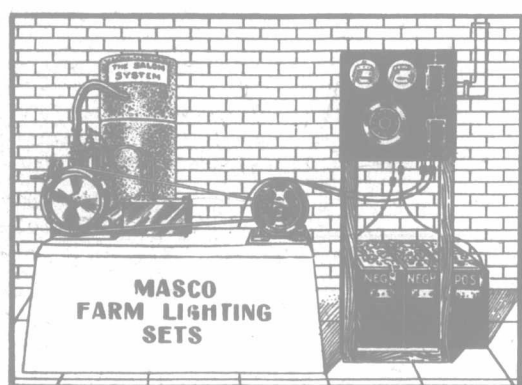


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POISONOUS BITES.

Should a person be bitten by a mad dog, send for a doctor at once. In the meantime, suck the wound, to extract as much of the poison as possible, and then make the wound bleed freely. If it will not bleed of itself, make several cuts or gashes around it with a clean penknife to force bleeding. Apply fuming nitric acid freely, as soon as possible, to burn out the poison, and bandage loosely. After the main bleeding has stopped, make a tourniquet above the wound to stop the poison from spreading. For an emergency tourniquet, tie a handkerchief loosely about the limb, and place a smooth stone or a cork inside it over the blood vessel nearest the bite. When this is in place, put a stick about a foot long under the cloth at the outer side of the limb, and twist it around until the pressure of the stone on the blood vessel will stop any poisoned blood from flowing up. Do not apply this tourniquet, however, until you are sure that it will not interfere with the bleeding of the wound.

Treat a bite from a poisonous snake in the same way. Suck the wound, wash it with nitric acid or strong ammonia, make it bleed, and apply a tourniquet after the flow of blood has stopped. Bandage the wound loosely, and wait for the doctor.

INSECT STINGS OR BITES.

For a bee, wasp or hornet sting, if ammonia is at hand, apply it at once; if not, bind on an application of wet salt or common mud.

Mosquito bites are best treated by bathing with weak ammonia, oil of sassafras, or citronella. Wet salt or cooking soda is also effective.

If an insect bite is very poisonous, try to extract the sting with a fine needle dipped in peroxide or passed through a flame. Then poultice the wound with bread and milk to reduce the swelling.

IVY OR SUMAC POISONING.

Bathe the infected parts about once an hour with (1) a solution of bicarbonate of soda (ordinary washing soda) and water; (2) hyposulphite of soda, or (3) lead water and opium. The last two may be obtained at any druggist's. Be careful, however, in using the lead water, as it is a strong poison, and if you apply it to the face, keep it away from the eyes. Take care, too, not to touch uninfected places with anything that has been near the poisoned parts, as the poisoning spreads rapidly.

In severe cases, consult a doctor.

LIGHTNING STROKE.

If the patient is unconscious, apply artificial respiration at once and continue for a lengthy period—if necessary, for one or two hours—until natural breathing is resumed. Remove all clothing quickly and dash the body with cold water; then dry the patient and place him in bed. Apply hot-water bottles and warm cloths, especially to the pit of the stomach. When consciousness returns, administer brandy or aromatic spirits of ammonia.

SUNBURN.

To relieve sunburn, apply vaseline, cold cream, witch-hazel, buttermilk, or any other soothing application. Boracic acid or toilet powder, applied before going into the sun, will often protect a tender skin.—Pictorial Review.

What Does It Matter?

What does it matter if rain be falling?
 If clouds are hanging before the blue?
 Out of the clouds are angels calling;
 And life is glorious, love is true.

What does it matter if days be dreary?
 If nights be curtained about with care?
 We grope awhile, and are sometimes weary.

The sun and the stars are always there.

Why should we fret at pain or sorrow?
 Or pine when the joys and blossoms fall?
 They will flower again in some bright tomorrow.

For the Father above us loves us all.

So, what does it matter if rain be falling?
 If skies be cloudy instead of fair?
 Behind the clouds are the angels calling,
 And God and Heaven are always there.

—Katherine A. Clarke.

An Arrangement of Flowers.

From "The Garden, You and I," by Mabel Osgood Wright.

The Japanese have long since arrived at a method of arranging flowers which is quality and intrinsic value as opposed to miscellaneous quantity. The way of nature, however, it seems to me, is twofold, for there are flowers that depend for beauty, upon the strength of numbers, as well as others that make a more individual appeal. The composite flowers—daisies, asters, goldenrod—belong to the class that take naturally to massing, while the blue flag, meadow and wood lilies, together with the spiked orchises, are typical of the second.

By the same process of comparison I have decided that jars and vases having floral decorations themselves, are wholly unsuitable for holding flowers. They should be cherished as bric-a-brac, when they are worthy specimens of the art of potter and painter, but as receptacles for flowers they have no use beyond holding sprays of beautiful foliage or silver-green masses of ferns.

Porcelain, plain in tint and carefully chosen colors, such as beef-blood, the old rose and peach-blow hues, in which so many simple forms and inexpensive bits of Japanese pottery may be bought, a peculiar creamy yellow, a dull green, gobein, and Delft blue and white, sacred to the jugs and bowls of our grandmothers, all do well. Cut glass is a fine setting for flowers of strong color, but kills the paler hues, and above and beyond all is the dark moss-green glass of substantial texture, that is fashioned in an endless variety of shapes. By chance, gift, and purchase, we have gathered about a dozen pieces of this, ranging from a cylinder, almost to the size of an umbrella—stand down through fluted hat-shaped dishes, for roses or sweet peas, to some little troughs of conventional shapes in which pansies or other short-stemmed flowers may be arranged so as to give the look of an old-fashioned pasture to the dining-table.

"In the hall I placed my tallest green-glass jar upon the greeting-table, and filled it with long stalks of red and gold Canada lilies from the very bottom of Amos Opie's field, where the damp meadow-grass begins to make way for tussocks and the marshy ground begins.

"The field now is as beautiful as a dream; the early grasses have ripened, and above them, literally by the hundreds,—rank, file, regiment, and platoon,—stand these lilies, some stalks holding twenty bells, ranged as regularly as if the will of man had set them there, and yet poised so gracefully that we know at once that no human touch has placed them.

"I left the stalks of the lilies full three feet long, and used only their own foliage, together with some broad-leaved grasses, to break the too abrupt edge of the glass. This is a point that must be remembered in arranging flowers, the keeping the relative height and habit of the plant in the mind's eye. These lilies, gathered with short stems and massed in a crowded bunch, at once lose their individuality and become mere little freckled yellow gamins of the flower world.

"A rather slender jar or vase also gives an added sense of height; long-stemmed flowers should never be put in a flat receptacle, no matter how adroitly they may be held in place. Only last month I was called upon to admire a fine array of long-stemmed roses that were held in a flat dish by being stuck in wet sand, and even though this was covered by green moss, the whole thing had a painfully artificial and embalmed look, impossible to overcome."

The Best House-dress Made.

A revelation in house-dresses,—strong, neat, adjustable to any figure, very easily ironed, keeps clean longer than the ordinary house-dress, dress and apron in one; best of all, snaps on with two self-fasteners, without the trouble of hooking or buttoning. The price of this admirable garment is only \$2.00. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue of the manufacturers, The Baldwin Garment Co., Holyoke, Mass. Canadian Agency—The Baldwin Garment Company, 589 Richmond St., London, Ont.