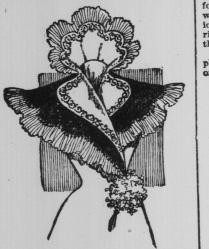
POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 4, 1899.

VARIOUS NOTES.

The Rule of Courtesy In Receiving Gifts

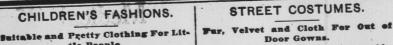
One important rule of politeness is often ignored by persons who are otherwise well bred. It concerns the reception of pres-ents. When a gift is received in the presence of other persons, it should be un-wrapped at once, and if the contents of the parcel are fruit or confectionery they should be offered to those persons who are in the room. Unless there is some special reason to the contrary, this rule should always be followed. Still more emphatically is it necessary to unwrap a gift at ence when it is presented in person by the



CORSAGE DECORATION. donor. The gift should be immediately examined, its merits praised and the giver thanked. That is the courteous return to

make for the present. Difficulty is often experienced in choos-ing gifts for a man. Besides handkerchiefs it is puzzling to think of anything which universally acceptable to the masculine ntingent. Some men do not smoke contingent. others will not wear gloves, still others decline to wear neckties they do not themdecline to wear neckties they do not them-selves choose. Curiously enough, how-ever, it is a fact that most men, however disdainful of fopperies in general, like nice perfumes and essences, just as they like candy when they can get it without exposing themselves to derision. There-fore it is worth while to remember that a fore it is worth while to remember which is one of flagon of eau de cologne, which is one of the best toilet waters, or a bottle or two of fine essence will probably be acceptable to the man who is the despair of his women

the man who is the despair of his women friends who want to give him something. Today's illustration shows a pretty dec-oration for a bodice. It is a sort of fichu of violet velvet cut in scallops and edged with a full plaiting of mauve mousseline of straw faille, embroidered, a plaiting of the mousseline encircling the collar. The fichu fastens at the left side of the waist



Fur being more and more fashionable, Very little children, both boys and girls, are usually dressed in Mother Hub-bard gowns, as this style allows perfect freedom of movement. It is necessary, of course, to so clothe a child that none of its many of the most elegant gowns are largely composed of it, or at least have fur trimming. For fur gowns a light fur is naturally chosen, the heavy varieties being course, to so clothe a child that none of its muscles is constricted in any manner, for cramping attire inevitably causes imper-fect development. Moreover, warm cloth-ing is essential. Although it must not be used for collars, muffs, etc. Otter, chinchills and caracul are largely employed and are almost invariably set off by velvet accessories of a bright hue. For exheavy, it must insure an even, warm tem-perature of the body. All garments should be suspended from the shoulders and should be loose and easy. Short shoes are ample, a gown of otter is trimmed with orange velvet, one of chinchilla has French blue velvet adornments, and one of caracul is enlivened by velvet of emerald green. Costumes of bright or light colored cloth oranging great favor. The entire cost are enjoying great favor. The entire cos

a fruitful source of troublesome feet in later years. It often happens that a child's foot outgrows a shoe before the shoe is worn out, but it is better to discard serviceable shoes which are tight than to sao rifice the comfort and the form of the feet through false economy. Mother Hubbard gowns, although sim ple in construction, may be made as elab-

GIRL'S COSTUME.

confined entirely to the head. There "diners de tetes" are much less trouble some to the participants than are bal's

where the entire dress must accord with

and has a pla

tle People.



outside wrap—is of the same goods and is trimmed with fur, galloon or applica-tions of cloth of a different shade. Green, red, flax blue or hussar blue, pale gray mauve and even white are employed. A new shade of purple, deep and rich, but not dazzling, may also be mentioned. Light gloves continue to be worn in preference to dark ones. White, cream, pearl gray, putty gray and bluish white are the preferred tints. The cut illustrates an attractive princes PRINCESS GOWN. ming. The same form is used for cloaks,

which are composed of plush, matelasse, velvet, cloth or eider down, or is of the

Light gloves continue to work ones. White, cream, pearl gray, putty gray and bluish white are the preferred tints. The cut illustrates an attractive princess gown of French blue cloth. It fastens under the arm and has two rows of black buttons in front and a pointed yoke of yel-lowish guipure. The short bolero is alsc of cloth and has long, tight sleeves. It is covered with a close braiding of black and its white july and bulbous stem. From an eable a manita that grows in the woods its white gills also distinguish it as the

DANGEROUS PLANTS.plied to four places on the left wrist, and
these were carefully guarded to prevent
spreading. At the end of an hour one of
the spots was thoroughly washed by successive applications of alcohol; in three
hours the oil from a second was washed
off in the same manner, and the others
were cleansed three hours later. There
was little or no effect on the first; that
on the states Department of Agricul-
ture is so Far as It Concerns the which was about the same in each. The spots were within an inch of each other, but remained wholly distinct, a fact which very clearly shows that the affecture in so Far as It Concerns the Dominion of Canada-Six Illustrations of These to Be Avoided. tion is not spread by the blood. Subse Thirty of the most common to North

America of the poisonous plants deadly or annoying to animals and man have been described and illustrated in a recent bulletin of the United States Department belletin of the United States Department of Agriculture. As the bulletin covers the whole country only a few of the plants are of interest to those dwelling in Canada, but what with poisonous mush-rooms, poisonous ivy and poison hemlock we are well provided with species that are harmful and fatal in their effects. The most dangerous are the two poison-ous mushrooms, the "flyamanita," from which fly poison is made here and in Europe, and the "death-eup" or "bulb-ous amanita," which are often gathered and eaten in mistake for the ordinary edible mushrooms. In the early stages of

edible mushrooms. In the early stages of quent applications of an alcoholic solu-tion of sugar of lead gave speedy and permanene reliet. growth the amanitas are egg-shaped and

growth the amainta are used by a white fleeoy or cobwebby covering, which is ruptured as the stem lengthens. In a few species this In practice it is not desirable to use strong alcohol, which is apt to be too irreating to a sensitive surface, but a as the scenn lengthches. In a conky patches covering adheres in loose, corky patches to the top of the cap, as is seen in the flyanamita, but sometimes it slips away weaker grade of from 50 to 75 per cent., is recommended. To this the powdered sugar of lead is to be added until no more will easily dissolve. The milky fluid should then be well rubbed into the from the cap entirely and forms a more rom the cap entirely and the or less continuous sheathing cup at the base of the stem, as shown in the "death-cup." This fleecy covering and the inmore will easily dissolve. The miny fluid should then be well rubbed into the affected skin, and the operation repeated several times during the course of a few days. The itching is at once relieved and the further spread of the eruption is ehecked. The remedy has been tried in a large number of cases and has always proved successful. It must be remember-ed, however, that the lead solution is itself very poisonous if taken internally. A plant that all country schools should know and distinguish, as it has played havoc with so many young children, is the water hemlock, the roots of which are eaten in the springtime with fatal ariably bulbous base of the stem are the most important obaracteristics of the genus, while the varying appearance of the former after rupture helps to dis-



quadrupl) cases were reported during the spring of 1896, which resulted in the death of two individuals. The prominent

death of two individuals. The prominent symptoms are vomiting, collicky pains, staggering, unconsciousness and frightful convulsions, ending in death. A near cousin is the poison hemlock, which, and not the magnificent evergreen tree, the pride of our forests, as has been

THE FARMERS' MARKET.

Prof. Rebertson, in a Recent Toronto Lecture, Helps the Extension Work Right Along in Nevel Fashion.

Fully 800 women met in the theatre of the Normal School, Toronto, the other day to bear Prof. Robertson of Ottawa-lecture on "Food." Miss Carter, presi-dent of the Local Council of Women, in-traduced bir. troduced him. The lecturer had pinned a dozen chart

on the wall, and went right to work. Half the strugges for life was the struggle for food, and it was bound to become more so as time went the professor.

He had found among mothers a lamentable ignorance of what to feed a boy between the years of 3 and 10. There boy between the years of 3 and 10. The were many women who knew how to feed calves, but were ignorant of the iseding of boys. He had imade experi-ments in feeding calves and knew that a

boy should be fed in a similar way. Food was substance conveying energy, taken to sustain iffe, furnish energy, retaken to sustain life, iurnish energy, re-pair waste, provide for growth, and to yield products. A boy's definition of wholesome food was "food that tastes nasty." This was a reflection upon some-

Water was the vehicle of the body for carrying toods around. Albuminoids, fats, carbo-hydrates and minerals composed the body, and foods containing these should be used. Food must contain a sufficient proportion of albuminoids, which in a body weighing 148 pounds

which in a body weighing 148 pounds made up 96 pounds. He dwelt upon the cultivation of the soil, and declared the success of all pro-ducts depended upon the work of minute microbes; and that the better the process of tilling, the better the man in the end. The care of the material body was the first foundation of a good boy. Few housewives asked as they prepared a meal, how much food would be re-ouired to de a given work? A man work-ing all day in an office needed as good food as a wood chopper. Brain workers needed the best of food in the most easily digested form.

digested form. A standard food was one in which the proper nutritive ratio was one of albu-minoids, one of fats and five of carbohydrates. Oatmeal was the nearest approach to a standard food, but in mak-ing it, the oatmeal should be dropped into boiling water and left there for one are eaten in the springtime with fatal effect in the mistake for sweet cicely root and other aromatic or edible roots. Cathour without stirring. "It satisfies and

Supplies." Wheat bread was not good food by it-

Wheat bread was not good food by it-self. Boys should be allowed to butter-both sides of the bread, if the butter is good. Butter is good brain food. Beans and pork make a happy combin-ation. The rice of China would make large but wooden people. Rice pudding, with sugar and cream, was a delectable manufacturer of ill-temper. Sugar was merely a heater. Beef and potatoes made a well-

Beef and potatoes made a well-balanced food. The cheap cuts of beef, well cooked—in a low temperature for a long time—gave more nourishment than the best outs.

of cloth and has long, tight sleeves. It is covered with a close braiding of black and has revers and a high, flaring collard and mink fur. The black velvet hat is trim-med with black plumes. JUDIC CHOLLET. VARIOUS NOTES. Fashionable Flannel Shirt Watst and Fine Underwear. The increasing favor enjoyed by flannel shirts waists has been the means of the pro duction of some very attractive styles in French flannels. There are many pleasing shades in solid colors--dull blues and old rose tones, hazel and chestnut brows, etab. They are tight around thi foog and flare below the knee, the finer of the gown skirt. They are tight around thi to gate for the tones, and mean the state of the stem will cause death, it is not as well as in modern in sances the mere handling of the plant waise at the to to ba an edible for ques. In a few instances the mere handling of the plant white skirt for winter balanced, supplied the nervous system and the bones, and gave something that no other food seemed to give. In general, there was more unspoken wickedness from bad food than all the blasphemy spoken. Fruit and nuts had a bland influence Fruit and hus had a blank a blank and a blank and a blank a bl Three-quarters of a pound of beef, one quart of milk, five ounces of oatmeal, each had the same quantity of putri In conclusion, the lecturer said it was ment. mistake to suppose that culture con-sisted in total ignorance of the common things of life. Doing nothing and living in beautiful simplicity corroded the moral fibres. Woman was no less the noblest work of God if she knew how to nourish a boy.



under a bunch of Parma vio JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION'S CHANGES.

Increasing Tendency Toward Tight and Clinging Styles.

The tendency toward clinging styles is so pronounced that there is a prospect of the return of the old sheath skirt, varied only by a flaring flounce around the foot. At present whatever change is made is in the direction of increased tightness, and it has already become necessary to suppress all fullness around the hips in underwear in order to keep the gown free from any

suggestion of a wrinkle. As for sleeves, they are already quite as As for sleeves, they are already quite as tight as they ought to be. It is no longer easy to raise the arm, and if they become much tighter it will be impossible. The gathers at the top of the sleeve have almost entirely discovered by the sheulder of entirely disappeared, but the shoulders are still widened by the addition of sleeve. caps, large revers or a wide collar. The form of the fashionable corset is

to be 'ound in any good art library and in most large public libraries. Then there are an mmense number of fancy cos-tumes, allegorical and otherwise, and new ones are continually being added to the list. A variation of the ordinary fancy tress entertainment is much favored in Paris, the character representation being confined entirely to the head. There that a start and the start and the start and the start is nuch lass troubles. modified in such a way as to narrow the hips and raise the bust, while diminishing size. The conventionally desirable fig-

blouse bodice, which fastens at the side with steel buttons. The yoke and revers are of white satin and are trimmed with are of white satin and are trimined with narrow hands of chinchilla. The black belt has a steel buckle. The hat of gray velvet is trimmed with chinchilla and with black plumes. JUDIC CHOLLET.

COSTUME BALLS.

Fancy Dress Entertainments of Various Kinds. Now is the season of fancy balls, when hostesses vie with each other in planning brilliant entertainments, and guests rack their own and their modistes' brains to devise novel and attractive costumes. The supply of historical models is almost inex-haustible, for there are books treating of dress from the remotest period to modern traces, with Jiagrams of the construction of the various garments. These books are to be 'ound in any good art library and in most large public libraries. Then there rious Kinds.

top and flare below the knee, the flare being accentuated by profuse flounces and other trimmings. A silk skirt for winter the series the mere handling of the plant was taken to be an edible fungus. In a few instances the mere handling of the plant of an uncooked medium sized cap proved fatal to a boy 12 years of age. Most people know enough to beware of the pokeberry, which is a violent but slow emetic and may cause death, particularly if the berries be eaten in sufficient quantities. Cases of fatal poisening are rare by its agency, while it is often found growing along roadsides near the greatest nuisance among poisonous plants the

growing along routsides hear the greatest nuisance among poisonous plants the country knows, the ever-familiar and ever-present poison ivy. This is a climb-ing or trailing shrub (sometimes erect), with variable three-foliate leaves, aerial rootlets, and greenish flowers appearing in May and June. The smooth, waxy,

and i

the same material as in previous to have a different petitocat for every gown and a corset is somewhat expensive to have a difference is to perform the subject of road training claims that in prairie soil as the twole Dominion.
The dorset of some light shade of plain sit is found university Medical sit is insoluble in the wood after long of the plaint, even in the wood after long of the plaint, even in the wood after long of the skin with water alone. It is read that the troots may aid the drainage. Here, has a reding gown and a corset of guipure, headed by a band of chinchilla, croses the foot of the tability. Numerous experiments show, by an destroy of grupure bodie of the skin, it is gradually alsored by the same effect as does the plant itself. The closely fitting guipure bodies has a drapery of crepe de chine around the decol. The skin, it is gradually alsored in the indide of the form in which chinchilla is mingled. The closes of a day or so, and within the woold accomplish more for the skin, it is gradually alsored in the woold accomplish more for the tability. Junci CHOLLER.

BACTERIA.

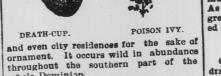
Milk a Good Bacterial Foodstuff-Moisture an Important Factor.

Now milk is an excellent food material not only for these forms but for many other species of bacteria which may hap-pen to get into the milk from variable pen to get into the milk from variable sources, says the 1897 report of Prof. Robertson. Let some of these species get in and produce their peculiar changes and we will often find as the result, not the usual souring or curdling, but such changes as biterness, eliminess, gasay or off-flavored milks, or even colored

milk. Moisture is an important factor in Moisture is an important factor in the growth of bacteria, without moisture, growth does not occur, so that dryness prevents multiplication. Everyone has had practical experience of this. A piece of bread dried out shows no growth, keep the bread moist and soon it is cov-ered with a scum of bacterial or mould growth, damp cellars and milk houses growth, damp cellars and milk houses are often mouldy ones, dry ones are not so. Now, while moisture is essential to growth, lack of it does not kill the bacterial cell unless it be of very long con-tinuance (varying from days to months with species). The bacteria in such cases whether serious consequences have resultmay float around as "dust," and falling The symptoms in man are such as are upon suitable food material may begin

upon suitable food material may begin to grow and multiply. Temperature of food material has a most important relationship in its defects upon bacteria Each species of bacteria The symptoms in man are such as are due to a general and gradual weakening of muscular power. The power of sight is often loss, but the mind usually remains clear until death ensues, as it soon does has a temperature range with which it will grow; with some species this range is limited to a few degrees; with all there is a certain temperature at which there is a certain temperature at which they grow best. Species differ much in this respect. Take some of the forms that are disease-producing in man; they re-fuse to grow except at or about the temperature of the body, 98.5 degrees Fahr, for many other species this proves too high a temperature; the majority of bacteria flourish bast between 70 degrees bacteria flourish best between 70 degrees Fahr. and 95 degrees Fahr. Many forms will grow well in milk down to 60 degrees Fahr., as the temperature lowers growth cases gradually, at 45 degrees Fahr., it has practically stopped, while freezing temperature, 32 degrees Fahr., checks the growth of all forms of bacterial life.



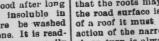


Canada and the United States. It is common on waysides and in waste places in New York, West Virginia, Pennsylin New York, West Virginia, Pennsyl-vania, New Jersey and Ohio, and not rare in the New England States and southern Quebec and Ontario. The characteristic poison of the hem-lock is the well known volatile alkaloid, conjne which is found in the aced and

in May and June. The smooth, waxy, white fruit often remains on the plant until late in winter. The leaves differ from those of the Virginia creeper in having only three leaflets instead of five. Polson ivy grows everywhere, in open brush, in ravines, and on the borders of woods, and it is spread along roadsides and cultivated fields from seeds carried by orows, woodpeckers, and other birds that feed upon its fruit in winter. Through ignorance or carelessness, and

Through ignorance or carelessness, and at the imminent risk of causing great bodily discomfort to many persons, this vine is sometimes planted about suburban

Road Drainage That Drains. One authority on the subject of road draining claims that in prairie soil a



clear until death ensues, as it soon does from the gradual paralysis of the lungs. The poisoning differs from that of the water hemlock (Cicuta maculata) in the absence of convulsions. Many domestic animals have been killed by eating the plant, the prominent symptoms described for cows being loss of appetite, saliva-tion, bloating, much bodily pain, loss of muscular power and rapid, feeble pulse. As this plant does not often occur in great quantity it may usually be destroy-ed by hand pulling before maturity. ed by hand pulling before maturity.

lock is the well-known volatile anknowl, conine, which is found in the seed, and especially at the flowering time, in the leaves. The root is nearly harmless in March, April and May, but is dangerous March, April and May, but is cangerous afterward, especially during the first year of its growth. Recent cases of poisoning have arisen accidentally from eating the seed for that of anise, the leaves for parsseed for that of anise, the leaves for pars-ley or the roots for parsnips; also from blowing whistles made from the hollow stems. It has recently been shown that some of the anise seed in both foreign and domestic markets is contaminated with hemlock seeds, but it is not known what her contaminated have companyed by a semit-

ed therefrom.

FLY FUNGUS.

IIIII

EVENING GOWN. use should be lined with thin flannel or flannelette or should be worn over a warm

underpetticoat. Petticoats for wear with ball gowns are of exceedingly light material and are most frequently trimmed with mousseline de sole with insertions and applications of lace. The corset is of silk or satin and is preferably of exactly the same material as the peticoat, but as it is somewhat expensive to have a differthe character chosen. At a dinner the up-

the character chosen. At a dinner the up-per part of the figure is the only part in evidence, and the guests are ofton very ingenious in contriving to represent recog-nizably by the head alone some historical, romantic or allegorical character. The coiffure, headdress and make up of the face are carefully planned, and the gown, although modern in general style, is so chosen as not to clash with the type rep-resented by the head. The illustration shows a costume repre-senting a white satin, mounted on a of petals of white satin, mounted on a senting a white dahlia. The skirt consists of petals of white satin, mounted on a yoke of yellow satin and falling over a lower skirt of light green velvet, cut in scallops. The tight bodice of light green velvet has a scalloped basque and no sleeves. Immense white dahlias orna-ment the shoulders and front of the cor-sage, and the headdress is composed of white dahlias. White gloves and light orreen shoes and stockings are worn.

FANCY COSTUME.

green shoes and stockings are worn. JUDIC CHOLLET.

ure is now almost straight in front from the bust to the point of the bodice. This is not a graceful form, however, but is, on the contrary, so stiff and unyielding that it is doubtful if even the most infatuated followers of the mode will consent to be straitjacketed in such a manner. It

recalls the figures produced by the un-yielding contrivances of steel, leather and wood worn by women in past centuries

YOUNG GIRL'S GOWN

wood worn by women in past centuries under the guise of stays. An illustration is given of a red cloth costume for a young girl 16 years old. The skirt is trimmed with two bands of black embroidery. The bodice, slightly gath-ered at the waist, opens in front over a white silk chemisette. The revers and the inside of the valois collar are of white cloth embroidered with black. The tight sleeves have black embroidery at the wrists. The red felt hat is trimmed with black plumes. JUDIC CHOLLET.

- All and the second second

