## ON FISH

Have Select Com-Appointed is ebated

22.—(Special corres-House devoted the th. A motion by Mr. tve a select standing the House appointed of fisheries, promoted ticipated in almost al-nbers from the Mari-and British Columbia Minister of Marine d not speak, although came in for some se-on both sides of the L. Borden arraigned t for its neglect and n in the important urged that the scope ittee be enlarged forest and mines. (Lib., N.S.), in pre-olution, eulogized the dustry of the Domins at present a virtual lobster business of Sinclair, were brave men, but their earn small, averaging less.

He submitted that could do a great deal d develop the fishing British government British government ased the Scotch fisheases money had been rmen in order to get new boats and to o-date methods. In-o important. Scotch ner prices than Can e New York markets ore systematically in-

minion Fisheries De-department had gotwas doing little real Antigonish)

the present adminis

the appointment of a did also Mr. Hughes

at Badly Needed. en spoke of the need ent in the conditions dustry. Dealing with the appointment of he remarked that in e appointments were tory. "There come e," said Mr. Borden, especially from the ova Scotia, of reput-me that the adminisfishery officers is al purposes, and that inservatives are proery strictly and that ong Liberal partisans y very harshly."

My information is the

lought that showed seed for a commission matters. t the method under not a very busines on their own horses d charged the hire These men should carry out the law resentment from any

d a community r views on the sub-ion of fisheries, and so set forth that the

gard to fishing fran waters. These were rty friends, many of the fishery business. at if a new commit-eated, it should have and mines, and, in-iral resources gener-

Halifax) said that business had been modern conditions.
n was now essential.
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nservative St John ing the motion, said question was not an It was a matter of The business in last year amous in Nova Scotia \$8,-faritime Board of mething like the

Non-Partisan.

ght that the Add be non-partisan ort should be made ic knowledge as to structive, and there s of the edible fish bying many fishing

beral, B. C.) spoke tance of the salmon olumbia contributed he revenues of the isheries than all the combined, yet less in that province to ries than was spent r New Brunswick. the Fisheries De-

f Committee.

nservative, P. E. L.) ncrease, yet there isfaction with the y business was no a agriculture. The nee Edward Island ormous returns if Mr. Lefurgey inince was not fairly ibution of the fishged the Dominion horities to get tont they overlapped y in disagreement. hiperal, N. B.) also iberal, N. B.) also ution, and when he ck, the house ad-

## THE COMMONS

# Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Friday, February 28, 1908



ANNERS, or the lack of them, are a fertile subject of discussion now-a-days. And yet with all the discourses we listen to on subject our manners do not

the discourses we listen to on the subject our manners do not mend. The topic is one of great interest, and one which is forced upon us only too frequently by the startling breaches in good manners that we meet with every day. This is essentially an age of self-analysis carried sometimes to excess. Let us therefore strike at the root of the evil and reflect on the probable cause of these complaints. Is our lack of manners to be attributed to want of heart? The excuse is often made when some extra piece of rudeness is commented on that is only "slackness," or that he or she "did not meen any harm." This seems to be a very poor sort of excuse for want of breeding, which is, after all, what is really missing. In old days people who were thoroughly well bred were not guilty of these lapses in good manners. To listen with interest to other people's long stories, to enquire after other people's relations, to give full attention to what is being said, instead of the wandering eye that shows how, little the listener cares to hear the remarks made to her. All these are old-fashioned qualities. Why should those attributes be lost among the many improvements to which we have attained with the march of years? Instances crowd upon me with which to illustrate the question on both sides, for far be it these attributes be lost among the many improvements to which we have attained with the march of years? Instances crowd upon me with which to illustrate the question on both sides, for far be it from me to deny that good manners are extinct. I heard the remark the other day made by a charming woman of the world that she was well aware how she became possessed of her enviable reputation. "I'm not a bit clever," she said, 'but I know how to listen." There lies the secret. It is not given to every one to be a good talker, to sparkle with wit and repartee, but it is possible to be a good and appreciative listener, and in these days of hurry and haste that we live in now this is a most reposeful quality. Perhaps our bad manners are the result of the great race against time. It is quite possible. Most people try to crowd the work of three days into one! Brain exhaustion, fatigue generally, and irritability, are the result of such great pressure followed by a whole train of attendant evils. How can any one be polite when they know that they are a good hour late all through the day? There seems no time to be polite! There is no time for needlework, embroidery, reading or music; no time to cultivate any talent with which nature has endowed us. No time, no time, that is the cry! Only one constant rush from place to place, as fast as our motor or our legs will carry us. Oh! for the manners of our ancestors, the dainty warp and vanished courtesies of old days! Yet, how these qualities are appreciated when they are met with, as savoring of more leisurely days when there was more time. Every one must remember during the terrible days of the French revolution the courtesy and self-control shown by the "aristocrats" in the prisons to each other, and even to their during the terrible days of the French revolution the courtesy and self-control shown by the "aristo-crats" in the prisons to each other, and even to their brutal gaolers, "Noblesse oblige." And even those under sentence of death were unable to forget their ingrained courtesy. It has been said that the good manners of bygone days were really only on the surface; but better only on the surface than none at all, for a gracious manner and the practice of little every-day civilities soften and round off the hard corners of existance in a wonderful way. We have excellent examples set us by the highest in the land, who are never too, hurried to consider other people, or to be unmindful of good manners.

### Fashion's Fancies

Early Spring Fashions.

Early Spring Fashions.

Constancy is not usually accredited one of Fashion's prominent characteristics, but there is at any rate one phrase of her attachments to which she has for a long time been very faithful, and from which she shows no sign of swerving. It is the high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth which she shows no sign of swerving. It is the high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the short one was and picture frocks for late afternoon and evening wear now called tea dresses emphasize this prediction by the arrangement of the sash worn much above the natural waist line and fastened at one side beneath 'a rosette-like bow with hanging ends. For such coats welvet and cloth are used while the most sumptuous of brocades are not too splendid for the manifestation of the tea dress which comprises a Directoire jacket opened in front to show a founced petiticat' and smart bodice to match, to which is given a high transparency to a tall collar, and beneath that a "chocker" of net ending in pleated ruffles beneath the chin. The sash is passed outside the bodice and coat, thus linking the two together, and is fringed with bullion. I have referred to the early Victorian period as a source whence ideas are still being culled on behalf of matters sartorial. In another way much later years are serving as object lessons in dress, particularly as regards the lavish use of braid as an ornament, and in the matter of millinery. Every now and then the milliners make an effort to please those customers who insist that there is such a state as middle age, and that it demands headgear peculiarly adapted to its dignity. A capote that recalls the stringless bonnet of past days is their latest offspring, and though the th gold answers the purpose decoratively, or a meo set in filigree. To the slight woman of dium height the shortened waist is extremely coming, and especially when wedded to long folds edium height the shortened waist is extremely coming, and especially when wedded to long folds straight pleated draperies. A charming costume made of faintly striped cloth in a pretty soft own and contrasted by dark brown velvet with vest of oyster white cloth lightly embroidered with least of the second of the second of the pleats are secured by a stitched and piped with velvet and the sleeves of comfortiel length are finished by stiff bands of velvet. The int is plain but moderately long, and it is quite ssible to make such a coat as I have described as separate garment to reach almost to the edge of skirt. A delightfully useful possession for a is a gown of white union. A five-gored skirt is etty with a deep band at the hem of either silk or livet. Pale apple green or turquoise blue always as well. The bodice should be of, a simple draped and relieved by white satin levels to match hem, and the waist should be encircled by a distain ribbon. Many of these gowns are mountion a cashmere back satin, and this in cream are is one of the most economical investments he can be made, for if washed in a good lather Lux" it is possible to remove every stain and ack and when lined up freshly with book muslin foundation of this description takes on a new so of life. There is no doubt either that union some to stay and is the rescue of many a small wance in a very beneficial manner. It is too redingly pretty and easy to handle, and certainly is not crush as many materials do. For a middle-woman a black evening dress made in union a good quality, and with a deep flounce of chanan a black evening dress made in union quality, and with a deep flounce of chanis most becoming. The skirt should be three widths of union and worn over a foundation of soft taffeta, veiled with an

inexpensive chiffon. This is a capital idea for using up an old bodice and skirt foundation, and as it has been put to practical test within the last few weeks. been put to practical test within the last few weeks, I can recommend it with safety. The bodice is covered with union and the pelerine is made of filet net bordered with satin, and this hangs with a long tablier effect down the front of the gown. A crossover vest of lace to match the flounce and small sleeves of the same fabric are seen, and the great point I wish to emphasize is that it is quite possible to mix two kinds of lace in a renovation with great success. Always supposing that they will harmonize and not clash with each other. To introduce a touch of color, a posy of violets or carnations and a bow of tinset ribbon may be added.

#### Leap Year

Leap Year

It seems that a demand for leap year, and a complaint that women have no right of selection, is in substance a demand for things as they are. Every woman with her sex's share of wits can, and does, indicate her preference for the society of some one man without becoming unwomanly. Every man with no more than his sex's share of stupidity and its normal vanity is quite able to perceive this. In like manner each man of not worse than manly manners is able to indicate, without becoming offensive, his desire for her affection. Whether the man or the woman takes the first steps is a matter about which there is an infinite variety. You may say that a girl accepts a man not because she loves him, or even likes him, but because her mother bids her, or his bank book allures her, or the simple reason that he is the only man. And all this is perfectly true. What percentage of things in this world, whether they be marriages or anything else, is ideal? There are, of course, thousands upon thousands of marriages where the woman's right of rejection. existed merely in theory. But do you suppose women would be any better off if they did the proposing? The woman who yields to family pleasure, or money, who is captivated by a silly flamboyant youth, would be as precisely as weak and precisely as foolish as if she had to ask instead of accept. The woman who now has the sense and the strength to make a wise choice would be not more sensible and mo stronger. We should be just where we are, though at all cost to our sensibilities. It is merely as a matter of aesthetic etiquette that the modern proposal is regarded. Only rarely is the proposal to make a wise choice would be not more sensible and mo stronger. We should be just where we are, though at all cost to our sensibilities. It is merely as a matter of aesthetic etiquette that the modern proposal is regarded. Only rarely is the proposal to a man an advantage of the modern of the marriage and the time the matter of the man of the marriage is not one of them. Estimable p

#### A Few Pudding Recipes

A Useful Fruit. To my mind there is no time of year that the orange appeals to one so much as at the present time.

somehow the winter is the time when most people appreciate this fruit more than any other, and therefore I do not think it will be out of place for me to give a few recipes for some appetizing ways in which it may be used.

To the humble orange we townsfolk owe a vast debt of gratitude, for it comes at a time when plums and blackberries are getting over, and there is little left in the way of fruit for the anxious housewife to use for her pies and puddings except apples and pears.

pears.

Nuts are seldom used in cookery, and pears for the same unknown reason share the same banishment except when purchased from the confectionery store, as stewed pears; so that during the whole of the winter season until rhubarb revives with the spring, the housewife has perforce to fall back upon the apple as her only cooking fruit, unless she makes an occasional pie from bottled plums or gooseberries, which never taste the same to me as the fresh fruit.

the tress fruit.

It is the orange that I desire to bring forward nad recommend as a welcome change from the apple, especially at this stage of the winter months when especially at this stage of the winter months when it is just right for cooking.

Of course I am speaking of the cheap varieties, as one would not use the finer ones for anything but desert, for which the cheap ones are as yet too

I am giving one or two recipes for sweets made from oranges, which are simple, inexpensive, and such as are suitable for the requirements of a

family.

The first in order is Orange PierPeel, taking care to remove the white pith, eight good-sized oranges and divide into sections without breaking the skin, remove all pips with a small

sharp knife.

Lay the pieces of orange in a shallow pie dish, heaping them up in the centre, and sweeten them well with castor sugar.

Make a good flaky paste and cover as for an apple pie, glaze the top of the crust and bake from twenty-five minutes to half an hour in an evenly heated over.

Take care that the oven is well heated when the t down.

The quantities for the flaky paste are as follows:

Six ounces of flour and a quarter of a pound of utter, a pinch of calt and half a teaspoonful of

For a larger family cover the pie with a very light short crust, made with half a puond of fine flour and five ounces of butter and lard mixed.

A dripping paste is not suitable for fruit ples, especially for oranges, but it does very well for meat ples, especially if the dripping has been well

Here is a cabinet pudding made with oranges: Butter a pudding basin liberally, and decorate with stripes of orange candled peel and a little fresh orange peel finely chopped. Fill the basin three parts full with slices of sponge

Fill the basin three parts full with slices of sponge cake, then make a custard with three eggs, one pint of mik, the grated rind of three oranges, three ounces of castor sugar and two ounces of butter.

To make the custard, boil the milk and let it cool a little. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add the orange rind, and then beat in the egg, and by degrees pour in the hot milk.

Pour over the sponge cake and steam the pudding gently for an hour and a half.

Turn it out and run round the base a sauce made by boiling three ounces of loaf sugar with three table-spoonfuls of water until it coats the spoon. Carefully scrape the white pith from the oranges which have been stripped of their rind, split up into sections and removing the pips, add them to the syrup. Heat it up well before using.

Another pudding can be made by putting six ounces of breadcrumbs into a well-buttered pie dish, and removing the parts a grateful parts of the street of the street of the street of the syrup.

Another pudding can be made by putting six ounces of breadcrumbs into a well-buttered pie dish and pouring upon them a custard made by boiling together the juice of twelve oranges and the grated rind of two, with three-quarters of a pound of load Beat in four eggs and then add one pint of warm

water into which has been melted two ounces of fresh butter.

Flavor it with half a grated nutmeg and a dash powdered cinnamon.

Bake in a moderate oven half an hour.

Before sending to table, sift castor sugar over.

Place an edging of puff pastry round the dish and

Another simple pudding with oranges is made by peeling and dividing into sections six oranges and baking them in a pie dish, covering them with a light

baking them in a pie dish, covering them with a light French batter.

The oranges should be laid at the foot of the pie dish and castor sugar strewn lightly over them.

Make the batter thus:

A quarter of a pound of fine flour, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, quarter of a pint warm water and two eggs and a pinch of salt.

Sift the flour and salt into a basin, make a well in the centre and add the yolks of the eggs, and beat in a small portion of the flour. Then by degrees add the oil and the water, beating the flour to them gradually.

Whip up the whites of the eggs and add them lightly at the last. Pour over the oranges and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

This same batter may be used for orange fritters, but if oil is objected to, in its place melt two

ounces of fresh butter with the warm water.

A plain pudding of oranges is made by peeling and dividing six of them, laying in a pie dish and covering with a thick syrup of sugar and water.

Mix one and a half ounces of cornstarch, one pint
of milk, twelve lumps of sugar, vanilla flavoring and
two eggs as for a blanc mange. Pour this over the
fruit and bake for ten minutes, sift sugar over and

These few recipes are culled from practic Inese lew recipes are culled from practical knowledge, but they are a very small proportion of the numerous ways in which the humble but wholesome orange may be used, and made to do its duty as a valuable addition to the dietary of the house-hold.

#### The House Beautiful

On Color Schemes.

On Color Schemes.

I fear I often preach vehemently on my pet topic—the value of color. I have noticed many rooms in which the furniture was of the simplest and least expensive description, and where the color scheme was so attractive that one involuntarily exclaimed, "What a charming room!" Of necessity there is the reverse of the picture, and one's teeth are set on edge by a medley of gorgeous hues, or one feels a sense of intense depression, combined with irritation, in surroundings of drabs and faded greys, even though the furniture, pictures and ornaments are veritable treasures. The color schemes at present to be discussed are principally those applicable to bedrooms, and can be carried out at very little expense. In the country more than in towns one often comes across a house in which there is a large number of small bedrooms, and I have a vivid recollection of a rambling oid dwelling which contained eight bedrooms on one floor, those being called the "south room, the "room next to the south room," the "room at the top of the stairs," and so on in a manner which was utterly bewildering to a stranger, be she guest or maild. It would have been so much simpler to room, the "room next to the south room," the "room at the top of the stairs," and so on in a manner which was utterly bewildering to a stranger, be she guest or maid. It would have been so much simpler to have given the guests' rooms color, names and the effect of pretty color schemes would always have been attractive. Taking one of the most awkward problems first, I will imagine a small, dark room with an east aspect, which is to be used as a girl's room in a country house, the owners of which have no money to spare, albeit they are most anxious to make the best of their home. The wallpaper has an exasperating pattern of green foliage on a white ground, and the woodwork has all been paffited green by the landlord, who refuses to alter what he calls a good, serviceable color. Anything more dreary in an east room it would be hard to imagine, but a gold tone will bring in the sunshine. Therefore ignore the atmosphere of green and introduce plenty of yellow. A bedstead with white enamelled frame, a small white suite, the floor painted deep gold with sundial enamel augmented by a square of white matting infront of the dressing table and another by the side of the bed, and a set of yellow tollet ware, will be the foundation on which to build up the scheme of the "yellow room." The bedstead will probably have to go close to the wall on one side. It can be kept from injuring the landlord's wallpaper by having a valance of white spotted muslin about twenty-four inches deep, with a beading at the top gathered on from injuring the landlord's wallpaper by having a valance of white spotted muslin about twenty-four inches deep, with a beading at the top gathered on to tightly stretched tapes top and bottom and fixed to the wall all along the side of the bed by tying the ends of the tapes to white hooks screwed into the wall. Behind the head of the bed there should be another valance of muslin, kept in place by large bows of yellow pongee silk tied at the corners of the head rail. The window curtains (to the sill only) should be of yellow cassia cloth, and I should like bedspread of the same, either embroidered with a white thread or trimmed with coarse white lace. If a small table could be put into any nook or corner white thread or trimmed with coarse white lace. If a small table could be put into any nook or corner of the room it should have a yellow cassia cloth cover and a blotter and stationery case covered with the same. One of the features of a house in which the bedrooms are all named by colors is that the hot water can and the candlestick are enamelled the typical tint of the room—in this case yellow—and here the hot-water cosy is made of white blanketting, bound with yellow braid and worked with a design of an orange bow. The green paint will not be noticeable on the window frame or skirting board, but it must be hidden on the door, and this can be done by a portiere. A clever worker will embroider a design of yellow hollyhocks on a white linen ground, but where this is not possible a printed Bolton sheeting which has a design of yellow flowers on a white ground will be quite effective.

But to reverse the picture. Suppose a room with a south aspect has a yellow paper. I should advise mauve as a principal color. The mauve cassia cloth would be available again for curtains, bedspread and table cover, but the candestick and water can

would be available again for curtains, bedspread and table cover, but the carpet ought to be a deep shade of snuff brown and the candlestick and water can must be enamelled white. But the bows on the bedstead, the blotter and pincushion and all the small extras can easily be carried out in mauve.

A chintz paper seems to suggest a "red room," and if the tone of red in the flowers resembles scarlet more than crimson this can be carried out very inexpensively with turkey twill. It does not sound an attractive material, but it can be made so if a good deal of patience and trouble is expended on it. The bedspread is the first consideration, and for this the turkey twill will have a bold design worked in each corner and in the centre with white flourishing thread. A cloth for the writing table can be decoreach corner and in the centre with white flourishing thread. A cloth for the writing table can be decorated in similar style, and it will be an easy matter to buy all the equipment for the writing table in red leather. The window curtains must be of cream Bolton sheeting, with possibly a border of cross-sitch worked with red threads. This scheme can only look well in a room where the furniture is enamelled white and the toilet wall is also white. The can-cosies can be made of scarlet blanketting. A blue room, a green room and a pink room can all be arranged with floral wallpapers if very pale thits are adopted. A light blue room is especially pretty in a country house where one is not afraid of the dainty draperies becoming quickly soiled. If there are cretonne curtains, rather the worse for wear, but still quite in harmony with the wallpaper, they can be rejuvenated by lining them with the cassia cloth and edging them with a washing gimp. A bed-spread coul dbe made of soarse, white linen or crash, embroidered in blue thread. Bedrooms such as these make no pretensions, and are not costly. But they are simple, artistic and pretty and generally lovable.

#### Comments of an Onlooker

The King and Queen are to pay a state visit to Norway about the middle of this month. Three days will be spent at Christiania and afterwards it is expected that their Majesties will visit the famous Voxenhollen Sanatorium near Christiania, where a suite of rooms has been reserved, and that they will witness the Holmenkellen ski races.

The King and Queen are also expected to visit Malta early in April on board the royal yacht, when they will spend a few days with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the Palace of St. Antonio. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be away in Egypt during next month, and the Duke is going early in March to Gibraltar for a few days, when

Nothing is spoken of in Dublin except the mystery Nothing is spoken of in Dublin except the mystery of the state jewels which is occupying so much public attention at present. The result of the viceregal commission formed to open enquiries on the subject is the dismissal of Sir Arthur Vicars. Sir Arthur's successor as Ulster King of Arms is Capt. Nevlie Wilkinson, who retired from the Coldstream Guards last March. The mystery as to who stole the jewels is of course still unsolved. The jewels, regalia of the Order of St. Patrick, with five Brazilian and Golconda diamonds worth between £30,000 and £40,000, were in iamonds worth between £30,000 and £40,000, were charge of Sir A. Vicars and kept in a safe in the library of his office in Dublin. The safe also contained heirlooms belonging to his brother, George Mahony. The jewels were last seen on June 11th.

It is sad to hear that "Ouida," the famous novelist, died in absolue poverty. Mlle. Louise de Ramee, to use her proper name, had been ailing for some months past and her advanced age—she was seventy-eight—sapped her powers of recovery. With her last breath she spoke of her love for her dogs, and she left them to her faithful maid, with the wish for her to keen them as long each, with the her to keep them as long as she could feed them, after which to have them shot if the time came when she was too poor to keep them in food. Oulda had received one quarter's payment of her government pension of £150, but died absolutely penniless.

The christening of Lord and Lady Dudley's twins was a great function, as the King attended personally to be godfather and solemnly presented the two babies with porringers in the vestry afterwards as christening gifts from himself and the Prince of Wales. There was a great gathering of the Dudley clan in the Chapel Royal, and Lady Dudley, I hear, looked very pretty in a lovely gown of amethyst colored very pretty in a lovely gown of amethyst colored velvet with an amethyst and diamond pendant, and a chiffon toque en suite. Lord and Lady Dudley's elder children were all interested spectators, and the two babies, who are astonishingly alike, came in for a great deal of attention.

"A man looks supremely ridiculous when he dances." asserts a man who probably cannot dance. In any case, it is rather too sweeping a generalization. It would be truer to say that a man who cannot dance looks ridiculous when he dances. Then, indeed, the shifting tie, the coat tails bobbing off the beat, the bulging shirt front and the inability to realize that there is any difficulty in dancing are all objects of pity if not of mirth. But good dancing, whether the dancer be a man or a woman, is always delightful to watch, and it is a thousand pities that it is not a compulsory branch of education. A training in the act of dancing means a good carriage, well developed muscles and expressive limbs. Dancing is one of the finest forms of exercises, yet some foolish idea has grown up among men that it is a contemptible and effeminate pastime. Boys are encouraged to dislike it, and when they grow up and want to go to dances, imagine fondly that they can master the art of dancing in a few lessons. Some dancers are born, but even with that advantage they have afterwards to be made. Ballroom dancing is, of course, a very trifling part of the pleasure that a dancer can get out of his expertness. Infinite are the steps that can be practised in a room, and the simplest step demands the exercise of nearly every muscle of the out of his expertness. Infinite are the steps that can be practised in a room, and the simplest step demands the exercise of nearly every muscle of the body. Only the rawest outsider imagines that dancing is only done with the feet. Head, arms and body must all do their work.

The prevailing fashions being entirely devoted to the glorification of the slim woman, the woman who is—well, not slim—is redoubling her efforts to reduce herself to the proportions which alone can make the newest skirt possible. These efforts can involve a very spartan mode of life. Women who are self-indulgent seem to find no difficulty in abstinence when "getting thin" is the goal. There is nothing that they will not renounce for the sake of taking a few pounds off their weight. In many cases the struggle for thinness does no harm, and often improves both looks and health. But there are others where the ill effects are only too evident.

In spite of the fact that comparisons are proverbially odious, we all derive a certain amount of pleasure from making them, especially in this case with society, and every wothan whose experiences range over half a century will tell you how superior everything was when she was young. At the same time it is a remarkable fact that though we are all used to hearing the days of our grandmothers extolled, not one of us has ever felt the slightest desire to have been born in the early Victorian era. Whatever may be the matter with the present age—and none that has yet dawned has ever been without its drawbacks—we instinctively feel it to be an improvement on the time when, as far as one can gather. ment on the time when, as far as one can gather, nothing flourished beyond conversation, and the landed gentry society today is of course so vast and divided up into so many sets and degrees that it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion with regard to its powers and capabilities. It is only, however, by comparing it with that of former days that one can hope to redeeth It is only, however, by comparing it with that of former days that one can hope to understand a little of its many complexities. But, the more indeed that we read of the numerous volumes of reminiscences dealing with the middle of the last century, the more grateful do we feel for the changes which have occurred since the days of ringlets and crinolines.

#### Odds and Ends

Is Sealing Wax "Coming in" Again?

Some people are trying to revive the fashion of using sealing wax and sealing their letters as they used to do in the days of our grandfathers.

The shops tell me it is becoming usual, and I see a great deal of sealing wax and various kinds of seals being sold at the stationers. I know one or two ladies who always seal their letters, but I know but few men who do it, unless the letter is of unusual importance, when they usually do it to prevent the letter from flying open. People nowadays are usualletter from flying open. People nowadays are letter from flying open. People nowadays are usually too busy with work or play for such an elaborate proceeding; women seem to have more leisure than men, and do sometimes adopt the fashion.

There is this to be said for it, a sealed letter has something particularly private and pleasant about it.

#### Polish for Brown Boots

Polish for Brown Boots

Polish for brown boots is easily made.

Shred finely two ounces of beeswax, and put it in a jar with one gill of turpentine, and dissolve it by heat. When cold apply this to the boots with a flannel. Polish with a clean flannel, or "selvyt" cloth, or by rubbing with the palm of the hand.

#### To Polish Cut Glass

Thoroughly wash the glass you wish to polish and brush it all over, after having thoroughly dried it, with powdered chalk, using a soft brush and going carefully into all the crevices.

To Clean an India-rubber Hot Water Bottle This is easily done! Wash it well with lukewarm water and soap, rub-bing on the soap with a piece of clean flannel.

To Keep Your Scrubbing Brushes Never allow your scrubbing brushes to be put away with their bristles upwards, for thus the water will soak into the wooden part and the bristles will soon become loose.

#### To Clean Plushette Curtains

Shake the curtains and then lay them on a table and brush them thoroughly. Next sponge them all over with ammonia and water, and afterwards with clean water, taking care not to have the sponge too wet. Finally hang the curtains out to dry.

To "Do Up" a Shabby Black Leather Traveling Bag To "do up" a shabby old leather bag, which, though shabby and very worn and rusty looking outside, is nevertheless a very good one: Try cleaning it with any good black boot cream or polish, just as you would a pair of shoes. Or a coat of "hat reviver" suits some leathers better than polish, used sparingly. You might try the two effects on a patch

he will pay a brief visit to the King and Queen of that doesn't show much, and see which looks the Spain at Seville.

#### Silver Backed or Nickel Brushes

The backs of silver or nickel brushes, as well as ther toilet accessories of these metals, may be kept right by an occasional rubbing with a flannel dipped

If you live in the country, and in consequence use oil stoves for lighting, heating, etc., you will be sure to find that after a time the mica windows become very dull and dirty looking, and perhaps you may not know how to brighten them.

If so, the following may be of some use, as it is a good method: Wipe the mica over with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar and water. This will remove much of the dullness caused by the fumes from the oil. Of course, if the windows are really shabby, nothing will clean them at all, and if they are really bad, and the rest of the stove is in good repair, the best plan the rest of the stove is in good repair, the best plan would be to have new mice put in in place of the

#### A New Profession for Women

"Curio Dealers."

"Curio Dealers."

Women have always been regarded as the rightful custodians of the family china and family lace and acquire artistic perceptions which in this mercenary age may become a commercial asset. When, as alas! too often happens, gentily bred and well educated women find themselves willy-nilly in search of a means of livelihood, it would seem that curio dealing would be a not unsuitable profession; that is, of course, provided they have a certain amount of capital—it need not be very great—for stock and immediate rent calls. Before a shop is opened a sound and genuine stock must be acquired, either through attending auctions or in the stray ways that the born curio dealer loves and keeps secret from the first, an attempt should be made to specialize in some particular branch—not, of course, to the exclusion of 'everything else, but enough to draw for certain one class of collectors to the little store at the start. The site of the 'shop'—it is a miserable word to apply to a haven for the display of treasure work—should either be in the vicinity of a good shopping centre, where well chosen trifles would have a quick sale for presents at odd times, or else in a good residential neighborhood where rich folk live and frequently pass by. Above all, the rent must not be high, for one has to wait so long a time, often, for the right person to come and buy some article of vertu, whose first cost was considerable. An educated woman, who takes a real interest in her stock, and eagerly devours all literature on the subject, is fortunately equipped for her venture. She can talk about her stock to her patrons, tell something of its history and its period, subjects on which the ordinary dealer is woefully ignorant. Customers, whose art knowledge is as scanty as their purse is deep, like to learn about their possession without having to hunt them up in books. Such a one would pay a long price for a Crown Derby set, that he might air his knowledge before his friends as to which particular mark was the older. And he wo

#### The Elizabethan Settlement of Religion

"The Elizabethan Religious Settlement: A Study of Contemporary Documents." By Henry Norbert Birt, O.S.B., Priest of Downside Abbey. (Bell.

"The Elizabethan Religious Settlement: A Study of Contemporary Documents." By Henry Norbert Birt, O.S.B. Priest of Downside Abbey. (Bell. 15s. net.).

When Elizabeth Came to the, throne the Marian restoration of religion was in as full sway as the brief reign of her sister permitted. The Queen's counsellors, for she herself took little active part in church matters at first, restored the second Prayer Book of Edward VI., with some alterations, forced through parliament the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity, and then carried out a comprehensive visitation of the commity and then carried out a comprehensive visitative to the committer of the commi