

HOW TO DRESS PROPERLY.

It is Easy for Women to do this if the Proprieties are Observed.

For a ball the essential quality of a gown is its freshness. The only difference between the dress at ball and an informal dance is in the degree of elegance.

For large dinners women reserve their finest gowns. They are subject to closer inspection and risk no defacement as at dances.

Gloves are removed at table and resumed in the drawing room or not, as one pleases.

Delicate, diaphanous materials are most becoming to young faces.

Young girls make a distinction in their dress for little dinners by wearing lace or chiffon sleeves with their low-necked gowns.

A hostess shows good taste in dressing somewhat more simply than her guests.

It is a reversal of the proprieties when a mother dresses her daughters in a more expensive style than herself.

In the street elaborate dressing is in bad taste.

For church a woman's dress, while suitable to her station, should be so inconspicuous as to prove no distraction to her fellow-worshippers, and never suggest even by its tastefulness that it has occupied her thoughts over much.

A woman's appearance must suggest that quality expressed in the slang of the day as "well groomed."

For driving and coaching we now imitate the good sense and practical utility of English women's dress. No gauze parasols, no dainty furbelows, but garments that fear neither sun, rain nor dust.

USES OF LIME AND CHARCOAL.

They are Invaluable Aids in Keeping the Home Healthful in Summer.

The heat and moisture of the summer months have a tendency to rust metals, mildew fabrics and cover all sorts of substances with mould. Fermentation and putrefaction develop rapidly in vegetable and animal substances if they are not carefully watched. Lime and charcoal are two aids toward keeping the house sweet and dry, and the housekeeper should, if possible, provide herself with both of these materials. A barrel each of lime and charcoal in the cellar will tend to keep that part of the house dry and sweet. A bowl of lime in a damp closet will dry and sweeten it. A dish of charcoal in a closet or refrigerator will do much toward making these places sweet. The power of charcoal to absorb odors is much greater directly after it has been burned than when it has been exposed to the air for a length of time. Charcoal may be purified and used again and again by heating it to a red heat. The lime must be kept in a place where there is no chance of its getting wet, and not exposed to air.

GETTING THE GREATEST GOOD FROM BOOKS.

Summer reading is often largely composed of fiction, and if we choose good novels and bright, wholesome short stories, we are not exactly wasting our time, although every one of these long summer days ought to give us a return in something besides entertainment and amusement. Most girls would be the gainers by keeping on hand a good, strong book, a volume

of history, or biography, or travels, or essays, and devoting a portion of their time to it each morning or each afternoon consecutively, keeping a book mark at the place where they break off and moving it on day by day. If added to this, each girl would keep near her a little blank memorandum book in which she should enter dates, copy passages which impress her as worth remembering, or write her own comments on what she reads, she would gain an incalculable store of mental wealth by the summer's end.

PROVIDE FOR RAINY VACATION DAYS.

In packing the trunk for the summer holidays do not forget that there will be rainy days when the children cannot go out of doors, and provide something for their amusement. Take some of the kindergarten occupations, colored papers for stringing, parquetry in which tablets of colored paper are laid in designs and then pasted on mounting cards; beads, and fine wire on which to string them, so that they can be shaped into baskets and various other objects. Sewing materials, knitting needles and worsted should not be forgotten. Painting and drawing books, a few games, some puzzles and story books, as well as books of natural history, will make the time pass pleasantly until the sun comes out again.

KEEP THE DEATH RATE LOW.

This is largely in the hands of two classes of officials. There is first the Medical Examiner, who can do much to keep the health and longevity of the membership right. He can, if careless, let many a doubtful case into the ranks. If by careful and faithful examinations he can detect the incipency of the disease or find in the family history the foundation for a doubt, he is doing good work to reject the applicant. The matter of the Examiner's charges should be a secondary consideration. The doctor can easily increase or diminish the death rate. He is, therefore, an important factor in the success of business. Another element may be considered—the work of the investigating committee. They should look carefully into the whole subject of the applicant. Note his family history, they should do that, but also his personal habits of every kind, and should be thoroughly convinced that these are all correct and perfectly safe. They should not look lightly on the habits of moderate drinkers, for as sure as the sun shines this leads in the majority of cases to immorality and great danger of life and limb.—N. E. Anchor and Shield.

SUCCESS OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

The success of Catholic societies in this country augurs well for religion and morality. They are powerful and good, and save many from the temptations which beset young men in all our large cities. The natural inclination of man to hold communion with his kind is manifested throughout the whole tenor of his life and conduct. It may be seen upon every feature of the human countenance, it speaks in every feeling of the human heart, and is transmitted through the most exalted faculties of the soul. We see it in the powerful sympathy with other joys and sorrows, which is obeyed even invol-

untarily and finds expression in laughter or tears. The social state is the natural destination of man, and the wisest laws that have been framed by statesmen are only enlarged transcripts of the law which the Almighty has written in the human heart.

The mutual dependence of men on one another for protection and assistance necessarily led to the formation of societies, the members of which were bound together by a common interest. Religion was at hand to aid them by its counsel, and to further the cause of fraternal unity. The Church took them under her wings and guided them in the path of honor and duty. As far back as the days of the Patriarchs, when the Christians worshipped in the bowers of the earth, we have monumental evidence of the fact that there were associations of tradesmen. In the very infancy of Christianity, Ancient Rome had its college of bakers, and the guilds of the middle ages were trade unions established for the improvement and mutual education of their members.

The present Pope Leo XIII. following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors in the chair of St. Peter, is the friend and patron of associations of the industrious. In one of his first encyclicals he used these memorable words: "It seems fitting that societies of artisans and workmen be encouraged, which, placed under the guardianship of religion, may make their members content with their lot, patient under their burdens, and lead them to a quiet and tranquil life." The Church itself is a perfect society, and she places a high value on the power and influence of organizations by taking under her protection and enlisting in the service of religion and humanity the religious orders of men who devote their lives to the cause of truth and charity.

History bears testimony to the benefit conferred on the world by the labors of the religious orders of men who kept alive the fire of learning when all was darkness, and it is not too much to say that science and the arts were most carefully guarded in the cloister. Catholic communities, such as the Sisters of Charity, are the very salt of the earth. In this age of selfishness and humbug, we see ladies of gentle birth and fashionable culture leaving happy homes to tend the sick, educate the young, and reform their wayward sisters, and the world wonders and admires. The Church has taken the principle of association and sanctified this power for good. There is no good reason why associations composed of Catholic workmen should not be under the patronage and protection of the Bishop of the diocese and the pastor of the parish in which they hold their meetings, and we hope the day is not far distant when such societies will have the benefit of the experience and wisdom of the clergy. The Pope's famous encyclical on labor is the charter of honest toil, and under it the Catholic wage-earner can secure his rights and assert the dignity of labor.—Catholic Register.

The member who allows himself to become suspended is not a credit to himself or the association and runs a great risk of losing the protection which he has provided for his family. This is often the result of carelessness, which could be avoided if the member would proceed at once to the Financial Secretary of his branch and see that he is in good standing.

ONTARIO FOR CANADIAN SOCIETIES.

According to report the officers of the I. O. F. last month waited upon the Minister and the Superintendent of Friendly Societies and Insurance for Ontario to request that United States societies be accorded the privilege of doing business in Ontario province. The I. O. F. is alone in this request and the Canadian Fraternal Association has put itself on record against any such privilege being granted to societies in the United States. Fraternal beneficiary societies in Ontario do not want to extend their business into the United States, for can they see any benefit to be derived from allowing foreign societies with their headquarters here chief interests and sympathies elsewhere to extend Ontario take our citizens' money, and tax them for the benefit of American members over whose legislation and work they have no control.

The past extension of Ontario societies with those of the United States has been an unfortunate circumstance, and the officers of the I. O. F. are now making an attempt to make a fraternal beneficiary society in our land to be parties to our Province being overrun with all sorts of schemes under the garb of fraternity. We have no objections at all to the I. O. F. making the most of itself everywhere, but all the fraternal societies will refuse to be parties of making a trade with the United States to oblige any one. We have learned enough in connection with the A. O. U. W. to make it plain that the extension of United States societies into Canada is a matter of money making with them. And most of the societies in Ontario have had an experience similar to the A. O. U. W.

There are plenty of fraternal beneficiary societies in Ontario to fully occupy the field and supply the protection required, and Canadians should have the privilege, as they have the ability, to do all the business. It is self-evident, too, that as a matter of efficiency, as well as a matter of management and expense, everything favors the Canadian societies being preferable. The Canadian Fraternal Association did right to ask to be notified if the Superintendent of Friendly Societies is to be again approached on the subject of admitting United States societies to do business in Ontario; but we are satisfied that no such privilege will be granted to them by either the Ontario Government or the Superintendent.—Rainbow.

A LITTLE SERMON IN THIS CHILD'S REMARK.

The weather sometimes played havoc with these necessary concomitants of religious life in the far West—church societies. If it did not put a stop to church services altogether, writes Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, in narrating his experiences as a Missionary in the Great West. "On one occasion, in one of my missions, we had made elaborate preparations for a great crowd, which was kept at home by a heavy rain. A few of us who had braved the storm were seated in much discontent in the far corner expressing our opinions with the freedom we all use in like circumstances. A small daughter of the pastor, who had been and interested, suddenly remarked during a pause in the conversation: 'Now, you will mad at God because it's raining.'