

HEALTH AND HOME HINTS.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored teacups.

Broken china can be mended with white lead, such as painters use. Smear the edge of the broken parts with it, press together, tie in place, and leave for two or three days.

A woman whose skin is the envy of others, and who is believed by many to resort to all sorts of "beauty" devices, attributes it entirely to the plentiful use of water, both internally and externally. She drinks it a glassful at a time almost every hour.

To clear a house of beetles, take a pound of powdered borax, and put it into a tin with a perforated lid. Next, dust the borax lightly over the floor, on the walls, and in the cupboards—everywhere, in fact, where the pests are found—and they will soon disappear.

After carpets are tacked down they should be carefully swept, then gone over with a stiff scrubbing brush dipped in naphtha. Spots made with sweets must be removed with water, and those caused by gums of any sort, varnish, or wax, must be taken off by erasit and heat.

Fruit Soufflé.—Rub peach, apricot or quince preserve through a sieve; if canned fruit is used drain from the syrup; to three-fourths cup of fruit pulp heated, add the whites of three eggs beaten stiff, and beat well while adding, turn into buttered and sugared individual moulds, filling them three-fourths full; set moulds in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven until firm; serve with a fruit sauce.

Antidote to Poisons.—It is a great thing to thoroughly understand what simple antidote to take if one is so unlucky as to swallow poison of any kind through mistake or otherwise. Sweet oil is to be found in nearly every house, however humble, and a half-pint of it taken immediately is an effectual antidote to almost all poisons. Any one with a strong constitution should take a larger quantity of this simple remedy.

Graham Gems with Dates.—These are specially nice for breakfast, delicious and wholesome. Beat the yolk of one egg with a saltspoonful of salt. Next add one cupful of milk, one-half cup of boiled rice, a cup and a half of whole wheat or graham meal, and a scant tablespoonful of melted butter, and beat vigorously, add a quarter cupful of sliced dates, a teaspoonful of baking powder and then fold in the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Bake in a hot oven.

Delicate Muffins.—Excellent muffins are made of graham flour, and are fried instead of baked. Mix one cupful and a half of graham flour, one and a half cupfuls of wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and three even teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a spoonful of sugar. Sift the ingredients together and return the siftings to the sifted part and mix them. Beat two eggs well, add a cupful of milk and stir the batter until it breaks into bubbles. Dip a tablespoon into a cupful of milk, then take up a spoonful of the batter and slip it into a kettle of fat hot enough to fry doughnuts. Let each of the muffins fry for ten minutes. Serve them after draining from the fat. Peonies for the front yard.

THE KOREAN PEOPLE.

The people of Korea are not Japanese, and they are not Chinese. They are Mongolian, and have a polysyllabic language with a phonetic alphabet. They have a recorded history, of disputed authenticity, which claims for them a continuous existence as a Korean people of about five thousand years, the earlier part of which, of course, is shrouded in the mists of tradition and fable. As early as three centuries ago, the Koreans had made great progress in the arts. They built ships two hundred feet long and covered them with plates of iron, the iron being hammered into small plates and fastened

by small spikes driven into the wood. They made woven fabrics, and were very skilful in metal work, in the fashioning of jewels, and in the manufacture of pottery. They were far in advance of their

Japanese neighbors, to whom they have taught the arts of metal-working, pottery-making, and silk-weaving. Three centuries ago, Japan overran the country and devastated it, transferred whole colonies of artisans to Japan, and broke down forever the military power of Korea. Korea has produced but little literature.

Korean students have been largely devoted to Chinese authors. The native literature consists largely of descriptions of scenery and folklore.

The people of Korea may be described generally as robust, amiable, industrious, pleasure-loving, and given rather to the arts of peace than the ardors of war. They are agricultural rather than commercial. They are kindly and generous.

They have no national religion, and never have had. Confucianism, so far as regards the worship of ancestors, the reverence for parents, and the dignity of family, had a stronger hold than any other form of religion. Buddhism has always had a languishing existence among them. There is a wide-spread belief among the people in witches, in spirits, and in devils. There are relics of fetichism. The costumes of the men and the women do not differ widely from those in use thousands of years ago. The universal costume is cotton cloth, bleached and unbleached. In winter, this is padded with short staple cotton into pads for the purpose of quilting the clothing of the people. Their headgear is remarkably varied in form. They have a different form or a different kind of hat for almost every station in life. All the unmarried men in Korea are called boys, and wear their hair in braids down their backs. Marriage may take place at any age from twelve upward, and when a boy is married he is a man. The women of Korea have no legal status. A man may have one wife, and her children are his legitimate heirs; but a Korean may have as many concubines as he may have the ability or the disposition to support.—From "Korea as the Prize of War," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Anniversary services were conducted in Knox Church, Embro, last Sunday, by Rev. Dr. Wallace, Toronto.

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The Eastern Chronicle (New Glasgow, N.S.) has this to say respecting the tedious debate not yet closed in the Commons: "What a waste of wind that long debate on the education clauses of the Autonomy Bill was! We venture to assert that a convention of Presbyterian deacons, who had the British North America Act, the education clauses of the Northwest Territories Act of 1875, the ordinances of the Northwest Territorial legislature in respect to the schools and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Bill safeguarding those ordinances before them, would expend two days over the subject. Instead, they would have declared that the school system of the Territories was a good one, good because it was made by a living, virile people for their own use and would have closed the convention with prayer on the evening of the first day."

At the annual convention of the Young People's Societies of the Presbytery of London officers were chosen as follows: Hon. President, the Moderator of Presbytery; president, Rev. J. F. Scott, Rodney; first vice-president, John Strachan, Glenora; second vice-president, Orlando Lettbridge, Tait's Corners; recording secretary, Miss Alma Campbell, Rodney; corresponding secretary, W. A. McIntyre, St. Thomas; treasurer, O. F. Howard, Glenora; committee, Miss S. Hull, Annapolis; Miss Harwood, London; Duncan McEachron, Tait's Corners; Rev. S. D. Jamieson, Newbury; Miss Campbell, Belmont; Miss McKay, Thamesford; Miss Mary Campbell, Meosa; Miss Mary Nickle, Belmont. Encouraging reports from twenty or more of the societies were read.

London Presbytery has granted Dr. McDonald, of Meos, leave of absence to visit the old country.