

more valuable to others, for it contributes very largely to their comfort and pleasure.

What a nuisance "tempers" are! There is the touchy temper, which is very silly, and makes its possessor most uncomfortable, for it is always spying out insults and taking offence. There is the irritable temper, which seems to be in a chronic state of being rubbed the wrong way, quite unintentionally, by everyone who touches its owner. There is the violent temper, which gets into a rage, and storms over trifles, making "much ado about nothing." There is the sullen temper, snarling and surly, and refusing to look at anything but the dark side of things.

We all need to strive most earnestly, and pray most perseveringly for the charity which is "not easily provoked." It cannot be obtained in a day or a week; in fact, a lifetime is not too long to bring this grace to perfection.

As for the habits we have already formed of indulging in cross, impatient and irritable words, or the black and sullen looks which are apt to accompany them, they will have to be broken carefully, prayerfully, and slowly. They have probably taken years to mature, and they will take years to eradicate.

"How shall I a habit break?
As you did that habit make.
As you gathered, you must lose;
As you yielded, now refuse.
Thread by thread the strands we twist,
Till they bind us neck and wrist.
Thread by thread the patient hand
Must untwine, ere free we stand."

HOPE.

A living, loving Christian—true of tongue, honest of conduct, pure of heart, lovable in daily life—is the most unanswerable argument for Christianity.—T. L. Cuyler.

"As I have loved you" means love that is sweet and gentle to all men, who have many rudenesses and meannesses, who are selfish and faulty, who have sharp corners and vexing ways.—J. R. Miller.

"Tis not the great things that we do or say,
But idle words forgot as soon as spoken,
And little thoughtless deeds of every day
Are stumbling blocks on which the weak are broken."

Her Money-makers.

"Come out and see my money-makers," said a lady living in the country to a friend from the city who was visiting her. "These," she continued, as they came to a large and well-appointed henhouse, "are my 'church hens'; all that I make out of them above expenses is devoted to religious objects."

"The geese you see down there on the pond are my 'poor and needy geese.' They cost little or nothing, and the profits are applied to the relief of the poor and needy. Away down beyond that wood I keep a drove of hogs—'dress hogs' I call them, because I buy my dresses out of what I make from them."

"Those Alderney cows are my 'theatre and opera cows.' I saw four Wagner operas last winter out of the profits of one of them. You see that bed of strawberries? Well, we don't call them strawberries, but 'shoe-berries.' I buy all the children's shoes, and my own too, out of the income from that strawberry patch."

"These and many other little moneymaking schemes I manage myself, without troubling my husband, who works in the city for a not very big salary. Consequently, we have a great many comforts and luxuries that we couldn't otherwise have; and I thoroughly enjoy the work too."

Upon reading the above article, I could not help ruminating.

Perhaps there are some wonderful people who can do all the things enumerated, but it has not yet been my happy lot to meet them. This lady mentions five industries which she pursues, hinting, too, at various other little "moneymaking schemes." If she manages all these things herself, I should like to know where she gets the time or strength for the theatres, etc. Children, also, are mentioned. Where, then, does their care come in? It would be really interesting if some of our farmers' wives and daughters would give us their opinions on this subject, and tell us of anyone who manages all these little things—hens, geese, hogs, cows, strawberries, etc., etc.—goes to amusements, takes care of children, and (we suppose) household generally. My very humble opinion is that if these industries are personally superintended, the household and children must be neglected. If, on the other hand, assistance is employed and paid for, where does the economy come in?

A Letter from a Cat.

Dear Editor:

I hereby take
My pen in paw to say,
Can you explain a curious thing
I found the other day?
There is another little cat
Who sits behind a frame,
And looks so very much like me
You'd think we were the same.
I try to make her play with me,
Yet when I mew and call,
Though I see her mew in answer,
She makes no sound at all,
And to the duldest kitten,
It's plain enough to see
That either I am mocking her,
Or she is mocking me.
It makes no difference what I play,
She seems to know the game,
For every time I look around
I see her do the same.
And yet, no matter though I creep
On tiptoe lest she hear,
Or quickly dash around the frame,
She's sure to disappear!

Recipes.

PUFFETS.

Beat together two eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter. Add one pint of milk, one quart of flour, and two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in muffin rings in a quick oven.

CORN GEMS.

Two cups cornmeal, two cups flour, two cups sweet milk, two eggs, three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. Bake in gem pans.

SCOTCH SHORT BREAD.

Wash $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, wipe it, and cream with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of granulated sugar; add two cups of flour and knead it till smooth. Put it on a sheet of white paper and roll it into a square piece three-quarters of an inch thick. Press the edges all round with a three-tined fork and prick all over the surface. Bake in a slow oven about half an hour. Let it stand in the pan till hard.

POMERANZENBROD.

(A German Cake.)

Separate the whites and yolks of five eggs. Put the yolks into the mixing bowl, beat them slightly, then add two cups of fine granulated sugar and beat them for half an hour or till very light and thick. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and beat them into the yolk mixture. Have ready $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of almonds blanched and chopped, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of citron sliced thin and cut fine. Add these to the batter. Stir in about four cups of flour, or enough to keep the dough in shape when dropped. Butter a large baking sheet or shallow pan, sprinkle on a little flour, drop the batter in small heaps with fork, some distance apart, and bake in a brisk oven ten to fifteen minutes or till a pale golden brown color.

BOILED CELERY.

Bring it to the boiling point and simmer for 45 minutes, drain, add pepper, salt and butter.

CELERY AND POTATOES.

Boil the celery as per recipe given. After it is cold, chop very fine and mix with cold boiled chopped potatoes in the proportion of 1 of celery to 3 of potato. Melt a generous piece of butter in a saucepan and fry the celery and potato, seasoning with pepper and salt.

Weights and Measures in the Kitchen.

- 1 tablespoonful of butter or the size of a small egg = 1 ounce.
- 10 common eggs = 1 pound.
- 1 teacupful liquid = half pint.
- 1 rounded tablespoonful of flour = 1 ounce.
- 1 cup butter = half pound.
- 2 cups granulated sugar = 1 pound.
- 2 cups brown sugar = 13 ounces.
- 4 tablespoonfuls liquid = 1 wineglass or half gill.
- 1 rounded cup of flour = quarter pound or half pint.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,

It is quite a long time since Uncle Tom has mentioned puzzles, and his boys and girls may perhaps charge him with forgetfulness of that particular domain of theirs; but though silent, he has always been an interested onlooker. The number of actual contributors to that column is not very great, but I know that many others take a deep interest in it, and would be sorry to see it die away.

I should like such persons to give tangible evidence of their interest by sending in solutions or original contributions; and, as an incentive, I offer a cloth-bound interesting book for the most and best answers to puzzles published during May, June and July, the contest to be open to all new cousins and to all old ones who have never won a prize. This is a good chance for beginners, as they have an opportunity of winning one of the quarterly prizes as well. By the way, I wonder where our Manitoba cousins have hidden themselves of late? I should like to see some of the prizes go to the Prairie Province this summer. The golden rule, when you enter any such contest as this, is to send regularly for every issue, no matter how few answers you may happen to have sometimes. Often the winners are not much in advance, and the one or two answers someone thought not worth sending might have turned the scale favorably. Some of our little friends think we give a prize for every correct answer, but if they read the rules at the head of the column, they will understand that such is not the case. It would be very pleasant, no doubt, to do so, but we are not quite rich enough to be so generous.

I have pleasure in announcing the following winners in addition to those given last issue:

For solutions during January, February and March: 1st, \$1.50, to Miss Helen McQueen (Diana), Salem, Ont.; 2nd, \$1, to J. McLean, Kentville, Nova Scotia; 3rd, 75 cents, to M. R. Griffith, London, Ont.

"Rolly" and Sila Jackson follow very closely, while the contest between the two last winners was unusually keen.

I must leave space for a goodly number of puzzles this time, so will conclude by hoping we may have a large influx of old and new contributors during this quarter.

Your loving

UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

The following prizes are offered every quarter, beginning with months of April, July and October: For answers to puzzles during each quarter—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 75c. For original puzzles—1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

This column is open to all who comply with the following rules: Puzzles must be original—that is, must not be copied from other papers; they must be written on one side only of paper, and sender's name signed to each puzzle; answers must accompany all original puzzles (preferably on separate paper). It is not necessary to write out puzzles to which you send answers—the number of puzzle and date of issue is sufficient. Partial answers will receive credit. Work intended for first issue of any month should reach Pakenham not later than the 15th of the month previous; that for second issue not later than the 5th of that month. Leave envelope open, mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner, and letter will come for one cent. Address all work to Miss Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont.]

1—CONUNDRUM.

Wherein does the fashionable lady of the day resemble jugglery?
IKE ICICLE.

2—CHARADE.

When Uncle Sam was fighting Spain,
A wealthy *Last* to Washington came;
For balls and parties he had no fear,
And he said he wished old Spain would burst,
For a prop to insurgent hands was he,
And to help the cause he had crossed the sea,
And should he return to sunny Spain,
Total for him was all in vain.
But one day he was missed by the upper fry,
He had gone to Spain, the old Madrid spy.
IKE ICICLE.

3—DIAMOND.

- X 1—In wick.
- X X X 2—An article.
- X X X X X 3—A fashionable cloth.
- X X X 4—To obtain with difficulty.
- X 5—In wick. M. N.

4—CHARADE.

"I once was destitute of *One*,"
A friend once said to me,
"But since reading the *Quiet Hour*,
Two *Total* now I be."
ROLLY.

5—ENCLOSED DIAMOND.

- . . X . . 1—Harmony (trans.).
- . X X . . 2—A piece of meat, encloses a beverage.
- X X X X X 3—An ancient name of Ireland.
- . X X . . 4—Tips over, encloses an insect.
- . . X . . 5—A vapor (trans.). M. N.

6—ANAGRAM.

"May I visit Farmer Jackson's poultry yard, Mother," asked a young fox, "a nice fat pullet would be a fine addition to our bill of fare. I DON'T SCENT any bounds near, and I'm tired of stopping in the woods all day."
"Be satisfied where you are, Reynard," was the reply.
"Get rid of your COMPLETE, and you will then be as happy as any owner of a poultry farm."
F. L. S.

7—SQUARE.

- 1—Wine boiled and thickly sweetened with honey.
- 2—A linear measure in Burmah about twelve statute miles.
- 3—A little rodent which makes great havoc among fruit.
- 4—A habit practiced by some men (verb form).
- 5—Devoured. ROLLY.

8—ACROSTIC.

In lawn, but not in lace;
In race, but not in run;
In run, but not in ran;
In correct, but not in right;
In shade, and not in light;
In money, but not in tin;
In temptation—not in sin;
In year, but not in cheer.
For thee my total hero slain,
For freedom's cause and Britain's gain.
MURIEL DAY.

9—SQUARE DIAMOND.

- 1. A bed; 2. to penetrate; 3. rocks; 4. renters; 5. fissures; 6. streets (abbr.); 7. in square. L. E. FORCE.

Answers to April 2nd Puzzles.

- 1—Editor's office.
- 2—Jack, anti, chum, orb, blue, star, dell, acre, lady; Jacobs-dal, Kimberly.
- 3—Cuba Libre.
- 4—Con-ten-ten.

5—
a
all
a u g u r
a l g e r i a
l u r i d
r i d
a
6—Reader, Reade, read.

SOLVERS TO APRIL 2ND PUZZLES.

M. N., "Diana," M. R. G., "Rolly."

ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO MARCH 15TH PUZZLES.

M. R. G., M. N., "Rolly."

COUSINLY CHAT.

"Rolly"—Should like to accept your invitation, but fear it is impracticable.
"Diana"—I sent you a note, but am afraid I addressed it to the wrong post office. In answering puzzles like 2 and 5 this issue, you should give them in full.

I call the attention of all interested in puzzling to the prize offered by Uncle Tom in this issue. The old prizewinners will not be competitors, so I hope many new friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of securing a fine book of poems.

ADA A.

They were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor had told her not to eat anything for dessert except oranges.