

## Ladies' Department.

### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

**POTATO BALLS.**—Prepare and nicely season the same as you would for mashed potatoes. While hot, form into balls about the size of an egg. Brush over with beaten egg, and brown in the oven. To remove from the tin, slip a knife under and slide on to a hot platter. Hard-boiled eggs cut in slices, and parsley, are a pretty garnish. A breakfast or lunch dish.

**PRESERVED QUINCES.**—Use the orange quinces. Wipe, pare, quarter, and remove all the core, and the hard part under the core. Take an equal weight of sugar; cover the quinces with cold water, then let them come slowly to a boil; skim, and when nearly soft put one quarter of the sugar on top, but do not stir. When this boils, add another part of the sugar, and continue until all the sugar is in the kettle. Let them boil slowly until the color you like, either light or dark.

**QUINCE JELLY.**—Wipe the fruit carefully, and remove all the stems, and parts not fair and sound. Use the best parts of the fruit for canning or preserving, and the skin, cores, and hard parts for jelly. The seeds contain a large portion of gelatinous substance. Boil all together, in enough water to cover, till the pulp is soft. Mash and drain. Use the juice only, and when boiling use an equal weight of hot sugar, heated in the oven, and boil till it jellies in the spoon.

**TOMATO CATCHUP.**—Boil one bushel of ripe tomatoes, skins and all, and when soft strain through a colander to remove the skins only. Mix one cup of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, half an ounce of cayenne pepper, three ounces each of ground allspice, mace, and celery seed, two ounces of ground cinnamon, and stir into the tomato. Add two quarts of cider vinegar, and when thoroughly mixed strain through a sieve. Pour all that runs through into a large kettle, and boil slowly till reduced one half. Put it in small bottles, seal, and keep in a cool, dark place.

**PICCALILLI, or CHOW CHOW.**—One peck of green tomatoes, one cup salt, six small onions, one large head of celery, two cups of brown sugar, one teaspoonful white pepper, one tablespoonful ground cinnamon, one tablespoonful ground allspice, one tablespoonful mustard, two quarts good, sharp vinegar. Chop the tomatoes, mix the salt with them thoroughly, and let them stand overnight. In the morning pour off the water, and chop the onion and celery. Mix the sugar, pepper, cinnamon and mustard. Put in a porcelain kettle a layer of tomatoes, onions, celery, and spices, and so on until all is used, and cover with the vinegar. Cook slowly all day, or until the tomatoes are soft. Cauliflower, or cabbage, or one quart of cucumbers may be used with the tomatoes. Sliced or grated horseradish gives a pleasant flavor.

### Hints to Wearers of Kid Gloves.

It is not generally known, or does not appear to be known, even by those who wear kid gloves almost exclusively, that the durability and set of these articles depend very much upon how they are put on the first time. Two pairs may be taken from one box, of exactly the same cut and quality, and by giving different treatment when first putting the hands into them, one pair will be made to set much better, and to wear doubly, or nearly that length of time, longer than the other. When purchasing gloves, people are usually in too much of a hurry; they carelessly put them on, and let them go in that way then, thinking to do the work more completely at another time. When this is the case a person is sure to meet with disappointment, for as the glove is made to fit the hand the first time it is worn, so it will never after, and no amount of effort will make a satisfactory change. Never allow a stretcher to be used, for the gloves will not likely to fit as well for it. All the extension should be made by the hands; if the kids are so small as to require the aid of a stretcher, they should not be purchased, they will prove too small for durability, comfort, or beauty. When selecting gloves

choose those with fingers to correspond with your own in length; take time to put them on; working in the fingers first, until ends meet ends, and then put in the thumb, and smooth them down until they are made to fit nicely. A glove that sets well will usually wear well; at least, will wear better than one of the same kind that does not fit well. When the ends of the fingers do not come down right, or when they are so long as to form wrinkles upon the sides of the fingers, they will chafe out easily; where the stretcher has to be used to make the fingers large enough, the body part will be so small as to cramp the hand so that it cannot be shut without bursting the seams of the kids. Some recommend putting new kid gloves into a damp cloth before they are put on, and allowing them to remain until moistened. With this treatment they can be put on much easier than otherwise, and will fit very nicely until they get dry; but on second wearing there will be an unnatural harshness about them, wrinkling in spots, and they will not set so perfectly as at first. I have tried the damping process and do not approve of it.

### False Hair Among the Ancients.

The Greek, Egyptian, Carthaginian, and Roman ladies, more than twenty-five centuries ago, made use of the most extravagant quantities of borrowed hair, and they wound it into large protuberances upon the back of their heads, and to keep it in place used "hair-pins" of precisely the form in use at the present time. The Roman women of the time of Augustus were especially pleased when they could outdo their rivals in piling upon their heads the highest tower of borrowed locks. They also arranged rows of curls formally around the sides of the head, and often the very fashionable damsels would have pendent curls in addition. An extensive commerce was carried on in hair; and after the conquest of Gaul, blonde hair, such as was grown upon the heads of German girls, became fashionable at Rome, and many a poor child of the forests upon the banks of the Rhine parted with her locks to adorn the wives and daughters of the proud conquerors. The great Caesar, indeed, in a most cruel manner, cut off the hair of the vanquished Gauls and sent it to the Roman market for sale, and the cropped head was regarded in the conquered provinces as a badge of slavery. To such a pitch of absurd extravagance did the Roman ladies at one time carry the business of adorning the hair, that upon the introduction of Christianity, in the first and second centuries, the apostles and fathers of the church launched severe invectives against the vanity and frivolity of the practice. It must be confessed, the ancient ladies did outdo their modern sisters. The artistic, professional hair-dressers of old Rome were employed at exorbitant prices to form the hair into fanciful devices, such as harps, diadems, wreaths, emblems of public temples and conquered cities, or to plait it into an incredible number of tresses, which were often lengthened by ribbons so as to reach to the feet, and loaded with pearls and clays of gold.

### Keeping Furniture Nice.

The finest furniture will be defaced if it does not receive careful attention very often. The very best will not be injured by washing with a soft sponge wet in clear, cold water. Squeeze the sponge gently so that the water will not drip, and then rub the furniture with it, penetrating into all the fine carving; then take a soft chamois-skin and wipe and rub as dry as possible, taking care to dry all the moisture from every seam and crevice, even if necessary to get at it by wrapping the chamois skin on the point of a blunt stick.

Gilding in corners, or on any part of the wood-work, must be carefully guarded from being touched by the water or wet cloth when cleaning a room; nor should it be wiped even with the cleanest cloth; that will deaden and take off the gilding. A feather brush will take off the dust better than anything.

If hot water or spirits of any kind have been spilled on furniture or varnished wood, it will turn white in spots, and become greatly defaced. Take two tablespoonful of sweet oil, one teaspoonful of vinegar, and

half a teaspoonful of turpentine; shake these well together; wet a soft piece of flannel in this mixture, and rub the spots with it. They will then disappear, leaving the furniture as good as new.

### Women on Horseback.

A woman should sit on a horse thus. The head straight, easy turning upon the shoulders in any direction without involving a movement of the body. The eyes fixed straight to the front, looking between the horse's ears, and always the direction in which he is going. The upper part of the body easy, flexible and straight. The lower part of the body firm, without stiffness. The shoulders well back and on the same line. The arms falling naturally. The forearm bent. The wrists on a level with the elbows. The reins held in each hand. The fingers firmly closed, facing each other, with the thumbs extended on the ends of the lines. The right foot falling naturally on the pommel of the saddle; the left foot in the stirrup without leaning on it. The part of the right leg between the knee and the hip-joint should be turned on its outer or right side, and should press throughout its length on the saddle. The knees should, in their respective positions, be continually in contact, without an exception. The lower or movable part of the leg plays upon the immovable at the knee-joint, the sole exception being when the rider rises to the trot, at which time the upper part of the leg leaves the saddle.

### Some Wedding Superstitions.

In Sweden, a bride must carry bread in her pocket, and as many pieces of it as she can throw away, just so much trouble does she cast from her; but it is no luck to gather the pieces. Should the bride loose her slipper, then she will loose all troubles, only in this case the person who picks it up will gain riches. The Manxmen put salt in their pockets, and the Italians "blessed" charms. The Romans were very superstitious about marrying in May or February; they avoided all celebration days, and the Calends, Nones, and Ides of every month. The day of the week on which the 14th of May fell, was considered unlucky in many parts of "merry old England," and in the "Merry Islands" a bride selects her wedding day so that its evening may have a growing moon and a flowing tide. In Scotland the last day of the year is thought to be lucky, and if the moon should happen to be full at any time when a wedding takes place, the bride's cup of happiness is expected to be always full. In Perthshire the couple who have had their banns published at the end of one, and are married at the beginning of another, quarter of a year, can expect nothing but ends.

### Dyeing Gloves.

Any lady may dye her soiled gloves without difficulty, and at a very trifling cost, by the following recipes: For black, brush the gloves with alcohol; when dry, brush them again with a decoction of logwood; when this is dry, repeat the logwood wash, and after ten or fifteen minutes dip them into a weak solution of green vitriol. If the color be not jet black, a little fustic may be added to the logwood. The gloves should be thoroughly rubbed with a mixture of pure olive oil and French chalk, as they begin to dry, to give them a smooth, soft, glossy appearance; they should then be wrapped in flannel and placed under a heavy weight. Should there be any holes in the gloves, they must be carefully mended before commencing the dyeing process; and the tops also should be sewn up to prevent any of the dye getting inside. Gloves can be dyed brown by using a decoction of fustic, gum and Brazil-wood; this should be applied in the same manner as the foregoing.

### How a Woman Crosses a Street.

The funniest thing is a frog, but the next funniest is a woman trying to cross the street in the rain. There are certain things to be done. It is desirable to keep the bottom of her clothes dry—also her feet. She stands on the edge of the curbstone and gathers a handful on each side. She gets

hold of the water-proof only, and lets fall, and raises again, and shakes, and tries again. This time the skirt is all right, but the dress drags; tries again, and all three are too high. The dress is too high and shows the skirt. Lets fall; one foot shows. She gets discouraged and grasps firmly on each side, and starts across the street on her heels, with one side of the dress and the water-proof trailing in the mud, and about a yard of the skirt visible on the other side.

### Obtaining Impressions of Leaves.

Several methods are known, but most of them are somewhat intricate and not always satisfactory in the results. A simple plan, but one that requires a little practice to perform it efficiently, is the following: Lightly coat the surface of the leaf of which a copy is desired with ordinary printer's ink, and then place the leaf between two sheets of white paper and press heavily and evenly, and, provided too much ink is not applied, a very fair representation will be produced. Another mode is to cover one side of a sheet of white paper with olive oil, then fold the paper in four, placing the leaf between the second foldings. After pressing remove the leaf and place it between two clean sheets of paper, the impression thus obtained being dusted with black lead or charcoal, a little resin being added to fix the color.

### Good Beef Tea.

Cut a pound of rump steak in quarter-inch cubes, on a board, with a sharp knife. Sprinkle salt on the bits of beef, about as much as would season it if it were broiled. Put it in a glass preserve jar, and let it stand fifteen minutes. Add four great spoonfuls of cold water, cover the jar airtight, and let it stand one hour; then set the jar into a kettle of cold water on the stove, let it come very slowly to a boil, then set it on the back part of the stove where it will keep at boiling heat, but without boiling, until wanted. After straining it for use, add more salt if necessary, and a sprinkle of red pepper, if the case allows it. This concentrates the nourishment and makes it more palatable.

### The Origin of Ear-Rings.

According to the Moslem creed, every Mohammedan lady considers it her duty to wear ear-rings in honor of Hagar, who was held in peculiar veneration as the mother of Ishmael, the founder of the Turkish race. There is a curious legend that Sarah, the wife of Abraham, was so embittered against Hagar that she resolved to disfigure her rival's face. Her better nature, however, triumphed, and she only pierced the lobes of her ears. Hagar, wishing to seem comely to Abraham, put rings of gold in her ears to cover the marks. Her Turkish descendants to-day feel that a woman dishonors her great ancestor if she fails to wear them.

### How to Crystalize Baskets and Grass With Alum.

Make a strong solution of alum by taking enough hot water to cover the articles to be crystalized, and putting in it as much powdered alum as it will dissolve. Pour this solution into a wide mouthed jar, and from sticks laid across the top suspend the grasses; dried specimens are best for this purpose. Let all remain undisturbed until the crystals are as large as desired; they are deposited as the solution cools, and will increase in size so long as there is any alum remaining. Where a basket is to be crystalized, place it in the pot of alum-water and let it remain until the crystals are formed.

Feather marabouts, aigrettes of gold and silver, and diamonds, real or mock, are the garnitures for coiffures at balls and dancing parties.

It is expected that the Presidency of Girton College will be offered to Mrs. Fawcett, the widow of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain.

Mrs. Maud Reade owns a good ranch, well stocked with cattle, the whole of which she superintends herself, in Wyoming Territory; she is one of the shrewdest cattle owners in the country, is a good shot, and is respected by the cowboys.

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