

Friday, September 4, 1908.



IUMPING TO CONCLUSIONS

UMPING, though no doubt an excellent exercise in its way is not, perhaps, the best method of progression, but of all forms of jumping that known as "jumping to con-clusions" is the worst. To begin, one never knows where it may lead. Somenever knows where it may lead. Some-times, perhaps, one may arrive on the firm ground of established fact, but far more often we find that we have landed in a bog of hopelessly false conclusion, and the jumping back is an ungainly process. Then it is not only the jumper who suf-fers in this game of which most of us, alas! are so fond. If it were so, little harm would be done, as a mental readjustment to facts, not conclus-ions, would be a fairly easy matter. No, one's friends and acquaintances come in for the

No, one's friends and acquaintances come in for the real harm, for often incalculable mischief is done by the airing of these same conclusions, and the author of the airing of these same conscious of evil-doing until, per-imps, long afterwards, when he or she is asked the meaning of some statement and replies "Oh, I see now that I was wrong, but at the time I had every reason for jumping to the conclusion that the facts were as I represented them."

Ve are all too ready to put, as we call it, "two and We are all too ready to put, as we call it, two and two together," and come to the conclusion that the re-sult is five. Having made this tremendous mathemati-cal discovery, we can hardly be expected to keep it to ourselves, so we hasten to tell our dearest friend, who in her turn, not to be outdone, draws a few more con-clusions, which add immensely to the sum total, and passes it on to the next comer, and in the end some result is reached absolutely unexpected by the original arithmetician.

But sometimes, as I have before remarked, the conclusion we jump to is absolutely accurate. Then, in-deed, we pat ourselves on the back and congratulate ourselves on our wonderful acumen. And, of course, after that we are all the more ready to draw inferences after that we are all the more ready to draw investives that, from anything we see or hear, assuring ourselves that, having been so very right last time, we could hardly be wrong over a simple thing like the present, and that there can be no possible harm in telling what we think to those about us, as, if we did not air our views, they would probably be expressed by some one and we should get no credit for our perspicacity.

It is said that women are far more prone than men to jump to conclusions. This may be so, but if it is, I wonder why we constantly are told the newest things from the clubs, from which truly wonderful inferences

from the clubs, from which truly winder it in the entropy are drawn by our menkind. I really think, taking things all round, that just as many false conclusions are come to where men do com-gregate as around the tea-table, which is supposed to be such a hot-bed of gossip. And yet there are reasons why, in this sorrowful world, one would be loth to in-terfere with those who indulge in this form of mental gymnastics, for do they not occasionally cheer our way by the amusing situations into which their propensity y the amusing situations into which their propensity

leads them? I was recently staying in a house in the country where my hostess takes a tremendows pride and inter-est in her garden. One morning she received a parcel from Ireland, where her husband was staying. Looking from Ireland, where her husband was staying. Looking at it casually, she jumped to the conclusion immediate-ly that it was a parcel of long desired plants which he had promised to send her. So, before opening it, she took it out to the gardener and gave him full directions for planting the contents. As she talked she was re-moving the wrappers, and just as she said in an im-pressive voice "Put them in by the heels temporarily, James, until we can make a good bed for them," the last cover came off, and disclosed several dirty collars and cuffs, which had ben sent home to be got up. James was an old and trusted servant, but his reply. and cuffs, which had ben sent home to be got up. James was an old and trusted servant, but his reply. "They be strange plants to send to we; what should we do with such-like?" was somewhat disconcerting and it was some time before my hostess could face his accusing eye again. accusing eye again.

FASHION'S FANCIES

I have come to the conclusion that we live in a I have come to the conclusion that we live in a very unobservant world. You would think perhaps that by this time everybody must have acquired a fair knowledge of what should be worn on various occas-ions, and you would imagine that it is no longer pos-sible for a girl to arrive in any spot in the United Kingdom without having provided herself previously with appropriate clothes. The advertisements in the papers alone show one what people are using in the way of knockabout suits, yet one still hears of girls arriving at a shooting box with no proper thick boots, and flower-laden hats, and lace-trimmed blouses. It seems almost incredible that people should not have

this in what we are accustomed to call "natural color," was accompanied by a fine Tagal straw hat decked with pale blue wings and a veil to match. It really was a beau ideal travelling gown. Much attention is being paid to large flat buttons, linen gowns and tussore gowns especially are decked with the imposing bouton and the pleats of many of the skirts are held together by brandenbergs of white soutache. One of the prettiest white gowns imagin-able which I have seen recently was made of fine white serge-with tunic, skirt and bodice cut in one over an underskirt inlet with Cluny lace. A glimpse of finest Breton net and Cluny, and long sleeves of the same are worn, and the waist is encircled by a Nile green sash of 'satin. green sash of satin.

THE MONOTONY OF DOMESTIC DUTY

Apparently a new peril is threatening us-a new question arises. Does the monotony of the daily round of domestic duties produce an irritating effect upon the mind?

Dr. Bernard Hollander seems to think that the present generation of women having received more edu-cation than the past and living in a higher civilization which causes a further refinement of the brain and nervous system, thus store up nervous energy which

equires an outlet. To use his own words "when young women who possess some mental capacity are confined for a length of time to an unvarying round of employment which affords reither scope nor stimulus for one half of their mental faculties, and from want of time or want of society have no external resources, they be-come unduly sensitive. Having nothing on which to expend the nervous energy which nature has beexpend the nervous energy which nature has be-stowed on them for better purposes, nothing to excite and exercise the greater part of their brain, they be-come." says the doctor, both irritable, peevish, and discontented and mental disorder may result. There may be some grains of truth in these remarks, but would it not be unwise to apply them at all generally? To take the case of domesticated wives so far from being monotonous, their duties are almost too various and complicated. Those who are obliged on account of small means to consider very closely, have to turn their hands to every kind of task, and have plenty of material on which to exercise their wits. Such wo-men would be far more likely to break down under the strain of too much to do, and think about, than the strain of too much to do, and think about, than to sink under the burden of monotony. Conditions of mental irritability would be brought about, we should imagine far more from want of rest than from want of mental stimulus.

As to the servant class monotony in work is seldom a grievance. What is done often is done easily, and servants of the present day claim, and are given far more frequent holidays, more opportunities of re-laxation and variety. In these matters they are well

able to look after themselves. No doubt high culture, and high civilization have put our nerves to tension. It is more difficult to keep a steady head than it used to be. Forewarned, fore-armed howaver

After what Dr. Hollander has told us there will be no excuse for shutting our eyes to a possible, if hith-erto unconsidered danger. We may meet irritability— a sure sign of mental instability—and cure it, as well. as other symptoms sometimes by a change of work, a new interest, a timely rest. But let us not forget the peace and pleasantness of domestic duties. In the ong run none make so much for the health and happiness of women and indirectly that of men. "Better purposes" are hard to find.

SOME DAINTY LIGHT DISHES FOR HOT DAYS

Croute au Pot. Grilled Flounder and Anchovy Butter, Narbonne Meat Fritters. Ham and Egg Salad. Mock Duck.

Chocolate Bavaraise Gooseberry Gateau. A Delicate Tomato Savory. Croute au Pot

Required: Crust of bread, one quart of rich, clear stock, carrots, turnips, Parmesan cheese. Method: Cut off the bottom crust of a loaf, leaving the same thickness of crumbs as there is crust

Cut this into squares, and then into rounds about

sage, two more onions, and three rashers of salt pork, pepper and salt. Simmer all till tender, probably this will be two hours. Place the liver on a dish, carefully moulding it into the shape of a duck, thicken the gravy with four, and color it a nice brown, and pour sufficient over to make the "duck" jook well, serving the rest in a tureen.

Garnish with green peas. This is really a very delicious dish, and I am sure will be greatly appreciated by all who try it.

Chocolate Bavaraise

Required: Half an ounce of gelatine, one pint of hot milk, two ounces of sigar, half a pint of cream, one ounce of unswestened chocolate.

Method: Soak the gelatine in a little cold water for an hour, add one pint of hot milk mixed with for an hour, add one pint of not milk mixed with half a cake of unsweetened chocolate, and stir till quite dissolved, add the sugar according to taste and cook till it thickens. Let the mixture cool, then add the cream, which has been whipped stiffly. Pour into a wet mould and let it stand till next day before turning out to serve.

Gooseberry Gateau

Gooseberry Gateau Required: One quart of ripe gooseberries, two ounces of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, one ounce and a half of butter, a squeeze of lemon juice, sugar to taste, puff paste, and one or two sponge cakes. Method: Take a quart of ripe geoseberries, "top and tail" them, put in a covered dish with two ounces of Demerara sugar, and place it on the hot part of the range till the fruit is soft. Press the put of the range with sizes and work in it the volks part of the range till the fruit is soft. Press the pulp through a wire sieve and work in it the yolks of two well beaten eggs, the butter, a squeeze of lemon juice, and as much more sugar as is required to sweeten it. Mix into a stiff mass with crumbled sponge cake. Line a piedish with puff paste, rolled out thin, fill up with gooseberry puree, and bake in a quick oven for half an hour. Garnish the top with leaves of baked pastry, and serve either hot or cold.

A Delicate Tomato Savory

Required: Tomatoes, chicken's livers, Parmesan cheese, breadcrumbs, chopped shallots, a little salad oil, a little sherry. Method: Divide the tomatoes in half, and take out

a little of the centre of each. Stuff with a mixture of finely chopped chicken's livers, grated cheese, breadcrumbs and chopped shal-

lots fried in oil. The breadcrumbs must previously be moistened in sherry, and the whole seasoned with cayenne pepper and salt.

per and sait. Scatter over all a mixture of cheese and bread-crumbs, and dot small bits of butter over. Bake in a steady oven and serve very bright.

Bake in a steady over and serve very bright. These dishes may be used at random for lunches or dinners, but as will readily be seen, taken in the order I have given them, they form a most dainty and delightful little dinner of eight courses. They are specially addited to hot weather, as there is nothing "stodgy" about them. The savory is really fit for presentation at a much more elaborate dinner, being delicious in the ex-treme. Great care should be taken in the prepar-ation of this little dinner of obtain a favorable re-sult. With an ordinary competent cook it is quite a simple menu, and could be made quite elaborate enough for a small party by the addition of an hors d' deuvre before the gup and a good dessect after the savory, sherry and champagne and, per-haps, port with dessert, being served. Mote,—I have another suggestion to make: If one withdrew the narbonm meat fritters and in its place substituted the mock duck (as an entree), while we filled its place with a joint of roast beef or button, accompanied by vegetables, we should have an excellent, dinner of a slightly more satisfying character.

character.

CHILDREN AND THEIR NURSES

Controversy is apt to become animated when the subject under discussion is connected with childrea. The mere thought that an innocent helpless little child should be treated with unkindness or negligence by those to whose care it is entrusted must arouse the wrath and indignation of every man and woman who loves little children. Those to whom the little ones are entrusted are first the mother and secondly the nurse. But it is on the former that the primal duty and greater responsibility rest, for it is she who has to make the choice of the nurse, who is to act, as it

capability that will ensure her obtaining a good place. Until she has obtained this certificate no girl should be entrusted with the entire control of a child, or children. Many a mother acknowledges that it is beyond her to look after her children and is therefore glad to place all the responsibility upon the nurse, which is fair neither to her nor to the children. No one can take the mother's place either in the house

or nursery. The mother's place should be the head, the nurse merely her deputy. That her children are properly trained by the nurse or housemaid should be the care choosing the nurse and also of superintending the nursery to see that the duties she has relegated to her are properly and carefully carried out.

-0-THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

"To Let-A Furnished Cottage." we watch the columns of our newspapers for the above announcement, and, having found what we think may suit us, we write off in hot haste to get further particulars, and to make an appointment to

the place. have known some people sufficiently confiding to take a cottage for a month or more without hav-ing seen it, and in some cases this is inevitable, when the retreat is too far from town to travel there and back in a day, and neither husband nor wife can spare the time or money to take so long a journey.

They say, "Well, the place must be lovely, and the air is so air is so bracing, so we must just chance what the house is like. After all, there are two sitting rooms, and four bedrooms, so I suppose we can manage exist in them."

Now I want to consider the furnished cottage from two points of view, the first being that of the person who lets it, the second, that of the person who takes it—and although I write of a cottage mainly because so many people, in this part of the world, live in cottages and bungalows-I want also to include larger dwellings—as not only do I want also to consider places in the country, but also places in town, as so many people let their town houses dur-ing the summer months; indeed, many owners look upon the letting of their house for two or three months in the year, during which time they will be paying a round of visits as a reliable source of the paying a round of visits, as a reliable source of inor one which will at least defray the expenses summer holiday.

Of course, for tiny cottages in the wild parts of the country, there is little, or nothing, to be said, as it is most improbable that these will contain anything liable to spoil in furniture or effects.

But in the case of a pretty cottage, where the owners live all the year round, or a house in town, the aspect is different.

To start with, I do not suppose any one would be unwise as to leave valuable china displayed on brackets, shelves, or tables, which could not be re-placed if broken. The wise tenant would certainly object to the responsibility.

Therefore, it is always best, if possible, to keep one room in which all the "treasures" can be stored away under lock and key, or if space will not allow of this, a commodious cupboard, or even a packing case, may be used for this. It is amazing how "many ornaments, photograph frames, and small pictures a large hox will hold if property packed

large box will hold if properly packed. But one cannot leave the rooms quite denuded; therefore, pretty and effective but inexpensive pot-tery, especially blue and white Japanese ware, that has been bought for the bedrooms, can be brought down and will make quite an efficient display, espe-cally if interspersed with glass vases filled with flowers

The same idea applies to the dining-room as to

the drawing-room. People who have come into the country to enjoy an open-afr life, and to forget the tranmels of house-keeping and society; and again, people who may have taken your town house for the season, and who intend to go about a great deal, do not want to be bothered with the care of old china and silver bowls for the dinner table.

In the first place, they will not want to have the fag of arranging flowers in them, large bowls being simply fiendish with regard to the difficulty of mak-ing flowers and foliage stand up in them, even with the aid of a wire frame—in the second case, the peothe and or a wire frame—in the second case, the peo-ple would certainly be required to bring their own plate and linen, etc., and would, if having taken the house for several months, undoubtedly bring many of their own ornaments and knick-knacks. For the

SOCIAL SNARES

To have an at home day or not to have an at home day—that is a question which many women cannol decide. "I have not enough friends to have a day every week," says one, "and the first and third Tutes, day are so confusing," says another. "Besides it is go out," says another. "My reason for not having ar at home day," says a third, "Is that either every one comes together and you can't talk to half your friends, or else no one comes; you sit alone and your frends, wasted"—all of which is perfectly true.

It seems to me quite useless to have a day at hor if you have a very small circle of acquaintances. You can keep these up quite well by giving an occasional small tea party. But if you know a great many people whom you cannot conveniently call on often, o invite, I think a day at home is a good thing, and i is convenient in a small establishment where it

impossible always to be prepared for visitors. As regards the other objections mentioned on must make up one's mind to stay at home on one's a home day, come what may, unless a substitute in the shape of a sister or daughter can be found, and tha does not always please one's visitors. That people will all come together or not at all, cannot very wel be helped, though the ground can sometimes be pre-pared to prevent absolute barrenness by asking one's intimate friends in turn to look in early or at tea time on one's day. On the whole I think a day has much to recommend it.

SMALL TALK

There has been a great deal of talk in London dur-ing the season about the Duchess of Sutherland's Friday evening parties, at which she is forming a po-litical "salon" where the Duke's beloved Tariff Re-form ideas are in the ascendant. As all her friends know, the Duchess is not only a very beautiful and charming womap but a remarkably intellectual on charming woman, but a remarkably intellectual and now she is throwing herself into the political sphere, she is likely to make herself felt. We have all heard of Lady Warwick and her bright red motor a Socialist meetings, but her charming younger sister, though less heard of in the papers, is, I hear already of far more importance in the political world and much of the undoubted increase of power on the part of the Tariff Reform Party may be traced to the 'Salon" at Stafford House where the leaders of the party meet with its rising young men and discuss policy under the tactful guidance of the charming hostess.

It is usually admitted that men are more selfish than women, but people who have no liking for these rather shallow generalisations will think for them-selves on the subject and will probably come to the conclusion that the selfishness of man is more a matserves on the subject and will probably come to the conclusion that the selfishness of man is more a mat-ter of upbringing than of character. If man views the world and its doings chiefly in regard to himself and his own profit and comfort, it is because from his earliest years some one has impressed him with his inalienable right thus to view the world. That "some one" was first his mother, who in the nursery thought he was first his mother, who in the nursery thought his sisters to the extent of taking three-fourths and giving them one fourth, usually the unsound and valueless fourth. The second "some one" was prob-ably his sister, who never grudged the attention paid to him and the money spent on him, who never thought of resenting his airs of superiority. The third "some one," who completed his education in solfash-ness was his wife, always ready to concede that her husband should have the best of everything. There are very few homes where man is not made selfish by force of circumstances. He goes the way the world pushes him. In America where the world pushes him. In America where the world has decided that woman is to have the best of things, it is the woman who becomes selfish. If the Eiglish-woman would only cease to make herself a dror-mat to her lord and master for a brief period of time, man's unselfishness would have a chance of thowing itself.

POETICAL CLIPPINGS Song

itself.

"Love me little, love me long." Is the burden of my song. And if nothing more may be Little shall suffice for me.

But if you would crown with flowers All my radiant, festal hours, And console for hours of sorrow



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It is some weeks

Friday, Sep

gleaned by this time a sort of idea of how to dress at

seems almost include a sort of idea of how to dress at a remote shooting box. For a country visit two or three rough and very short suits should be taken, and then, no matter what the wind and the weather may be, a longer and more respectable, though perfectly plain suit should be taken for an occasional visit to town. The great thing is not to be cumbered with too much clothing. Treally comfortable tea gown of soft, dull, black satin, made with a chemisette of spotted net, and puffed sleeves of the same creamy fabric is always a treas-ured stand-by, and this can be made to look duite charming by the addition of a knot of gold gauze or a twist of soft sevres blue satin ribbon. If one goes about a great deal it is of the utmost importance to keep a set of underclothes in readiness, and to have a couple of dressing gowns in immaculate condition, with dressing jacket and slippers to match. It is said somstimes that only the extravagant woman

It is said sometimes that only the extravagant woman can be ready to go off at a moment's notice, but this is pure fiction; it is merely a matter of management and

pure action, it is interesty a interest of interest of the second white cambric, with tucked cuffs and collars and some white crochet buttons on the former and down the

front. Then to go to the other extreme of these possibili-ties, one wants some dainty little lace affairs for evening wear. With a black skirt a blouse of black met and lace over white net is infinitely preferable to one of all white, and it has the effect of a whole gown rather than disjointed look of contrasting garment A touch of gold lace or embroidery adds great distin tion and, if liked, a scrap of color may also be addeed

tion and, if liked, a scrap of color may also be added. Talking of colors reminds me of how wide and varied is one's present choice in the matter. All the yellowish shades remain in favor, including "pale ale," amber and apricot, on to tan and cinnamon browns. Apricot should be worn with discretion, as it is not a very becoming color. Then the crude greens, purples and blues which represent the early attempt at using colline dres in the strike are with us scale and is. aniline dyes in the sixtles are with us again, and ig noring our previous views on the subject we see then with all the glamour that always surrounds a new fashion or the revival of an old one. Still, though confessing their attraction, most of us leave conspicuous shades to the better-off woman

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many changes of raiment. The soft vieux mauve and vieux rose and vieux The soft vieux mauve and vieux rose and vieux blue, appeal to us more particularly. I have just seen a charming gown in the latter color. The Empire, skirt was contrived in cloth, while the bodice was fashioned from chiffon of the same shade and made with long tight rucked sleeves. Crossing the bodice in Greecian fashion were two straps of the material edged with blue silk bottle fringe. A more simple or picturesque and effective gown could not well be imagined. I have seen one or two new gowns made of Resilda

I have seen one or two new gowns made of Resilda and one extremely happy design was made of reshing smart little coat set in pleats from the shoulder yoks, and with the sleeve and back of the coat cut in one. The skirt was laid down in pleats at intervals, and

Have ready some stock, in which soak the bread, have ready some stock, in which soak the bread, then arrange in buttered tins, and set in the oven till dry and crisp. Cut some carrots and turnips into fancy shapes and boil in water, into which you have put some sait, until cooked, then drain. Place the pieces of bread and the vegetables into a tureen, pour the clear boiling soup over and serve at once.

Hand grated Parmesan chuese with this, and you will have a most delicious course.

Grilled Flounder and Anchovy Butter

Grilled Flounder and Anchovy Butter Required: A good thick flounder (not too large in size), one ounce of butter, essence of chopped parsley, salad oil, pepper and salt, and anchovy. Method: For this dish I always choese a thick but medium sized fish, divide it into two inch lengths across the fish; after cleansing carefully, dip each piece into salad oil, season with pepper and salt and essence of parsley; and grill ever a clear fire till both sides are browned. Work sufficient essence of anchory into the but

Work sufficient essence of anchovy into the but-ter to make it a good color, add a seasoning of pep-per and a dash of lemen juice (the latter is only

r and a dash of femore force (the latter is only cessary if it is liked). Make the anchovy butter into small balls, and rye one on each piece of fish. Garnish with a sprig of parsley.

Narbonne Meat Fritters

Required: Slices of cold boiled beef, one table-spoonful of vinegar, salad oil, a little onion and

spoonful of vinegar, said oil, a fittle officier and parsiey, a stiff frying batter. Method: This dish may be made from the re-mains of a joint of boiled beef. Cut neat slices and place in a deep pie dish, in which you have previously mixed a tablespoonful of oil, the same of vinegar, a little minced onion and paraley.

and parsley. Let the slices soak in this marinade for half an

hour, turning them frequently: Make a stiff frying batter, adding to it the mix-ture in which the meat was steeped. Dip each piece of beef in this and fry a deep golden brown color, deep boiling fat. Dish in a pile on a doyley with plenty of fried.

parsley.

Ham and Egg Salad

Required: Quarter of a pound of lean ham, three hard bolled eggs, two tomatoes, a good lettuce, mayonnaise sauce.

Into a salad bowl put some crisp let-Method: Method: Into a salad bowl put some crisp let-tuce which has been neatly torn (not cut) into strips. Dress it lightly with some mayonnaise. Scatter on the lettuce some finely chopped ham, and put over it another layer of lettuce and some more ham.

Arrange on the top some quarters of boiled egg. surround the egg with a border of chopped tomato. and round all pour some mayonnaise. Keep this dish in a very cool place till served.

Mook Duck

Meek Duck Required: Calfs liver, two or three ounces of unsmoked bacon, two onions, a tablespoonful of chopped sage, three rashers of pork, pepper and sait, half an ounce of flour. Methody Scald one lobe of a calf's liver, and when cold lard it with unsmoked bacon. Fry two onions in a stewpan with one ounce of dripping. Place the liver in it, nearly cover with stock or water, throw in a tablespoonful of chopped

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make the choice of the nurse, who is to act. as it were, as her deputy. That there are many good nurses is a fact to which numbers of parents will bear grateis a fact to which humbers of parents will be a state ful testimony. They are women who spend their time, thought and care upon their small charges. lavish their love upon them, tend them night and day, in sickness and health, and think nought of doing so be-

ause of the love they bear them. All nurses, however, are not of this sort. Quite the All nurses, however, are not or this sort. Ghite the reverse, Many a woman who undertakes the work is utterly unfitted for it by temperament and training, or perhaps it would be more correct to say for the want of training. Only those who have a real liking, for children and who are good tempered and patient can fill the post properly. If they are deficient in these qualities they will never win the love or the loving obedience of their little charges. A hasty tem-pered centrals woman who when "nut out" punishes loving obecience of their little charges. A pasty tem-pered irritable woman, who when "put out" punishes the small offender by a slap, a shake, or a threat will prove a failure in the nursery, not only a failure, in-deed, but positively harmful to her charges. A child obeys a nurse of this kind from fear, and, unfortunate-iy, fear is the seed from which springs in after life

iy, fear is the seed from which springs in after life many evils. The prevention of this depends entirely upon the mother, who should never place her child under the control and influence of a woman, about whose char-acter and antecedents she is not fully cognisant. It may not be easy to obtain full information about her and entails a lot of trouble, but it is an absolute ne-cessity not only for the child's well-doing but for her own future happiness. It is the unalterable law of nature, that as we sow we reap. Therefore the wo-man who hands over her duties to another will have to reap the harvest, for though the seed may not have man who hands over her doubtes to another will have to reap the harvest, for though the seed may not have been sown with her own hand, it has been by the hand of the person to whom she delegated her au-thority. The harvest that is the sure and certain re-sult of duties neglected, or ill done, is anything but a pleasant one, and the fruit thereof exceeding bitter to the fast he taste

The mother should always be the supreme au-thority in the nursery, should study the character and disposition of its little inmates, teach and encourage hem to come to her, not only with their hopes and bleasures, but with all their little troubles, sorrows and difficulties as well. These may seem small and pleasures, but what all their indic itothies, solvious and difficulties as well. These may seem small and insignificant to the grown eyes no doubt, but to the child how bis and momentous they are! And how strong an influence they often bear upon its future life by the way they are understood and accepted! Troubles that lie so heavy on the young heart, sor-rows that look so great, difficulties so impossible to overcome and yet, which can be so quickly and easily lifted, brightened and taken away by mother, who in the eyes of her little child, knows everything and can do all things aright. Not for an hour or so, not for a day or part of one, not for a year or so, but daily, hourly, year after year, a mother's work has to be done, teaching, training, aye, and learning. Not an easy work to some perhaps, but one that will bring its own reward of love and happiness. A nurse is ex-pacted to do her work day by day, and to be in con-stant attendance upon her charges. The mother's work is the same. work is the same.

Both have a duty to perform to the children entrusted to their care, no mother who neglects her-part can expect the nurse not to.

part can expect the nurse not to. It would be an excellent plan and one that might be easily carried out if every girl who wished to be a nurse were thoroughly and carefully trained in the duties required of her in a training school, or under an experienced head nurse. If the girl in training shows that she is mistaken in her vocation, let her try something else; if she shows an aptitude for the work, let her be given a certificate of character and

cottage, four small fern pots and a centre bowl can be bought cheaply, and if these are filled with pot ferns, they will redeem the table from the ac-cusation of bareness, and be decorative without giving trouble.

Druggets or squares of Abington cord carpets make excellent coverings for expensive carpets without materially altering the effect of the room. Moreover, the thickness of the under carpet can always be felt through the top one. Curtains should be made of muslin, lace or cre-

tonne, chair covers of cretonne or chintz, and all tablecloths and cushion squares of linen, embroidered

or otherwise. In fact, if there is nothing that is not washable, the ravages of the most untidy tenant can easily i repaired by the laundry or the cleaner. What I should consider to be quite perfect tenant can easily be

what I should consider to be quite perfect in the way of furnished country residences, would be where everything was fresh and clean, where the beds were restful, comfortable the easy chairs, and wherein there was nothing which, if it came to serious grief, could not be easily repaired or re-

But now I have a few words to say (how like the beginning of a discourse that sounds) concern-ing the reverse side of the picture.

There are several people who let, their houses in a most haphazard sort of way.

in a most haphazard sort of way. Possibly they are not a scrap "houseprotid," or maybe they are utterly devoid of taste, or (and this is the most usual case) they have put what they call "a few sticks and some odds and ends" in a cottage, with the idea of picnicking in it themselves, when they wished to, and letting it at other times. Fortunately a cottage of this description is

Fortunately, a cottage of this description is usually very inexpensive, therefore one can afford to spend a certain sum on extras which will greatly add to the comfort of the occupants.

add to the comfort of the occupants. One point should be borne in mind, howeyer, which is, that a great excess of luggage means ex-tra cost in traveling, therefore one's additions should be as light as possible. Having previously inspected the shortcomings of the abode, and made a mental note of the colorings which are, or should be (sometimes every room looks drab!), the far-seeing woman will straightway invest in a good sized Japanese dress basket, and a strong strap. strong strap.

These baskets are very light, and at the same time they are capable of holding a very large num-ber of soft things which can be pressed down.

ber of soft things which can be pressed down. In it she could put some good tablecloths, tea-cloths, serviettes, and pillow silps, if the linen left behind was likely to be rough in quality, and meagre in quantity, two or three pairs of Madras muslin curtains, two mercerized cotion tablecloths for oc-casional tables, four cushion covers of embroidefed linen, a large embroidered square to throw over a shabby sofa, some framed photos, a few small pic-tures and ornaments, including some effective china, vases and bowls.

This collection should go a long way to making the rooms look home-like, but if chairs are scarce in the sitting-rooms, I should take two deck chairs, the frames enamelled white, and the seat covered with tapestry or needlework

These should be stretched out flat, and four large cushions packed between them, the whole package being covered with coarse canvas sewn at the end. Both in letting and in renting a furnished house, there must be a little "give and take," as in most transactions indeed, but given the conditions above, the landlord and the tenant should both be thor-oughly satisfied with their bargain.

And if you would turn my days To one splendid hymn of praise, And set hopes like stars above me

Love me much, and always love me -E. Nesbit in "The Rainbow and the R

Home

Sometimes, in dreams, I see a room With massive walls and fair, Rose-shaded lights shut out the gloem, The air is sweet with flowers in bloom And you are there.

Sometimes the room I see in dreams Is homely, small, and bare; The table waits, the kettle steams, O'er all the cheery firelight streams, And you are there.

What matter, dear, which dream comes true: The mansion rich and rare, The little cottage hid from view In God's own sunshing, wind, and dew, If you are there?

A Song If thoughts were birds, And they could fly From soul to soul Across the sky,

To thee, my love, My thoughts would move.

And they would speed, Like Love's dart To gain the meed-Thy gentle heart, And gaining it no more would roam, But make that blissful spot their home.

I would my thoughts Were winged birds, That they might bear My heart's true words; Then, like the summer swallow's flight, They'd circle thee this lonesome night.

The Cuckoo

Did you hear the cuckoo, Eily, As you came the woods between, Where the harebells ring the spring hours 'Mid the heather's new young green? Did you hear him callin', Eily? Sure, 'twas I that heard him toe. Tell me, sweetheart, tell me, Eily, Just how oft he called to you.

Sure each call's a year, mayoureen, Till you'll wed. So may it, be When the cuckoo call'd this morning That he somehow thought of me. There's the cottage waiting for you. There's the Kerry cow beside; There's the gate upon the latch, dear, And my heart's door open wide.

Was it three times cuckoo called, love? Was if three times cuckoo called, lover Do you shake your head? Then two? Still you're silent. Was it one, dear? There's my thanks, brave bird, to you! For the dimples in your check, love, And your eyes the secret say; So, if cuckoo call'd next year, love, Sure you'll soon just fix the day.

south and is spreadi eases that cleanlin rom more civilized The people of S comed the fleet of t comed the fleet of t joicing. The cities compared with the ada. This account which lined the bea one likes to see a country would be a But there is and why the people of A crican warships. Th Japanese. The wor laborers, and as the in Australia which and as the Island R and as the Island K feared that it may h to keep the Japane This the United Stat

the same time is on as the enemy of the States fleet is weld Japan's friend and part of the British B liance. This is a ser to be wondered at cerned about it.