

THE SHY GIRL.

Are you a shy, stay-at-home girl? Cautious and circumspect do mean for the boy, and also for the broad-winning girl in the way of helping them to a knowledge of their own individualities.

But life is different with the young woman who stays at home. To her much more depends on the kind of mother she has for guide and companion. One hears so much about self-reliant girls these days that one is apt to overlook the existence of an opposite type—the painfully shy girl. This class is much more numerous than is generally supposed.

Meekness should not be confounded with modesty or a sense of decorum. The latter is womanly, serene, dignified. The former, when it persists in women of mature years, is more like a nervous disease. Afflicted by it the victim lives in a flutter of perplexities; a change in the daily routine of her life brings her misgivings and heart flutterings. She blushes painfully on the least provocation, her voice falters as she finds herself speaking to an audience of three or four more than her own family.

Such women are commonly good members of society, and well respected by their acquaintances; but they never reach the highest point of their womanhood or do the good they might otherwise accomplish.

The natural backwardness of many stay-at-home girls is often rendered habitual by their unthinking mothers. The mother is, perhaps, a good talker, and she takes the entertainment of the visitors too much upon her own shoulders. When she accompanies her daughter out it is the same.

We have repeatedly noticed that in families where the mother was a fluent talker the boys and girls were quite awkward in the use of words. This should not be. Home training like this is disastrous for a girl naturally timid and shrinking.

Sometimes one of these dependent young creatures is greatly helped by being sent out of the immediate family circle to visit near relatives for a time.

Such girls do not often have many friends outside their own relations, but a sympathetic aunt or cousin with tact enough to conceal the fact of her sympathy may often co-operate with the mother to advantage.—Weekly Welcome.

"ENTER A SONG."

The guests at a lakeside hotel last summer found the place full of the memories of a girl who had been there the month before. A dozen times a day they heard her name: "How Doris Faraday would have enjoyed that!" "It seems as though Doris must come up the steps in a moment, doesn't it?" "How one misses Doris on a picnic, or drive, or excursion, or whatever it might chance to be. Finally one of them, a pretty, saucy creature, set herself to solve the mystery.

"What was there about that wonderful Miss Faraday?" she asked, one evening. "Was she very, very pretty?" "No," was the reply, "you would never think of her as pretty."

"She was very clever, then?"

"Not in the least."

"But she must have been a bright talker?"

Doris' admirers glanced at one another. Clearly it had never occurred to them to consider the question at all. "No," some one answered, hesitatingly, "she was not very much of a talker, and never said anything specially bright."

"Well, what in the world was it, then?" the girl cried, in mock despair. "I've heard nothing but 'Doris Faraday' ever since I came; and yet nobody can tell me what there was about her that made her so wonderful. It is very tantalizing."

Then an old lady spoke. "I can tell you, my dear," she said, quietly. "It was because Doris could find happiness anywhere, and somehow, all unconsciously, make others find it, too."—Youth's Companion.

THE COST OF A "PLAIN DRUNK."

The following graduation of penalties for a "plain drunk" seems to indicate that higher civilization is more tolerant of intoxication than benighted communities or communities so considered.

In this country, \$2 and costs.

In Persia, eighty lashes on the soles of the feet.

In Turkey, the bastinado to a more severe extent.

In Albania, death.

In the three latter instances the extreme penalty is given above. Before the officials give a man up as confirmed in his cups they lecture him. In Persia they put him on the blacklist first, and forbid him the bazars, except in certain hours, and then under police supervision, and also places of amusement and worship.

In Turkey the offender receives an admonition and is fined for the first offense, and the bastinado is applied afterwards if the crime be repeated.

Among the mountaineers of Albania and Montenegro drunkenness is regarded as a political offence, and for that reason is considered more serious than if it were a moral one.

Among the mountaineers fighting and drinking are not considered to go together, and to be able to fight is the first duty of a citizen. Therefore the drunkard is harshly dealt with. At first they try moral suasion with the festive tippler; but when that fails he persists in making the mountain-peaks ring to his Montenegro substitute for "We don't go home till morning," he is declared to be a danger and a disgrace to his tribe and his country, and is quietly assassinated by order of the local chief.—The National Advocate.

MY MOTHER.

It has been truly said: "The first being that rushes to the recollection of a soldier or sailor, in his heart's difficulty, is his mother. She clings to his memory and affection in the midst of all the hardship and forgetfulness induced by a roving life. The last message he leaves is for her; his last whisper breathes her name."

The mother as she instills the lessons of piety and filial obligation into the art of her infant son, should always feel that her labor is not in vain. She may drop into the grave, but she has left behind her influences that will work for her. The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped and will do its office."

SAYINGS OF MISS WIGGS.

"You never kin tell which way any pleasure is a-comin'. Who ever would 'a thought, when we aimed at the cemetery, that we'd land up at a first-class fire?"

"I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you start out to have it. If you get knocked out of one plan, you want to get yourself another right quick, before yer spirits has a chance to fall."

"I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then set on 'the lid an' sauc'—From 'Lovey Mary.'"

BABY ALWAYS WELL.

"I have nothing but good words to say for Baby's Own Tablets," says Mrs. A. Dugas, of Cumber, Ont., and she adds: "Since I began using the Tablets my little boy has not had an hour of sickness, and now at the age of eight months he weighs twenty-three pounds. I feel safe now with Baby's Own Tablets in the house, for I know that I have a medicine that will promptly cure all the minor ills from which babies suffer. I would advise all mothers and nurses to use Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones." These are strong words, but thousands of other mothers speak just as strongly in favor of this medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

The English is fast becoming the world language, notwithstanding it is one of the most difficult for foreigners to learn. Strange to say, the British have never sought to force their language upon other people, as some great nations have done. In Egypt, French is still largely in use because of early French occupancy, and the British authorities seem to have made little direct effort to promote the use of English, which is, nevertheless, gaining because of travelers and business. English is now the language of all North America north of the Mexican boundary—a very important portion of the earth. English is likely to come into use in Panama; and all Central America, as well as Mexico, will in time have considerable English-speaking people. In the Philippines the English language is likely to prevail. It is, of course, the language of South Africa, and is likely to become that of India, with its 300,000,000 people. In India conditions are peculiar. Before British occupancy the country was divided into numerous principalities and petty kingdoms, with different dialects spoken by different races. Had India possessed a single and uniform language it would doubtless have retained it; but in the confusion of tongues English is probably the only language that can become universal throughout all this territory. English is likely, therefore, to cover a good portion of the world, and many people are now compelled to use it in every nation. The French, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian, will of course, hold their own in their home territory.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

"Routes and Fares for Summer Tours" is the title of a book issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, which is full of interest to the summer tourist who is planning a summer outing for 1906. In addition to general information, the contents contain particulars of different routes and fares to points in all parts of the country and cover the principal resorts reached by the lines of the Grand Trunk and its connections. It contains a fund of information that will be of great help to those who have not yet decided where to spend their holidays. The book also contains a series of maps for reference. Write today for a copy to J. Quinlan, D.P.A., Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

CHOOSING BABY'S NAME.

In some foreign lands the baby's name is chosen in strange ways. The poor little Chinese girls are thought of so little importance that they rarely get a name at all as infants, but are called No. 1, 2, 3, or whatever their place in the list of daughters may be. Chinese boys are given a name, by which they are called till they attain the age of twenty; then their father gives them a new name.

Japanese girls have pretty names, usually those of some flower—"Aurora," "Carnation," "Cherry Blossom," and in some parts of the country the little girls do not receive a name until they are five years old, when their father chooses one for them.

Hindoo babies are named when they are about twelve years old, and it is usually the mother who chooses the name. They, too, are fond of pretty flower names for their little girls.

The Egyptians have an odd way of choosing a baby's name. They light three candles, giving a name to each; but they always call one after some deity or exalted person. The baby is called by the name borne by the candle which burns longest.

Mahomedans sometimes write suitable names on slips of paper, which they insert between the pages of the Koran. The first slip drawn out gives the name to the baby.