

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

Prompt Courtesies—A Score of Immortals—The Divided Skirt—Farrar's Testimony, Etc.

Good Manners.
Good manners lose half their charm by being delayed in their effect. If, for instance, you have a birthday, and a neighbor or a friend sends you flowers or bonbons, a new book or an etching, or manages some pleasant treat in your interest, always write your note of thanks before the sun goes down.

There is a special grace in a promptly-written letter of courtesy, a perfume, so to speak, which the laggard loses, and which is not present in a tardy note, apparently the result of a prick of conscience or an afterthought.

Indeed, so far as correspondence is concerned—and correspondence enters very largely into our complex modern life—it is a good rule invariably to answer one's letters, fully and clearly, as soon after their receipt as practicable, and, whenever the letters convey invitations, or have in any degree a flavor of compliments, by all means let them be responsive to the dominant key, not effusive nor patronizing, but warmly and courteously, let them carry the assurance of whatever kindness they apprise her of, and her regret if she cannot avail herself of the same.

The best society is distinguished for its ease in this regard, and the most finished and cultured gentlemen of my acquaintance, women who move through their drawing-rooms with the air of queens, are always thoughtful to say "I thank you," (not, be it noted, "thanks," which is a meaningless abbreviation), and then say it too, by the pen, as early as they can after they have received a favor.—[The Household.]

Woman's Dress.
We extract the following experience of a young lady in search of comfort and convenience in dress from one of our exchanges:

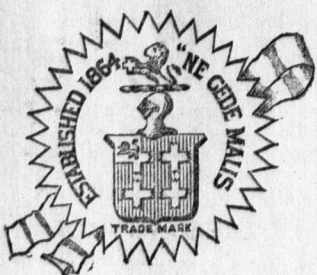
"I have always been a rebel against skirts, and there was all through my girlhood between my mother and myself over every inch she added to their length. It makes my head ache to think of all the petticoats I used to carry around—flannel, muslin, lace and the rest—and of all the mud that would accumulate on their dripping flounces, and the big laundry bills. At last I grew desperate and vowed never to wear another white skirt. Then came the balneal epoch. Worse still. They didn't show the dirt, which was rather a disadvantage, for they were seldom or never washed in consequence, and that is anything but desirable in a garment you wear, even if it isn't next to you. And, oh dear! how they did wind themselves about my legs in a high wind, so I could scarcely walk, and tripped and slipped into gutters and pools when I proposed to step over them. So I made up my mind that balneal must go. Then I considered the Jemima-Miller divided skirt, but made up my mind it was only a makeshift after all, and would go down about my ankles just the same, so I skipped the divided-skirt stage and leaped at once to freedom, both literally and figuratively. In knickerbockers. Women talk of their emancipation and right of franchise, and quarrel for place on school-boards and civil offices, when they might have a kind of liberty in the pursuit of happiness (which none or all of these would ever convey, by gathering their petticoats into two rubber bands at the bottom. I am dressed more warmly, as well as comfortably, than ever before, in a wool combination suit of underclothing, black cashmere knickerbockers, pleated smoothly into a deep, tight yoke at the waist, and best of all, with actually two pockets in that I won't lose things out of. Of course, I am apt to retire when I investigate the contents of the pockets, but if I were caught at it I hardly think I'd make a much worse exhibition of myself than does the average woman whirling around after the pocket she can't find, like a pussy-cat after her own tail."

A Score of Immortals.
These are the twenty women who are regarded by readers of the "Critic" (the "truest" representative of a lady in best cultivated American womanhood) the number of votes each received follows the name: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 208; Frances Hodgson Burnett, 241; Mary N. Marfise (Charles Egbert Craddock), 215; Julia Ward Howe, 204; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, 203; Sarah Orne Jewett, 195; Mary Mapes Dodge, 182; Constance Fenimore Woolson, 149; Edith M. Thomas, 146; Margaret Deland, 142; Adeline D. T. Whitney, 126; Coila Thaxter, 125; Amelia E. Barr, 120; Lucy Larcom, 118; Rose Terry Cooke, 104; Mary Abigail Dodge, 102; Harriet Prescott Spofford, 97; Louise Chandler Moulton, 97; Mary E. Wilkins, 96; Blanche Willis Howard Toul, 84.

Formative Influences.
Writing on the "Formative Influences" of his career in the current "Forty," Dr. Farrar first of all puts a saintly mother, who from a daily hour of secluded meditation, reading of the Scriptures and prayer, drew strength and sweetness as from an unfailing and capable all through a life of poverty, obscurity and trial. Another formative influence lay in the fact that he was not sent to a public school, but upon the second eight years of his life, comparatively unknown, in the Isle of Man, where the voices of mountain and sea kindled that passionate love of nature which never faded since. Four sermons in particular impressed him, three of the preachers being Dr. Whewell, Dr. Westcott and Prof. Maurice. Of personal intercourse with those who still live, Dr. Farrar will say nothing, but from the long list of great men now gone whose friendship has helped him, he singles out Dean Wellesley, Bishop Cotton (of California), Dean Stanley, Mr. Browning and Prof. Maurice. In his boyhood young Farrar seems to have read everything he could find in print. At school the literature obtainable was scanty, but good enough, and the boys "were distinct gainers by not being buried under mountain loads of nonentity and rubbish," such as shut out the sunlight from the modern schoolboy. But—and this to you, boys and girls—in all his life education the saintly mother comes first. Think of that, you who yet have her, and may she speak as powerfully to you with her lips and by her life when living, as she assuredly will from her grave, when her lips have become silent forever.

Experience in Cooking.
CHICKENS AND TURKES.
A very nice way to roast a turkey is to surround it on the platter with fried oysters. Small oysters in the gravy are a great improvement. A fowl of any kind, especially if it be not overplump, is much improved by laying two or three links of sausage across it before putting it into the roasting-pan. Roast chickens served with pale of sausage is very appetizing.

In the language of the Hibernians, if you want to have delicious fried chicken, do not fry it at all, but broil it. Indeed, when it is done, simply brown it nicely in a well-buttered spider. This method of cooking is especially advantageous when the chicken is longer in the springtime of life. Though I have never seen you like very much, and wish I could really see you and talk with you, my little sister Daisy wants to



THE TURKS have good coffee to drink, and hence drink no liquor. In pure coffee is all the stimulus the human system needs. It warms and strengthens the body; it invigorates the mind, and cheers the spirit when oppressed by overwork or worry. Coffee is the temperance beverage of mankind. We have but one seal, and this is it. Remember what it stands for, CHART & SANDOZ'S SEAL BRAND JAVA AND MOCHA. Buy no other.

of over-much frying. The broth may then be made into gravy, and the meat, though nicely browned, is still moist and juicy.

A NICE DESSERT.
A dessert which finds great favor with every member of my family, is very simple and quite easily made. Make a layer cake after the following recipe:

One cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one egg, but the size of an egg, and one cup of flour and two small teaspoonsful of baking powder. This is sufficient to make three thin layers. Spread two of the layers with jelly while the cake is still warm. Put together and then cut into halves. Jelly the top of one half and put together again, so as to have half a cake with six layers. Sprinkle powdered sugar over the top and serve while warm with whipped cream. It may be used without the cream as a cake, but in order to have it nice it must be eaten while perfectly fresh. The recipe sounds like a very plain cake, but when it is fresh it is most delicious.

WASHINGTON PIE.
Line the dish with good, light paste and stand it in the cold until you have the mixture ready. Separate three eggs, beat the yolks until light, add to them one cup of brown sugar and one-half cup of sweet cream, put one level teaspoonful of baking soda into one cup Port Rico molasses. Stir this until the molasses begins to foam, add the other mixture. Add a tablespoonful of ginger, a teaspoonful of cinnamon and two cups of sifted flour. Stir in the well-beaten whites of eggs. Turn the mixture into the lined dish and bake in a moderate oven for about 35 minutes. When done, take them from the oven, stand aside until nearly cool, then put one cup powdered sugar into a bowl, add the grated yellow rind of one lemon and a tablespoonful of lemon juice, then sufficient boiling water, about two tablespoonfuls, to moisten the sugar. It must pour from the spoon, but not too liquid. Put this over the pie and stand aside to harden.

APPLE SHORT-CAKE.
Make the cake of biscuit dough with a tablespoonful of sugar added to it; or take one-half cup of lard, one-half cup of butter, and put them into a quart of flour. Wet it with one egg beaten into a cup of sweet milk or water. Beat together, add a little sugar, and roll out as soft as possible. Divide the dough into four pieces, roll out thin and make in jelly-cake form. When done, spread each cake with good butter, and on this place a thick layer of stewed and sweetened apples. The tartest apples are best. Pile the layers one above the other, and scatter sugar over the upper crust. Place the cake in an oven for seven or eight minutes and serve hot, with cream beaten to a stiff froth.

POTATO CAKE.
Half a pound of nicely boiled potatoes, mash smoothly, and add three ounces of flour, a little butter, and as much sweet milk as will serve to make a firm dough that can be rolled out smoothly. Roll out, rolling mix an egg and half a teaspoonful of baking powder, and a little salt and pepper with the dough. Roll out on the kneading-leaf and cut in square pieces. Bake a frypan and brown the cakes delicately. Pile on a hot plate and send steaming to the table.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

LETTER BOX.

[Under this heading we will insert letters on any subject from boys and girls. The letters must be brief and written on one side of the paper. The name and address must be given, to appear with the letter. Address: PRUDENCE ADVERTISER OFFICE, London, Ont.]

FLORENCE, Jan. 17, 1901.
As I have just been reading some of the letters in the "Advertiser" I thought I would write you too, as I would like to have another letter from you. I am 11 years old, and I read in the "Advertiser" that you are a very good writer. I am sick. I study reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, spelling, and I take my lesson every Saturday. This is my last year here. I am taking music lessons. I take my lesson every Saturday. My school teacher is also my Sunday school teacher. I have three brothers and two sisters. My sister's name is Nina, Edith and Anna. We have a dog; his name is Colin, and he is very good. My mother is Annie C. Jensen. I hope you have time to get in some play with all your work. Are you an admirer of dolls? I am not quite sure that I know what you mean by "A Christmas Anchor." I am something of a reader, but I am not a very good one. I have already got two silver medals for good conduct and one gold one for the best paper at Springfield. Now, Aunt Prudence, I do not want to take up too much room, so I remain your loving niece, SAMIE GRAY.

WYTON, Jan. 17, 1901.
I am a little girl 9 years old. I intend school every day and I am getting along very well. I study reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition and drawing. My teacher is Mr. A. L. Leighton, and I like him very well. I have five brothers and four sisters. My father is a carpenter and my mother is a housewife. I have a very nice Christmas presents. Your little niece, JESSIE F. TALBOT.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1901.
I am 8 years of age. I go to school every day. But one subject I am very good at in writing letters. But I will do my best. I am in the Fourth book. I have already got two silver medals for good conduct and one gold one for the best paper at Springfield. Now, Aunt Prudence, I do not want to take up too much room, so I remain your loving niece, SAMIE GRAY.

TORONTO, Jan. 16, 1901.
I enjoy your part of the paper for girls and boys so much, and think it is a splendid idea. Though I have never seen you I like you very much, and wish I could really see you and talk with you. My little sister Daisy wants to

write to you too. She is only 8 years old. Is he too young I am 15 years old. I wish I were 15, for father is going to give me a good microscope. I have to go to school. I wish I were a boy. I had my own way I should do nothing but box, play football, and ride all the year. Last summer I went down to Quebec (the city) and had a great time. I think if I were a boy I would like all sorts of outdoor sports better than studies. Can you play lacrosse?—AUNT PRUDENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.
I am a little girl 11 years of age. I go to school every day and I am in the high Fourth book. My papa takes the "Advertiser," and we all like it very much. I had a very happy Christmas and I got many presents. I do not wish to take up too much room, so I will close my letter. I remain your affectionate niece, ROSSETTA WILSON.

[So there is another little girl who had a happy Christmas. I think my niece and nephews are a very fortunate set of young people. Did you make any presents to give away?—AUNT PRUDENCE.]

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Dear Sirs,—I took a severe cold in February last which settled in my back and kidneys, causing excruciating pain. After being without sleep four nights through intense suffering, I tried your MINARD'S LINIMENT. After the first application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed.

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The above illustrates the mode of applying the Owen Electric Belt and its appliances for the cure of various diseases. It can be placed anywhere, and worn during the day or night.

Rheumatism.
It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians recognizing this fact are availing themselves of this most potent of nature's forces in supplying defects and correcting irregularities.

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As man has not yet discovered all of nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Belt. Rest assured, any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drug is practicing a most dangerous form of christianism. Use the Electric Cure and win.

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to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of turns. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day THERE ARE MORE OWEN BELTS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD THAN ALL OTHER MAKES COMBINED.

Extracts from Recent Canadian Letters.
The originals of which are on file in our offices:

A Bad Attack of Rheumatism.
MADISON, Dec. 31, 1899.—Am wearing belt as directed and getting along all right. It is doing me a great deal of good. Will now be myself in three days.

Cured of Sciatic Rheumatism in Eight Days.
GRAND VALLEY, Sept. 20, 1899.
DEAR SIR,—I received one of your Owen Electric Belts through Dr. Gaviller, of Grand Valley, in the county of Dufferin. I received it on the 18th of last August. As I had suffered very much for a long time with sciatic rheumatism, and after trying every supposed remedy that I could hear of without any relief, I was advised by several people to try the Owen Electric Belt. As it was very high spoken of, and strictly following the instructions given for its use, I realized the fact that I had fallen in with the remedy I had long wished for. The stinging pains of rheumatism had begun to retreat before the power of electricity, and I felt that I was a new man, as far as health and vigor were concerned, and continue to improve.

The Best Ever Worn.
VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 21, 1899.—I have found your Belt a great benefit to me. The only thing I complain of in the current is too strong, but I make it weak, as directed in your sheet. I have given mine away. A. A. CORBIN.

Indigestion and Catarrh.
MONTREAL, Dec. 4, 1899.—For over four years I have been a sufferer from indigestion, catarrh and general prostration, and spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and medicine, without getting any relief. About two months ago I purchased one of your No. 2 Belts and have been wearing it since with the most beneficial results, for I am perfectly free from every trouble. I have much pleasure in recommending your Belt to the afflicted.

Cured of Rheumatism After Eight Years.
NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 27, 1899.—The effects of the Belt I got from you on the 7th of this month I cannot fully explain. It is wonderful, and I fear too good to last. A week later Mr. M. wrote: "Please send me Belt, for lady referred to before. Now as to myself. Only think of it. For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and am now out of pain and growing better daily, though in my 75th year. Can conscientiously recommend the Owen Belt when everything else fails."

Beware of Imitations and Cheap Belts.
Our attention having been attracted to the many base imitations of THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT, we desire to warn the public not to be deceived by the false statements of men calling themselves electricians, who have copied as near as they dare in appearance, but only in appearance, the GENUINE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT, that has stood the test of years. These so-called electric belts are only experiments and are being peddled through the country. Look out for them.

In justice to ourselves and a generous public we are determined to expose such unprincipled trickery, and prevent, if possible, the unsuspecting from being gulled by such men and means.

The Owen Electric Belt Co. is not afraid of fair and open competition, as their goods have no equal in this or any other country, and will bear inspection by those competent to judge—and so great are they in demand that there are more of them made and in use than all other makes combined—their Chicago factory alone being the largest of its kind in the world.

Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen combined with an oval every Belt and appliance manufactured by The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co.

Cheap Belts.—We are warned by some of the cheap so-called electric belt concerns that any belt requiring vinegar or acid will burn the skin. So it will if allowed to do so. So will an electric wire—which is proof positive that there is a strong current there or it would not do so; but the same current can be controlled in the Owen Electric Belt by the wearer, so that a child can wear the same belt as a strong man. Any belt that will not make itself felt by the wearer is no electric belt at all and is perfectly worthless. Thus the acid or vinegar cry is made use of by makers of cheap belts to blind and mislead an unsuspecting public. A genuine electric belt cannot be sold at the prices these cheap belts are offered at.

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