

18. What changes were made in the forms of service? They were translated into English and made more simple.

19. What further reform was made? The Church was purified from the false doctrines and corrupt practices which had crept in.

20. What then is our Church? A pure branch of the Catholic Church founded 1,800 years ago by our Lord and His Apostles.

21. What is our duty to the Church? To love and never forsake her—to live by her rules—to do all we can to build her up.

Family Reading.

DOMESTIC CHANGES OF THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

In this jubilee year of Queen Victoria the air is filled with reports of manifold changes and improvements. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a speech at the Mansion House, said, "If there was one word characteristic of the reign of our gracious Queen, it was the word 'Progress.'" There has been political progress, and social progress, and progress in science, art, religion, education, invention, and in all departments of public life. But there has been little said as yet about the changes that have been witnessed in domestic life. Let it be our modest task to refer to a few of the changes in this respect. Wherein do things differ now in our houses and homes from what they were in the days of our mothers and grandmothers?

In some of the most important points of home life, in household relations and arrangements, there is little of change to record; furniture, dress, service, cookery, and other domestic affairs are very much now as they were in other reigns and times. In fact, there has been in some of these things the reverse of progress. I do not think, for example, that servants are now better than in olden times; dress may be cheaper, but certainly is not better in substance than in times before stuffs and "shoddies" came in. It is the same with furniture; the old things were more solid and substantial than in this age of veneer and French polish. Still, there are sundry novelties and inventions of recent times that have brought additional comfort and pleasure to our homes.

For example, what an immensity of time and toil is saved by the sewing machine, an instrument unknown a few years ago! Other American inventions as ingenious, if not so important, are of recent introduction. In the South Kensington Exhibition, popularly known as "The Inventories," there was quite a multitude of machines and contrivances of varied use quite unknown in former days. A whole host of useful things are produced from caoutchouc, or indiarubber, from "mackintosh" cloaks and shoes to the substitutes for ancient "clogs," familiarly called by our American cousins, "rubbers." Even in so small a matter as light, what a contrast in the safety match to the old tinderbox or phosphorus bottle of fifty years ago!

Letter-writing is one of our common occupations. What an advance we have seen in every epistolary and postal arrangement! The use of metal pens, whether steel or gold, is a great improvement over the old goose-quill pens, the frequent mending of which by a penknife must have been a great nuisance and waste of time. Paper is cheaper and better, with envelopes of every sort. Postage is vastly cheaper, and the conveyance of letters cheaper and safer, both by home and foreign mails. Do you know that no steamer had ever crossed the Atlantic to America until Victoria came to the throne? Railroads had only begun to run. The postage to Scotland was more than a shilling, and the time twice what it is now. There were no cheap newspapers in those days, and the so-called "taxes on knowledge" made books and advertisements, as well as newspapers, dear.

Photographs, with all their family and social pleasures, were unheard of in the early years of Victoria's reign. The new art of sun-printing was just beginning to be spoken about among scientific men; but it took years of invention and experiment before the now universal photograph, whether in portrait or in landscape, became popular.

In the department of the kitchen and larder there is not much change to mention, except it be the introduction of gas cooking-stoves and register grates. The enormous supply of all sorts of provisions in tinned cases—meats, soups, and vegetables, fruits, and even milk—is the chief novelty in the store-room.

In bedrooms the old wooden beds are very generally superseded by iron and brass bedsteads. The huge four-poster beds, with their heavy drapery, have disappeared from all but old-fashioned state rooms. We are told by Burton, and J. K. Lord, and other travellers, that not a few of the British four-posters have found their way to the houses and tents of Arab sheiks, and there do duty as the raised dais, on which the chief sits in ceremonial dignity smoking his pipe.

With regard to general changes in our houses, the last fifty years have seen improved drains, water supply, baths, and other sanitary arrangements. In the homes of the rich there are also various conveniences in the matter of lifts, speaking tubes, electric bells, and other comforts unknown in earlier years of the reign.

Last, not least, let us be grateful for what our parlours and libraries show of improvements in books and magazines. Take the illustrations alone. The art of wood-cutting has made immense advance since the days of the *Penny Magazine*, the first volume of which was contemporaneous with her Majesty's accession. Compare the pictures in that once popular periodical with those in similar works of our own day, the *Leisure Hour*, for instance, and the advance in illustrated literature is striking. Most conspicuous is this improvement in every branch of youthful literature. To go no further than the publication now in the hand of the reader, the earlier years of the Queen's reign could not have witnessed the production of a periodical known throughout Her Majesty's empire as *THE GIRL'S OWN PAPER*.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

IT MAY NOT be necessary and yet not amiss to urge farmers to sow or drill a good supply of sweet corn to cut up and feed to milch cows during the month of August, when pastures dry up, or partially so. There can be no doubt that such corn is a wholesome and profitable supplement to pastures at that time, or if there is, a single experiment will dispel the doubt. Oats may not be a profitable crop to raise, and in some sections of the country they are not, but a few acres to be fed by cutting the bundles in a cutting box and feeding with bran in connection with other winter feed will pay well.

A FARMER ought to have vaseline about the barn. For wounds, sores, inflammation, etc., I know of no salve so healing and antiseptic, or so agreeable to handle as this. It is not a mysterious mixture, sold as a great animal specific, yet it has many virtues, and farmers would do well to use it often in cases where one hesitates as to what can be best used. It is perfectly harmless.

SALERATUS is excellent for removing grease from woodwork which has been painted. Spread thickly over the grease spots, moisten, and after it has remained a half-hour, wash off with tepid soapsuds.

It is said if feather beds and pillows be left out in a drenching rain every spring, and afterwards exposed to the sun and air on every side until dry, they will be much freshened and lightened.

For mildew pour a quart of boiling water on an ounce of chloride of lime. When it is dissolved add three quarts of water. Into this put the garment and let it soak twelve hours. If not very bad the spots will come out in less time.

ALMOND JUMBLES.—Three-fourths of a pound of almonds, blanched and chopped fine, one-quarter of a pound of butter, one pound of flour, one cupful of sour milk, five eggs, and one-half teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with rose.

FRICASSEED EGGS.—Boil 6 eggs fifteen minutes, take them from the fire and put in cold water until thoroughly cold. Remove the shells carefully, and cut the eggs in slices one-quarter of an inch thick.

Heat half a pint of milk or cream scalding hot, add a piece of butter, a little salt and cayenne pepper. Then add the slices of eggs, taking care not to break them, and let it cool long enough to make the eggs hot. Serve in a hot dish. A nice relish for lunch or tea.

THE celebrated food preparation "Koomis," which costs 25 cents per bottle at a drug store, may be thus made at a cost of less than seven cents: Take one pint of milk, add one tablespoonful of sugar and stir. Then in a separate vessel put two tablespoonfuls of pure water and one-quarter of a two-cent yeast cake thoroughly stirred and mixed. Pour the two liquids together and let stand twelve hours in warm room, but not near fire. Set for an hour in a cool room, and then use as often as the patient may wish and in any quantity desired.

EVERY day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated. Therefore live every day as if it would be the last.

STEEL knives which are not in general use may be kept from rusting if they be dipped in a strong solution of soda, one part of water to four of soda; then wipe dry, roll in flannel and keep in a dry place.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The first duty of every person, who has any religious belief, is to attend the services. Giving for the support of God's cause is another duty. The responsibility of discharging those duties rests with each individual. It will not do to say that you will not be missed. Everyone's example is worth something. No man can free himself from the relation he bears to society at large. Regular attendance at public worship is the casting of one's influence on the side of religion, with all that word implies. Habitual absence from Church is a blow aimed at all that makes life beautiful and good. Those who have not much to give in the way of money can feel, that, in always being present at the Church's services, they are yielding a support that counts largely towards the Church's strength and growth.

Bishop Cox has written many good things, but perhaps he has never written anything more timely and true than the following on "Christian Unity," in a late issue of *The Independent*:

I do not like the man who tells me that we have no differences worth speaking of; who is forever shaking hands and professing to disregard realities, which nevertheless, he proceeds to magnify among his own people with the same narrowness as before. Neither do I believe in the *bon Dieu, bon diable* ideas of our newspapers and our politicians. I venerate truth and I cling to what I honestly suppose to be truth, and I respect too absolutely the convictions of others to ask them to surrender them, save only should they be discovered to rest on false foundations. The problems now before us are to be worked out not by unreal men; not by Congregationalists who are not Congregationalists, Presbyterians who are not Presbyterians, or Episcopalians who have knelt to be ordained by bishops in forms which mock Almighty God, unless they are deeply and conscientiously accepted.

—MR. O. E. A. LANGLOIS, the manager of the St. Leon Water Co., since the introduction of his water in Toronto, has made many friends. His philanthropic exertions to supply Ontario has obliged him to put Toronto agency in other hands. His choice of Messrs. John Good & Co. as his successors recommends itself highly, and we bespeak for Mr. Good a great harvest of prosperity out of St. Leon.

—PETLEY & PETLEY'S—The clergy and laity would do well to visit this establishment and examine the immense quantity of clothing, carpets, dress goods, &c., that they are now offering at wonderfully low prices, which cannot but fail to convince any person they can purchase goods here to their entire satisfaction.