Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

THE UNPUNCTUAL ONE



OUSEHOLD management is one thing on paper, another in practice, as every young house-mistress finds out; and who can regret that it is so? If there were any infallible formula for homemaking; what would the industrious gain, where would be the reward of ingenuity? It is in meeting her own special difficulties as they crop up in adapting fixed principles to individual needs, that the woman enters into her kingdom. It all seems so simple at first. The rules of the game are there in black and white for anyone who cares to buy a

of the game are there in black and white for anyone who cares to buy a book of rules set forth for household management. There are also rules for the conduct of servants, the up-bringing of babies; the keeping of accounts, but somehow the inevitable difficulty that is outside all rules will crop up and for it there is no provision in any available "vade mecum." There are many newly married couples, not perhaps more than a mile away from us. Can we not imagine each household with its own peculiar difficulty, incapable of solution by reference to manuals and mothers-in-law alike, beyond the fussy kindness of experienced friends defying even the combined light and leading of the Local-Club!

Mrs.*No. 1, let us say, can't find a suitable Chinaman, who will agree to inhabit that pokey little room off the wood shed. They have no better to offer on account of Mr. No. 1's mother, living with them, and the result is an irregular and straggling procession.

the result is an irregular and straggling procession of incompetents, the dregs of their calling who flit across the domestic horizon in the house, yet not of it—like slides in a magic-lantern.

Mrs. No. 2 is afflicted with a dyspeptic family. Nothing they can afford to pay for, agrees with any of them, and the poor woman in addition to exceeding her estimates for provisions week by week, runs up fearful bills at the chemists for tonics, and what not which have in the end to come out of her own dress allowance. dress allowance.

dress allowance.

At No. 3 the servant difficulty appears in yet another form. All friends and advisers agree that there is no more to be done than a healthy, willing young Chinaman could easily manage; but somehow the twenty-six, healthy, willing young Chinaman who have filled the responsible post of cook and house-boy to the establishment, in as many months, seem inclined to estimate their own powers more modestly. Mrs. No. 4 has perhaps the hardest lot of all. She is afflicted with an unpunctual husband. To what purpose does she sketch out elaborate time tables, when Mr. No. 4 instead of finishing breakfast at 8.30 as he is supposed to do obstinately refuses to begin shaving until half an hour after that time. How is it possible to keep the various tradesmen's books within the estimate when three dinners a week on an averpossible to keep the various tradesmen's books within the estimate when three dinners a week on an average are spoilt by being kept waiting, and have to be supplemented, or entirely re-constructed from the reserve cupboard? It is advisable from motives of economy to let out the kitchen fire on the two evenings a week when our Chinaman leaves early, but Mr. No. 4 never will remember to come home early to supper on these occasions, so the economy goes by the board. Nor are their outings more numerous or pleasant by reason of the too frequent alternatives of taking a cab, or missing the car, that is forced on them by this same unpunctuality. The poor wife spends hours every week waiting, losing a few minutes here, half an hour there, not caring to begin any serious task for fear of interruption and getting at the same time into that state of hervous irritability that unpunctuality invariably causes.

Mr. No. 4 is the best of men, and husbands, and withal the most tiresome. The servant is constantly out of temper by being kept late on afternoons out; visitors who have been pressed to wait a few minutes "as George cannot be kept much longer now" have in the end to be invited to a meal and Mrs. No. 4, herself the soul of punctuality, is fretted to a fiddle string and unless she takes the greatest care, runs the risk of getting wrinkled before the year is out. They had seats near us for the last concert of the season; the overture was well began before they ap-They had seats near us for the data to the season; the overture was well began before they appeared in the doorway, and between it and the next middle of the well filled row, leaving apologies, crushed toes, and forn lace behind them.

I felt sorry for Mrs. No. 4!

that unpunctuality invariably causes.

FASHION'S FANCIES

The difficulties of modern life with respect to rlothes are not to be lightly disregarded, and it certainly is no easy matter to have a frock which is entirely suitable to each, and every occasion. Of course, if one were to carry suitability and faddiness too far we should all have to take about as much lugage as the Ark would have held, and we should never be invited to the same house twice! Mercifully there is a medium to all things, and it always seems to me that we contribute most to the galety of things in general, when we wear clothes that are suitable and not easily spoilt, and which are no more costly than our purses can comfortably buy. can comfortably buy.

can comfortably buy.

I once went to a picnic, where a very well-to-do young woman showed fierce tantrums because the rain descended, and the floods came and spoilt a very lovely blue muslin frock elaborately inlet with rose, colored embroidery. It was very charming, but much too smart for the picnic among the ruins, to which everybody had driven over for miles round. The cotton frock contingent, who looked as smart as they could, were unharmed by the rain, and were quite resigned, knowing that the washtub would remove all blemishes from their practical toilets.

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signed, knowing that the washth would remove all blemishes from their practical tollets.

It is almost too late in the day to extol shantung as a reliable friend for the summer frock. It is true that there are some cheap and common makes exploited here and there, which should be avoided at all hazards; for they are not made of pure silk, and they consequently crumple and look tawdry very soon, but the good qualities are absolutely to be trusted, and this silk looks quite as nice when used as a plain coat, and skirt as it does for an elaborate lace inlet afternoon gown. The summer sales which are now in full swing are generally associated in our minds with remnants and wonderful reductions in the way of clothes, and hats, but it should never be overlooked that this pleasant period of sales offers a grand opportunity for buying new portmanteaux and so on, at a low sum, and disreputable luggage is a very ugly thing. To have a brown hat box and a green hold-all, and dress baskets of various hues is quite unnecessary in these days when we can purchase everything to match, including the hold all and umbrella case. Compressed cane trunks are, of course, a luxury, but they certainly outlast all their cheaper rivals in an extraordinary manner.

ury, but they certainly outlast all their cheaper rivals in an extraordinary manner.

Everyone ought to enjoy themselves when they go about, but I must say, that I do wish all Englishwomen would be careful to let the world see what a nice looking personage an English lady may be. Even amongst those who ought to know better, there is alas! too often a tendency to think that anything will do for a journey, and dirty white tweed coats, and hats which only look fit for the rummage sale are considered quite smart enough in which to cross the channel, and thus we give people one more wrong impression of the daughters of perfidious Albion. For my part I think that suitable travelling clothes are quite as essential a possession as a ball gown or a theatre wrap, and even from the point of view of comfort it is wisdom to have a really smart coat and skirt of some suitable material, a pretty, crisp and comfortable hat and light well made chaussure, in which to perform the journey, no matter in what direction the paradise to which we are travelling may be. Anything dust-colored, or grey stands a journey better than a dark suit could possibly do, for the dust on a railway, or motor journey is really something astonishing, and seems to do far more harm to a dark garment than a light one. Pleated, and gored skirts are worn alike, for the former are so beautifully made now-a-days, and so well stitched down that they do not get out of position; while as to the coat, I think the cut away shape is perhaps the nicest, since it is cool, and shows either a smart little waistcoat, or the in an extraordinary manner.

front of a frilly blouse. Those who feel the heat prefer to wear a thin alpace, or shantung skirt, and a blouse with a smart shantung travel-coat over. Linen again is chosen by others, but I prefer a very thin tweed and a blouse sufficiently attractive to allow one to feel smart enough for luncheon in a certifier train. A year or two ago, the hat for journeys was short at the back, and was of the toque description, and I still think that a small comfortable hat is preferable to a big one, coming back from abroad not long since I noticed there was not a single woman amongst us, with a sensible hat, and it was quite amusing to see the various devices with which people endeavor to prop themselves up, and maintain a comfortable angle without damaging their smart hats. A well polsed straw can look extremely well and some women arrange a vell over a toque to perfection. A large vell hung over a hat keeps the neck band or cravat free from dust, begides affording a protection to one's skin, a very important matter when travelling on a hot day across Europe. It is quite as possible to be too cold on a journey as too warm, and no matter how scorching the sun may be at midday, it is a good thing to be provided with a light woollen wrap in the evening. I discountenance the heavy tweed coat, or cloak, and much prefer a light warm homespun to any other.

FOR THE GIFT GIVER

The art of choosing presents is a thing apart; it requires taste, imagination, discrimination, sympathy, and a host of other qualities whose very enumeration

The art of choosing presents is a thing apart; it requires taste, imagination, discrimination, sympathy, and a host of other qualities whose very enumeration might well terrify us.

Certain it is that a fair percentage of presents sent fail to please as entirely as their givers intend and the reason is not far to seek. To know what to give, we must know not only the taste but the requirements of the recipient. And barring such ephemeral articles as flowers or sweets, this is no easy matter. Who can venture to offer a book to a book lover? To a person who looks on a book as part of the furniture of a room, or on a pretty blinding as a first essential, nothing of course comes amias. But how some of us have grieved over good money wasted when some well meaning friend has mistaken margin for matter and has burdened us with the fruit of her error! We need not go as far as Charles Lamb's "Biblia-a-biblia things in books clothing" to find an illustration; two volume blographies of persons in whose career we have only the very slightest interest, are a veritable weight on our book shelves. But, if the giving of books be a grave consideration—so much more is the giving of music. Phyllis was as nearly cross as she can be when some one sent her three silly modern sangs (in the wrong key too) when she so much wanted to complete her set of Schumann. It is not enough to know your friend's tastes, but you must take the trouble to find out what she lacks. Wedding presents too, are so often selected haphazard on the principle that to young married folk nothing comes amiss. But even young married folk nothing comes amiss. But even young married folk nothing comes amiss. But even young married people have likes, and dislikes and it would seem that persons with no means of discovering them might well be excused from giving presents. Every one complains that rich brides receive too much, the brides themselves often leading the chorus of lamentation, but no one makes a stand. Could there not be some such rule as that persons whose d

once, the giver, the recipient and the occasion. A possible it should represent a taste in common. A new tennis racquet from one who does not play leaves a want, no matter how well strung it may be.

In the case of gifts from elders to young persons there is always the delightful possibility of opening up fresh ground, of giving not only a book or picture but an interest, of introducing the young mind to a life long source of pleasure.

The money value of a present should be the last thing apparent. It is quite possible to give costly things without attracting attention to their cost, and equally possible for an inexpensive gift if carefully selected to bear comparison to the richest.

Right selection really means taking trouble; trouble to find out what the recipient likes, or might like, and has not; then trouble to find the right thing; and, lastly, trouble to give in as gracious a manner as may be, and with words that will be more treasured than the gift.

We frequently hear foreigners criticise our rather vulgar habit of giving cheques as wedding presents. It seems certainly, a rather obvious way of avoiding the trouble of selection, but, on the whole, it may not be such a bad substitute for the perfunctory kind of selection which it has succeeded.

A DAINTY DINNER FOR SUMMER

MENU June Soup
Mayonaisse Salmon
Fillets of Tongue
Rolled Veal and Macaroni
Lendon Pudding
Chocolate Custard
Tomato and Onion Savory

June Soup Required: A bunch of young carrots, one ounce of butter, one ounce of ham, a few olives, one ounce of stock, sugar, pepper and salt, pounded taploca, one ounce of macaroni, and parsiey.

Method: Scrape the carrots and cut them into silces, and fry in a stewpan with butter, some chopped ham and a few olives. Cover with pale colored stock and when quite tender rub through a sieve, and season carefully with a little sugar, pepper and salt. Make very hot and when quite boiling stir in a little pounded taploca, cook for ten minutes and serve. Garnish the soup with small pieces of macaroni and chopped parsley.

Mayonaisse of Salmon

Required: Cold botled salmon, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar, two eggs, lettuce and radishes.

Method: Take the cold botled salmon and cut it into nice neat pieces, removing all skin and bone. Arrange a nice salad on a dish with the fish laid on the top. Make some sauce as follows: Break a fresh egg into a basin and stir quickly, one way only, with a weoden spoon, while you mix in, drop by drop, this salad oil. When this is mixed the sauce should be as thick as butter. Thin this down, by degrees, with vinegar, flavoring with pepper, salt and a dash of sugar. Just before sending to table coat each piece of fish with the sauce, and garnish the dish with slices of hard boiled egg, radishes, and chopped parsley. Send the sauce with it in a small jug. Mayonaisse of Salmon

Fillets of Tongue

Required: Remains of a cold boiled tongue, a little meat glaze, a little tomato sauce, mashed potato, one gill of stock.

Method: Take the remains of a cold boiled tongue and cut it into neat thick slices as far as possible of the same size. Dissolve some glaze in a teacup, adding to it a little tomato sauce. Dip each piece of tongue into this, and arrange on a hot dish in a circle, each fillet overlapping the last. Have ready some mashed potato pressed into a plain mold, turn this out in the centre of the tongue, and set the dish in the oven. Just before serving, add a gill of very clear stock to the glaze and tomato. Make this very

het and pour round the tongue. Serve very het in a fireproof dish.

Required: Cutlets from the neck, one egg, bread-crumbs, one-and-a-half pounds of spinach, a shalot, a young carrot, a teaspoonful of sweet herbs, half an ounce of butter, half a pint of thick brown gravy, some

Method: Trim the cutlets, leaving a rim of fat on Method: Trim the cutlets, leaving a rim of fat on each, fasten them into shape with small wooden skewers, brush over with egg, shake in breadcrumbs, pressing them in lightly with the hand or a broad knife, and fry in a saute pan. Dish daintily on boiled and finely chopped spinach, and pour the following sauce round: Chop the shalot, young carrot, and mushrooms very finely. "adding the fresh sweet herbs. Fry all in butter, then stir in the brown gravy and bring to the boil. Serve very hot, with string beans and plain boiled new potatoes.

Rolled Veal and Macaroni Required: Two to three pounds of veal cutlets, two ounces of chopped bacon, three ounces of bread-crumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, sweet herbs, pepper and salt, one egg, two ounces of butter, four ounces of macaroni, half a pint of thick

ter, four ounces of macaroni, half a pint of thick gravy.

Method: Remove all bone from the veal, place on a board and press flat. Mix the bacon, breadcrumbs, parsley, sweet herbs, pepper and salt together, and bind with the beaten egg. Then spread the mixture over the veal, bind firmly with tape and sew the edge down. Put the butter in a stewpan, dredge the veal thickly with flour, and set it to cook. When the meat is browned all round, add a teacupful of water and stew it very slowly for two hours. Cook the macaroni in beiling salted water, drain well, and then stew in half a pint of thick brown gravy. Place the veal on a bot dish, slightly thicken the gravy, arrange the macaroni round the veal, and serve the gravy on a separate tureen.

London Pudding Required: A quarter of a pound of puff paste, some apricot jam, a few Savoy biscults, one ounce of butter, half an ounce of flour, half a pint of milk, two eggs, sugar and lemon julce.

Method: Line a pudding dish with puff paste and ornament the edges nicely, spread a layer of apricot jam on the bottom, and then a layer of Savoy biscults. Dissolve the butter in a small saucepan and stir the four into it, add the milk, and stir till it boils and is the thickness of rich cream. Allow the mixture to cool a little, add vanilla essence to taste, with the yolks of two eggs. Pour this custard slewly over the Savoy biscults. Bake rather over half an hour in a moderate oven. Whip the whites of eggs till very stiff, pile on the pudding, and return to the oven just to brewn lightly.

Chocolate Custard

Required: Three ounces of chocolate three eggs, one pint of milk vanilla essence, sugar to taste, and a little cream. This should be served in custard cups, with a little whipped cream on the top.

Method: Grate the chocolate and place it in an enamel saucepan and stir over the fire till dissolved. Then add a few teaspoontais of milk and watch very carefully, as chocolate is pit to burn. When the chocolate is quite dissolved sir in the custard, which has previously been prepared with three eggs and milk. Directly all is mixed sweeten, and flavor with vanilla, stir the custard at intervals fill it is quite cold, and then place on the passes for serving, garnishing as directed.

Tomato and Onion Savory Method: Take slices of tomatoes, quarter of an inch thick, and set on brown bread and butter cut to exactly the same size, and on the centre of each put a satispoonful of chopped onton, mixed with finely chopped parsiey, and seasoned with pepper and sait.

Such a menu as the foregoing is very suitable for a small dinner-party during the summer months.

While dainty and appetizing, it will be found perfectly simple to prepare, seasonable and integersive.

The tomate and onlow savories are really delicitive. The tomate and onion savories are really delicious. It is well to observe, however, that many people cannot take raw onions, and it would be better, unless one is sure of their guests, to provide a savory that you are certain of having appreciated.

Light wines or ale could be served with such a menu; and altogether it is one suited especially to the "small" couple who desire to entertain in a simple way. ple way.

"OUR GIRLS" EXHIBITION.

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Mr. Charles Muller never has organised a more charming or helpful show than the "What to do with our Gir's" Exhibition now open at Prince's Skating Club, Knightsbridge, London.

The scheme is held in connection with the Girls' Realm Guild of service and Good-Fellowship, and a feature of the exhibition is the various demonstrations that are given daily by the stall holders of their own particular handicraft or speciality. It must be admitted that the always difficult solution of the question of "What to do with our girls" has been made much easier by the exhibition for an enumeration of only a few of the exhibits will suffice to show the extent of the field open to them. For instance, at one stall is to be found a lady demonstrating to an interested crowd of girls the possibilities of motor-driving for ladies, whilst at another nurses explain the curative properties of electrical therapeutics and the X-Ray treatment. An specially attractive stall is that of Miss Mary Moncrief, whose painted china articles are most artistic and original, and include sets of buttons, umbrella-handles, etc. Mrs. Muller shows her beautiful enamelled jewellery and demonstrates its manufacture, whilst dainty laundresses are busily engaged in froning at another stall. From Lady Molesworth comes a tempting assortment of jams, jelliss and marmalade, and Miss Edwards of Coaley poultry-farm exhibits an incubator-brooder with live chicks, etc. The Misses Chambers find many admirers of their handsome carved wood articles and very prettily painted fans, whilst a crowd always surrounds Mrs. Wimble as she demonstrates the possibilities of her window cleaning invention, which cleans the window cleaning invention, and grafting, and near by this is a stall which is attended by kennelmaids in charge of Persi

"YE HOUSEWIFE" OF THE XVIITH

The last few years have witnessed a welcome revival of interest in "housewifery," and also in "garden love" among refined women, but few modern devotees to either, or both, of these gentle arts could challenge comparison with "The English Housewife" of the seventeenth century, as she is revealed in the quaint volume published by the Grosvenor Library, containing extracts selected by Constance Countess de la Warr. From a voluminous work printed in 1648. From the first few pages we gather that gardening was a most important item in the complete housewife's edu-

cation—at least so far as herbs and flowers were concerned. It was especially necessary that she should "know the time of year, month and moon in which all herbs are to be sown, and when they are in their best flourishing, that gathering of all hearbs in the height of their goodness, she may have the prime use of the same."

Follows a long list of "hearbs" and "sallets" (salads), including many that are either practically unknown or used for other purposes in these days, such as, buglose, pursian, larkes (larkspur), harts-horn, rocket, origan (?) holy thistle, samphirs, and white poppy. It is interesting also to note, that on the instructions as to the proper times and seasons for planting and plucking these "hearbs" much stress is laid on the importance of observing duly the new, full, and wane of the moon, which is still practiced by the few wise old "herb wives," who survive in re-

full, and wane of the moon, which is still practiced by the few wise old "herb wives," who survive in remote country districts, chiefly in the extreme east or west of England.

Then for cookery "our housewife must be cleanly both in body and garments; she must have a quick eye, a curious nose, a perfect taste, and heady ear (she must not be butter-fingered, sweet-toothed, nor faint hearted, for the first will let everything fall, the second will consume what it should increase, and the last will lose time with too much nicenesse."

If the poor woman was not "sweet-toothed" however, she would certainly have been unable to appreciate most of the dishes she might make from the many recipes given in full and quaint detail, for sugar

clate most of the dishes she might make from the many recipes given in full and quaint detail, for sugar is nearly always enjoined as a seasoning where we would use sait, for fish, flesh, and fowl—while curtants, prunes, raisins, and spices, chiefly "synamon," mace, and cloves, figure largely as ingredients of "broths," "baked meats," and dishes of game, and eyen fish! The recipes for "conserves of fruits," however differ from those for modern jam and jelly only inasmuch that "claret-wine or white wine, according to the color of the fruit," is used instead of water; while those for conserve and candy of flowers "roses, violets, jelly flowers and the like," sound delicious and include directions for producing highly decorative color schemes. An amazing section is that devoted to the consideration of "Great and Humble Feasts"—one reads it with an almost aghast admira-

devoted to the consideration of "Great and Humble Feasts"—one reads it with an almost aghast admiration of our ancestors' Gargantuan appetites!

For "a humble feast which any good man may keep in his family," thirty-two dishes are recommended for each of the three courses, being sixteen "of substance," and a like number, more or less, "for show." A full list is given of the dishes "of substance," which really deserves to be quoted, it is so astounding.

tance," which really deserves to be quoted, it is so astounding.

"First a shield of brawn with mustard; secondly a boyled capon; thirdly a boyled piece of beef; rosted; fifthly a meats tongue, rosted; sixthly a pigge, rosted; seventhly chewets, baked; eighthly a goose, rosted; ninthly a swan, rosted; tenthly a turkey, rosted; the eleventh, a haunch of venison, rosted; the twelfth, a pasty of venison; the thirteenth, a kid with a pudding in the belly; the fourteenth, an olive pie; the fifteenth, a couple of capons; the sixteenth, a custard or doucet. Now to these full dishes may be added sallets, fricases, quelquechoses, and devised pastes, as many dishes more, which make the full service no less than two-and-thirty dishes, which is as much as can conveniently stand on one table, and in one mess, and after this manner you may proportion both your second and third course."

And this is "Humble Feast!" Think of it—and—read the Menu for a "Great Feast" that proceeds it! What appetites! What digestions!

The marvel is, that history recalls so few deaths from a surfait? such as beful a Saxon king seven centuries before this English "Housewife? laid down the law, as to the proper dispensing of nospitality.

The last section devoted to "still-room" lore, contains recipes for perfumed and medicinal "waters" that will interest the increasing number of women, who are practicing the delightful process of distilling fragrant flowers and herbs, with the excellent domestic stills that can now be obtained at quite reasonable prices. In fact the modern housewife endowed with a taste for experiment, and to the conscientious student of bygone manners, customs, philogy and liferature, for Lady de la Warr, has most wisely given the extracts in the original spelling and phraseology.

It is a book which, as the editor asserts in her brief preface "seems to carry us back to the peaceful gardens and restful home life of Old England, when

brief preface "seems to carry us back to the peaceful gardens and restful home life of Old England, when housewives and chatelaines of however high degree were able to devote their time to domestic arts and pursuits." How well it would be if many more did so now-a-days—would it not?

SMALL TALK.

"The Spectator" has very wisely arrived at the conclusion that it would be untrue to say that cold hearted women are always unattractive. They are often far more fascinating than the warm-hearted ones. A heart to begin with is an enemy to beauty. A heart to end with means all giving and no taking. A heart in social life is not at all a useful asset! It is a strange, but true thing that great love is nearly always given to the cold-hearted, to those who are externally unworthy. It is the cold hearted woman, the "marble tyrant," who gives the poet themes for his verses and makes love a tragedy. No one can explain the extraordinary attraction that cold hearted people are able to exercise over warm-hearted and impulsive ones. "It would be untrue to say that cold-hearted women are unattractive!" That way of putting it does not err on the side of exaggeration, as many people have discovered to their cost.

There is nothing like optimism, if only it isn't carried too far. One of these people who make it their business to ascertain the opinions of the distinguished on different subjects has been asking the distinguished leaders of the church to what causes they attribute the improvement in the manners of the nation "which has attracted so much attention of late." Having no wish to be pessimistic, I was not however aware that English manners had improved to such a startling extent. In rural districts there is no disputing the sad fact that manners have dis-improved through dread of being considered servile, the villager has become increasingly discourteous. The old men and women are still polite, but the younger generation are "Independent."

A few years ago the woman who wore a "picture" hat was the subject of much interest and comment. She was admired, or ridiculed, according to taste. Now she has disappeared, been swallowed up in the general fashion, which has put the seal of its approval upon the type of millinery described as the "Mammoth" hat. The bulletins, issued concerning these hats are by the way as picturesque as the mammoth hats themselves. We are told of a lady of fashion who bought fourteen such hats in a single season, not one of which cost less than forty pounds! The alliterative quality of the figures would almost make one suspect their veracity, and we can only hope that all women would avoid such wanton extravagance. Fourteen hats at such a price in a single season! It is this sort of thing that makes one feel inclined to turn socialist—nay—anarchist—to match the exaggeration of the hats of the wealthy!

A French doctor recently wrote in the pages of a scientific review "One can drown sorrow in tears better than in alcohol, we should never restrain our tears." The advice is translated and paragraphed in England. Faise consternation is worked up. "A recommendation of this sort can only have one possible effect to encourage the spread of hysteria and the loss of self control." One begs leave to differ from the English critic of the French doctor's advice to express an opinion that weeping is not necessarily an hysterical act. The English critic thinks that if we all gave way to tears when we had any trouble life would be unerdurable. One should cheer up this critic. One should explain to him that few people are capable of tears. "It is a dreadful thing to see a man cry" we often hear people say. Is it worse than to see a man give way to frequent petty irritation, or to cold brutality, or to insensate and unsympathetic laughter? I wonder!

BEAUTY HINTS

The question as to whether or not toilet powder is a good thing for the face, is continually cropping up. The answer is that everything depends upon the quality of the powder. Bismuth powders are not advisable, but a pure vegetable, substance, such as rice, visable, but a pure vegetable substance, such as rice, or starch powder cannot injure the most delicate skin. On the contrary it is a protection to it, preventing the dust, and dirt of the streets from lodging in the pores. A really good face powder is free from all substances, is very fine and soft to the touch, and is imperceptible when applied to the face. For this reason it is not a wise plan to economise by buying a cheap face powder. The common powders have not been subjected to sufficient sifting processes. The really good face powders have been sifted over and over again, until all hardness has disappeared from them, and they feel soft, and velvety when applied to n, and they feel soft, and velvety when applied to

In choosing a face powder be careful to select a color which matches the shade of the complexion. Nearly all good powders are supplied in at least three shades; while for the blonde of very fair skin, pale pink or flesh colored for the medium complexion, and a yellowish, or "Rachel" shade for brunettes. Those who have very dark skins make a fatal mistake in using white, or pale pink powders. However smooth the skin may be, the powder will show, and the dark skin beneath looks much worse than if no powder at all were used. For faces which are inclined to be greasy, a good face powder is the greatest boon. To continually wash the face in order to remedy greasiness in a fatal mistake. The natural oil exuding from the pores, helps to keep the skin in good condition: ness in a fatal mistake. The natural oil exuding from the pores, helps to keep the skin in good condition; and if the face is washed too often, the skin becomes dry, and harsh, and has a tendency to premature wrinkles. Those skins which have rather a greasy tendency are likely to last longer than those which are of a dry nature, provided of course, that the greasiness is not too excessive. A little good face powder judiciously used, conceals the greasy look, and does away with the shiny appearance which some skins have. skins have.

There is quite an art in properly applying face powder. After the face has been washed in the morning and every trace of dirt has been removed from the pores by the use of a good emollient soap and distilled water, dry the skin thoroughly with a soft towel.

Then take a little tilet cream on the tips of your

Then take a little tilet cream on the tips of your fingers and very gently rub it into the skin. Only a very little cream should be used, just a sensation, for you are not using it on this occasion as a massage cream, but simply as a basis for the powder, that it may adhere more readily.

Now apply the powder in a good light, before the mirror with a swansdown puff, or, if preferred, with a piece of soft chamois leather. It should be applied evenly all over the skin, and well rubbed in with the puff. This is the secret of a good appearance. If simply lightly dusted or puffed on to the skin it falls in its purpose. Now take a handglass in one hand, and a soft handkerchief in the other and carefully remove any excess of powder round the nostrils, under the eyes, or at the sides of the face.

Indigestion is one of the greatest enemies of a good complexion. For this reason if you would retain a healthy looking skin be careful what you eat! Pastry, rich dishes, pickles, malt liquors, sweet meats, strong tea, and hot buttered toast, are things to be rigidly avoided, if there is, any weakness of the digestive tract. A red nose is often frequently due to digestive tract. It may, however, be caused by tight lacing, or by imperfect circulation. The cause must first be ascertained—then the remedy applied to remove the effect. Remove the cause—and the effect will cease—local applications are very little use in such cases.

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

Language of the Farm Opening and shutting—You are cruel. Closing fan slowly—I wish to speak to you Opening and snutting—rou are cruel.

Closing fan slowly—I wish to speak to you.

Open wide—Wait for me.

Dropping it—We will be friends.

Carrying in right hand in front of face—Follow me,
Carrying in left hand in front of face—I wish to
nake your acquaintance.

Drawing across forehead—You have changed.

Drawing across cheek—I love you.

Drawing through hand—I hate you,
Fanning slowly—I am married.
Fanning duckly—I am engaged.

Placing on left ear—I wish to get rid of you,
Placing on right ear—Have you forgotten me?

Twirling in right hand—I love another.

Twirling in left hand—We are watched.

Presented shut—Do you love me?

Drawing across eyes—I am sorry,
Resting fan on right cheek—Yes.

Resting fan on left cheek—No.

Carrying in left hand—I have a message fol' yd
Swinging in right hand—Think of me.

Swinging in left hand—I will think of you.

Rhyming Hint for Beating Eggs Beat with a knife Will cause sorrow and strife; Beat with a spoon
Will make heavy soon;
Beat with a fork
Will make light as a cork.

One foot high,
And one foot low,
Not too fast,
And not too slow,
That's the way
The Babies go.

Childhood Listen! I can hear them singing On yonder distant hill, Shouting, laughing, romping, playing, For they are children still.

-Nursery Rhyme.

Life to them is full of gladness, Naught yet they know of care, Little hearts that bring the sunshine To every home they share.

Little heed they of the sadness
That doth around them dwell;
Little can they know the meaning
Of Death's last long farewell. Oh! surely we, now looking back, Who've trodden sorrow's ways, Know well the happiest hours of life. Were those of childhood's days.

Could we have kept that childish faith, That simple trust in all, Still dreamt that round us while we sleep The angel's shadows fall.

Could we have kept our hearts untouched By passion's reckless sway. Ne'er found that love is but a flower That blooms, then dies away.

Now with each day we older grow;
Fresh trials lie before:
Ah! I for one would fain go back
And be a child once more.

One ship drives east, and another drives west.
With the selfsame winds that blow;
'Tis the set of their salls,
And not the gales,
Which tell us the way they go.

Like the winds of the sea are the ways of Fate,
As we voyage along through life;
'Tis the set of a soul
That decides its goal.

CUR

The French presi Russia met on July the harbor of Reval. they had to say to doubt that the mee

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The government of large sum \$30,000, wife to the sanitarium for quille. Everyone will quille. Everyone will is a terrible disease a lowed to spread in ou people of British Columan, woman or child, losis where they will than to allow one suc uncared for at the risk him. Every boy and g that their lungs will b to act should they cor spread the infection. spread the infection how to wait on other Fear always increases fection. The doctors will, in the future, beco-but this can only hap about its prevention ar about its prevention a have learned.

In England, in the Canada we are accust For one reason or of working. Very often disorderly and the sole prevent their doing ha tories or to the men we the works. Men of E strike whenever their is to be surprised or alarm mill hands in the great work and that it has out the soldiers to me. out the soldiers to pretruck, not because of but because one of the but because one of the paper editor, had been people to take part againdia. The Hindus she by attacking them withem in the streets. To state of affairs. It is \$5000 pass away and the streets are people of the streets are people of the streets. state of affairs. It is soon pass away and the come to understand e clime the British gover make India prosperous. built and in times of spared to help the peoratesmen are anxious ladia. It is hard for the latter than the company of the company o

The summer is weamuet make the most of days that remain. To tion results are out. have not a longer time that the time that