession, Singly, they have exercised a real influence on af-fairs. Together, they would constitute a consider-able power in the state: Yet they are men of differing qualities and call-bre. Lord Robert lacks his brother's emotional fights in oratory, and his vocabulary does not attain the fichness and variety, the intricate and deliete forms, which Lord Hugh commands. He has some-thing of the lawyer's monotony of style, and a little too, of its raggedness of outline. In recompense his method is precise and close; and, though he deals a good deal in the, minutiae of debate, he sometimes throws out a large and interesting thought. His work in the small and deprecise arity which emerged from In some particulars the resemblance is remarkmethod is precise and close; and, though he deals a good deal in the minutiae of debate, he sometimes throws out a large and interesting thought. His work in the small and depressed party which emerged from the catastrophe of the general election has certainly been remarkable. Some of it was very like obstruc-tion. Lord Robert fights everything, and certainly be seems to fight from conviction. He shares his broth-er's intense aversion for the education bill, and he battled with plural voting and tenant right as if for the Ark of the Covenant. The point of view is not of the broadest. It has nothing in common with Lord Randolph Churchill's Tory democracy or Mr. Cham-berlain's half-Radical Imperialism. It is good ortho-dox Tory doctrine. But it is thought out. It is by no means true to say, as Mr. Herbert Paul said, that Lord Robert expresses his brother's opinions with great ability. The two minds run on common lines, but each moves independently. Their faces, like their intelligence, express this likeness in difference. Lord Hugh has something of the visionary's air. Lord Robert's expression is keen-er, more alert, the bright eye, thin, curved nose, and dark hair, retreating from the forehead, give him an almost comic resemblance to a moulting eagle. Pale and gaunt, with a stoop unusual in so young a man, his walk, his manner in watching a debate, suggest the remarkable tenacity of character which, secures him a place in the House a little in advance of his powers of expression, considerable as they are. He has made the opposition a force, depleted as are lit ranks; the government will always have to reckon with this unwearied man, who tires the house with his much speaking, and yet usually gives it something with this unwearied man, who threat the house with his much speaking, and yet usually gives it something to think about. He has the strong, rather over-bear-ing temper of the Ceclis, and yet a genuine amability shines through his combativeness, and his demeanor in private is simple and unaffected.

whether they were workers or not. But if one looks at it from a common-sense point of view, the custom is a somewhat silly one. A lady whose husband is engaged at his work all day, calls upon a married friend whose husband is similarly engaged. The lady is at home, and they have a chat, and in all proba-tiliter our of the together. Then on leaving the lady friend whose husband is similarly engaged. The lady is at home, and they have a chat, and in all proba-bility a cup of tea together. Then on leaving the lady (the caller) places two of her husband's cards upon the hall table, "just to pretend" as the children would say, that he had called. No one is taken in by the pretence, for the lady knew her visitor came alone, but should she not leave the cards, she would think her visitor was very rude, or that worse still, she had been ignorant of this little social custom! Another custom, which has spring up of late, is also in the matter of card leaving. It is customary now for a lady who has attended an afternoon party, to which she has been invited, and at which, it is presumed, she has shaken hands with her hostess, and been re-eaved by her, when taking her departure, to leave upon the table one of her own visiting cards. Whether this is done from modesty, just to show that she has been present in case that important fact has been forgotten, or whether it is to save her the trouble of calling or leaving cards afterwards, who can tell? But if done from the former reason, it is not exactly com-plimentary to her hostess; if from the latter, well, it does not show any very great appreciation of the hos-pitality received. It is an openly proclaimed fact that men do not at all like paying calls. It bores them to do so, and

plimentary to her hostess; if from the latter, well, it does not show any very great appreciation of the hos-pltality received. It is an openly proclaimed fact that men do not at all like paying calls. It bores them to do so, and they hate afternoon teas, a fact which is proclaimed by the absence of men in the drawing-room and the sheaves of gentlemen's cards upon the hall table on the afternoon of the "at home." There is no earthly reason why men should like either paying calls, or the afternoon "at homes. There are many women who share this dislike with them, but then they should be honest all the way through, and not let their wives and sisters leave their cards for them, as a sort of polite excuse, and pretence of having been present, even though it is the custom. Then again, what is the good of men or women leaving their cards have to be left. It is not as if those who have been guests, and who have enjoyed a pleasant evening, called to see their houle she has taken on their behalf and the pleasure they had received thereby. Not a bit of for all the trouble she has taken on their behalf and the pleasure they had received thereby. Not a bit of it, they merely call at the house and hand in their cards as one hands one's railway ticket to the collec-tor at the end of a journey. Sometimes even, the guest does not take the trouble to do this herself, but sends the card by a servant, or entrusts it to the hands of a kindly friend, who may be passing that particular house. Because a thing has been done once or several times, there is no reason why it should go on being done for ever after. What may have been a good or useful custom yesterday may prove a trying or several times, there is no reason why it should go on being done for ever after. What may have been a good or useful custom yesterday may prove a trying or irksome one today, for times change and people change with them. We all know from experience, and should acknowledge the fact, that the strict rules of etiquette that have been laid down from time to time are absolutely necessary in the keeping of so-ciety together, and should be lived up to, and ob-served, but as the years go on, perhaps certain of them might be modified a little here and there, espe-cially in behalf of busy men and women, whose time is much occupied. The mere leaving of cards, except in the case of a first call, or the person called on not being at home, might be, if not altogether, to a cer-tain extent done away with between intimate friends, for in the case of an intimate friendship there is something very formal and unsociable in the mere handing of a certain number of visiting cards to a servat, or leaving them in the hall, unless for a spe-cified object such as the address of the caller, if that ware unknown, or had been changed, or with the in-timation that the caller had started, or was starting an "at home day," which she desired her hostess to know.

know. Another wondering why is, "Why do people, espe-cially ladies, who meet at a friend's house either at an evening or afternoon "at home," sit or stand, side-by-side without exchanging a word, afraid, so it would appear, to speak to one another because they

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things look better made of various kinds of lace, than when they are tamely put together from one solitary pattern. For instance, we all admits the combination of Irish lace and Valenciennes and there are all sorts of pretty light Beeton laces and nets which can be used wish guipure of various makes and kinds, while a lis of insertion looks extremely light, and smart. Amateur dressmakers often err on the side of mak-ierror, because the softness, and the folds of a lace bedice or coat contribute half the charm. In doing attention first to the sizeves for these are invariably made to fit, or at any rate to ile closely to the arm and anything bunchy, or bagsy looks old fashioned and dowdy; wide tucks of chiffon laid one over the other with a tiny little button of metallic thread pois-ed upon each tuck to keep it in place, look very well, while the prettiest fashion of all, is the little close, we some gorgeous strip of embroidery. It is certainly the age of the truly feminine in dress and all those who fin the trend of the present vogue. Many of the gowns will be accompanied by pretty little pointed approxem will be seen with white gowns, while for the infit the trend of the spring soft satin, srepe de approx suff of the spring soft satin, srepe de the soft and straight, for the afternoon wrap. Short fifton taffeta coats are also worn a good deal and indire the cloak and the came will have full beneft in directorate bodice, the little cloit sacque coat is appressed in bright tabac brown voile, and to the voile gowns, with a cloth hem and fariastic is and intertorate bodice, the little cloit sacque coat is and intertorate bodice, the little cloit sacque coat is and divertion and the side de-come larger and larger with warmer days, and it is noticeable thet the angle of the hat tends more and more to be topped over the of the hat tends more and more to be topped over the and the site section, for which we shall all be grateful. when they are tamely put together from one solitary

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL The nursery is quite one of the most important rooms in the house. In it the young folkk receive their first impressions on many subjects, color and form included, which live in the memory when other phases of life have faded into oblivion. Were I an artist I believe I could paint a very realistic picture of the nursery I inhabited and loved, I am afraid to say how many years ago. I can recail the very ugly wall paper, the drab paint, the 'fitted'' Brussels' carpet, the Chippendale cabinet-delightful receptacle for books and toys which today would probably have an honred place in a drawing-room. The old Queen Anne mirror, which was prone to distort one's fea-tures in a grotesque manner and above ail the candlestick and snuffers of brass, which nurse thought far more dignified than any lamp. The fur-niture was singularly solid and aggressive-a fact strongly emphasized, in the mind of a child who ever bumped her head against it-and the walls were de-void of pictures except the print of some mighty restorage with robe, and crown, bedecked with many colored tinsels-by the way these tinsel pictures, be-ing raré, are much sought after now. Compare such a nursery with one of the present day-not so very long ago the nursery used to be the resting place for all the decrepit furniture. If a table was somewhat rickety, then put fi in the nursery; was a chair very shabby with protruding stuffing, through holes at the edges, and one castor off then it would do nicely for the nursery-was the nursery wall paper badly torn edges, and one castor off then it would do nicely for the nursery-was the nursery wall paper badly torn then beg colored pictures from the illustrated papers and nail them over the deficiencies. But the march of hygienic science has now decreed that everything in a nursery, as far as possible, should be washable, including the walls and the floor. A pretty likes for a nursery is that the walls should be colored pale blue either with washable paper or distemper, and that the woodwork is stained oak. In the event of the room being a small one, a low seat fitted into the recess by fhe side of the fire pice, can be utilized as a repository for the childran's clothes-instead of having a chest of drawers. The lid should be made to lift up in sections and the space below be divided

through a fine strainer on to the fish, scatter parsley over and serve.

Worcester Stew

Worcester Stew Required: Two pounds of ox cheek, half an ounce of dripping, one pint of stock, soup vegetables, half an ounce of flour, a little vinegar. Method--Wash the ox.cheek thoroughly and then cut it into thin slices. Melt some dripping in a pariant add the meat, leav-ing it sufficiently long to brown slightly. Then add one pint of good stock (het) and stand the pan by the side of the fire for its contents to sinmer for an hour. Cut up some vegetables small, and the greater the variety of the vegetables the better, and add to the meat. Stir all together and serve when the vegetables are cooked. Care must be taken that this dish is not overdone, or it will come to the table like mince in-stead of stew. Note: Thicken the gravy, and color it after removing the meat.

Celery Fritters

Celery Fritters Required: Two or three heads of celery, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one egg, a little milk, pepper and sait, deep fat, dried sait. Method-Boll the celery cut into lengths three or four inches long. Place the celery carefully on a sleve to drain, using as little pressure as possible to extract the water. Now pre-pare the batter. Put the flour into a basin, drop into it the yolk of an egg, work it into the flour. Add suf-ficient milk to moisten the batter, and season with salt and white pepper. Beat the white of the egg un-til stift and stir into the batter, dip the celery in this and fry in deep bolling fat. Drain on paper, arrange in a circle on a dish with fried parsley in the middle. Sift dried salt over all.

Required: A well hung fillet of Beef Required: A well hung fillet of beef, two ounces of fat bacon, three tablespoonfuls of oll, one onion, the juice of a lemon, turnips, carrots, and a bay leaf. Method—Take a well hung fillet of heef, lard it thickly and place on a dish, pour the oll over and season with two or three slices of raw onion, a bay leaf, pep-per and salt. Soak for twelve hours. Roast the fillet for two hours, place on a hot dish, squeeze the juice of a lemon into its gravy, color and serve. Have ready turnips and carrots cut into small shaped places, and bolled tender. Garnish the dish with these vegetables, pour the gravy round and serve very hot, with asparagus, and browned potatoes.

Semolina Souffle

Semolina Souffie Required: Three tablespoonfuls of semolina, one and a quarter pints of milk, a little brandy and lemon juce, two eggs and apicot jam. Method: First soak the semolina in a little cold milk, and over it pour one pint of bolling milk. Pour the se-molina into a saucepan and cock it slowly for ten minutes, sweetening and flavoring with a tablespoon-ful of brandy, ditto of lemon julee. Beat up two eggs, add to the semolina, and mix till all is light. Line the bottom of a pis dish with apricot preserve, pour over the semolina, and bake in a steady oven. Serve at once with castor sugar sifted over.

Pears and Jelly

Pears and Jelly Required: One tin of pears, half an ounce of gela-tine powder, the juice of a lemon, sugar to taste, cochineal, half an ounce of almonds. Method: Strain off the juice from a tim of pears, make it hot, and to every pint add half an sunce of gelatine powder, the juice of a lemon and sugar to taste. Place the jelly on a flat dish, and when set cut into squares and arrange at the bottom of a flat dish. Dissolve a little cochineal in water, and with it paint the pears a pretty red. Let them drain, and then arrange them on the jelly, with the small ends upward stuck with bianched almonds. Serve with small ratifia bis-cuits handed. handed.

Oysten Croutons Required: One dosen cysters, one cunce of but-ter, one cunce of flour, a tesspoonful of chopped shal-lot, one gill of stock, pepper, sait, lemon juice, a table-spoonful of cream, croutens of bread, filtets of two anchoviss. Method: Cook the cysters in their own

Son being a very gay one. The king and queen in-tend to be in residence at Buckingham Palace towards the middle of May, and will hold two, if not three courts at the end of the month, and early in June. The opera season has already commenced and there is to be a special command performance when the French President pays London a visit in May.

Princess Henry of Battenberg has been on a visit to the ex-Empress Eugenie at the Villa Cyrnos at Cap Martin. Neither the Princess or her hostess care much for society, and keep almost entirely outside of the gaieties on the Riviera, although they receive old friends, and go for long excursions in the country round. The Empress is devoted to her garden, and is especially proud of her roses. It is understood that Princess Henry will go on later to Madrid for the interesting domestic event, which is expected in the Spanish Royal Family. One hears so much of the popularity of the young Queen of Spain, and of her pride which the Spaniards take in her beauty. Her fair hair and blue eyes are considered lucky, and the fact that the little Prince of Asturias has inherited her English coloring, is looked upon as a good omen. He is a sturdy boy and well advanced for his age. Although, not so remarkable as was his father, King Alfonso, who at one year old had already begun to talk quite distinctly. Princess Henry of Battenberg has been on a talk quite distinctly.

CONCENTRATIO

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ODDS AND ENDS.

Carpets and rugs before being cleaned in any way should be well brushed. Then they should be thor-oughly beaten, this having been satisfactorily per-formed, stretch the carpet again on the floor. Then remove the greese spots either by means of blotting paper and a hot iron, or by well rubbing the place with hard soap, well washed off with cold water. Then dissolve s gill of ox gall in a quart of hot water -- if the carpet is a large one this quantity must, of course, be increased—and go over the carpet with a soft brush well dampened with this. Treat about a square yard at a time, and after having well rubbed over the whole carpet with the ox gall mixture wash

A Conservative Gladstone

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