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then there is always the one who is downright plain all through, or so nearly all through as to amount, practically, to the same thing.

Now, what about these last mentioned? Because they are not beautiful, even after they have made the best of themselves, must they eternally shrink into a corner or be pushed into a corner in order to make way for the acknowledged beauties?

Without shirking the situation, it must be confessed that the latter do meet with a very great deal of adulation. Positions—if they are in need of them—and husbands do fall in their way, often, because of their looks; and, if they have the sterling qualities of good sense and kindness, in addition to those alluring "looks," no one should feel that they receive ought but their due.

At the same time, it is an acknowledged fact that the extremely pretty girl is very often a spoiled girl. She receives so much homage that she too often becomes, quite unconsciously, selfish, haughty and vain. Her friends find out her weaknesses, and the friendship becomes, in reality, but a cobweb thread. She wins a husband, but there comes a query—Is the best kind of husband won by mere looks? Some of the other girls win husbands too, and who can say that they are quite debarred from the best of the picking?

There are usually compensations, and so the partially-homely, or the out-and-out homely girl, need not despair of winning her share of the good times, and good friends, and mayhap good husbands. After all, the sterling qualities count—they really do count—and hold their place better in the currency of the things that last.

Looking back over the history of the world some lessons may be learned. Helen of Troy was a beautiful woman, and Cleopatra, and Rosalind, and Mesdames du Pompadour, du Barry, and Louise de Valieres; so were Anne Boleyn, Nell Gwynne, Lady Castlemaine, and a host of that ilk. Now, to the other side, to the women who have accomplished things: We have never been told that Florence Nightingale was a great beauty, nor Maria Edgeworth, nor Jean Ingelow, nor Harriet Martineau, nor Mrs. Elizabeth Browning, nor Mrs. Gaskell, nor, in our own day, Madame Curie, or Dr. Louise Robinovitch, or Marie Lagerlof. Charlotte Bronte was notably plain, and so was George Eliot, who, though her life was in some points objectionable, is worthy, in many others, of admiration. Few right-minded women, if asked to choose from the two lists which women they would most willingly fill the place of, will be found to lay finger on any in the first, we venture to say.

And so there are compensations. Lincoln, to quote an example from the sterner sex, was noted as being one of the least handsome and most awkward men of his time. He was greater than either defect. And so may be any man or woman who sets his or her thoughts and attention and activities on things that are worth while. All can not be "stars in the galaxy of fame," but the compensations exist, as well, in the quiet ways, the quiet satisfactions of possessing true friends, of doing little kindnesses, of polishing up the mental or real part of oneself, of being of use in the world.

I heard the other day a nice little story of a quite, plain girl, known to many in this county, and beloved by all. Years ago, when at the threshold of young womanhood, she said, "I know I am not pretty, but I am just going to be so kind that everyone will love me." It was said as a joke—for all who knew the girl knew that she could not be other than kind, and that there was no cold calculation in her decision—but is there not a lesson in the incident? This girl is a favorite; she is anything but beautiful, then need any plain girl despair?—knowing that it lies in her own power to make herself so mentally bright, so unselfish, so friendly, so kind that everyone will love her. Habit greatly determines what we shall be. If the plain girl, because of her plainness, shrinks back, is reserved, cold, standoffish, she must needs grow colder, more reserved, more standoffish, as the years go by; she will miss the "hosts of friends" that mean so much to most normal humans, and mayhap for want of them she may grow bitter, a little. On the other hand, if she is gen-

ial, bright, friendly, unselfish, what a different path may she not hew out for herself?

What has put me on this tack to-day? Perhaps the strenuous efforts evident among some women and girls whom I know to make themselves as beautiful as new summer clothes and hats can make them, in spite of the hot weather. Again, it is all right for every woman to make herself as attractive as these things—in reason—can accomplish. But clothes, and hats, and fluffed hair, do not make up the total of a woman—not by a very long way.

[Girls, the foregoing need not clash with the Pretty Girl Papers that we have been publishing. Make your appearance as attractive as you reasonably can, but do not become a slave to it. Remember that it takes much more than pretty complexion, hair and dress to make a really attractive and ideal woman.]

Quilt Patterns—Onion Maggots.

Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers,—
"In reading 'The Farmer's Advocate,' I saw a request for Irish Chain quilt, and, having the same, I am enclosing a pattern.

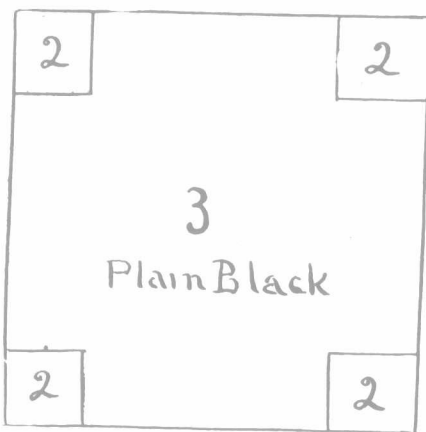
"The quilt is made of a patched block, and a plain block with a small square set on each corner, and these two blocks are put together alternately throughout the entire quilt.

"If three colors are used, as given in the pattern, it makes the double Irish chain; if a single chain is required, piece just the same, only substitute blue throughout where pink is given in the pattern.

"Please answer the following through 'The Farmer's Advocate':

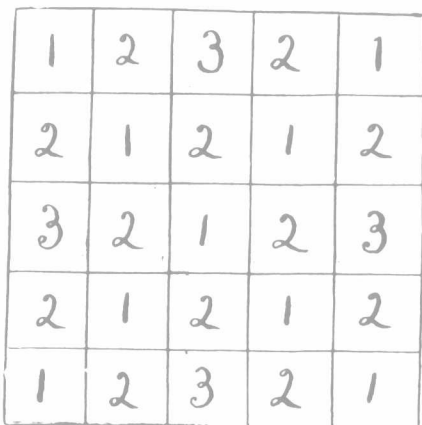
"Will lime prevent onion maggot? If so, when should it be sown, and what quantity, and slaked or unslaked?

"Am intending breaking up a piece of sod this fall for a garden plot next summer. How should it be treated so as to insure against grubs destroying the vegetables? Thanking you in advance, I remain,
"A BEGINNER."



"Irish Chain."

["Black" should be "block." The engravers made a mistake when making the cut.]



"Double Irish Chain."

[1. Pink. 2. White. 3. Blue.]

Ans.—Bailey says in regard to the onion maggot (which is really the larva of the onion fly): "This is one of the most severe pests when it enters the field, there seems to be but little encouragement in combating it. A thorough application of ground tobacco stems down the row seems to act as an insecticide and a repellent, besides being of value as a fertilizer."

Greiner says: "Various methods of destroying this pest have been recommended. Ormerod suggests rotation with

some other crop in order that the flies emerging from the pupae that remain in the soil may not find onion plants at hand upon which to deposit their eggs; earthing the young plants well up above the collar so that the flies are prevented from reaching the bulb; pulling and destroying the plants first affected, by which means the migration of the maggots to sound bulbs is checked; the avoidance as far as possible of natural manures, in which the larvae of these insects live; or finally the application of lime to the land. Orpet recommends the following method, which is well worth a trial: 'Half a pint of kerosene is well mixed with a pailful of some dry material, preferably wood ashes, but sand, sawdust, or even dry soil will do fairly well; after the plants are well up and the trouble is at hand, a sprinkling of this mixture along the rows about twice a week during the time the fly does its work, will be found a sure prevention of the trouble. After the end of May there is little danger, as the onions are of a good size and not so liable to injury.'

"I invariably plant radishes, and often cauliflowers and cabbages, in the immediate vicinity of the onion patch, or perhaps a few rows here and there right in it. The radishes, cauliflowers, etc., appear to act as "catch" plants. At least they are usually more or less infected by maggots, while the onions are seldom attacked. I have reason to believe that strong lime water made from freshly-burnt lime, will kill all the maggots with which it comes in contact. To apply it, soak the ground around the plants so

thoroughly that the application will reach the worm feeding at the rootstalk or bulb.

"When the plants are in a hotbed, maggots can be destroyed by inserting bisulphide of carbon into the soil. Prof. Bailey recommends to puddle the plants when transplanting, in a puddle to which sulphur has been added, and sprinkle sulphur about the plants after they are set. Of course, all infested plants should be pulled up and burned at once."

I hope the above will be of value to you. One of our "masculine" editors says in regard to your sod garden plot, that the best plan is to have it plowed quite shallow, and manured if necessary, as soon as possible, then deeper again late in the fall to break up the pupae-cases and leave the grubs exposed to the frost. Turning hogs on the plot will be of some value, as they root out many of the grubs.

Some Unique Patterns.

Dear Dame Durden,—I saw a request in your paper for quilt patterns, and I am enclosing drawings of some of the most popular ones.

The single star pattern is a very pretty one, and is composed of diamonds, each about 4½ inches long and 2 inches at the widest part, but, of course, they may be made larger or smaller as desired. A very pretty quilt has the diamond of red calico, alternating with blue, on a white ground. Set the blocks together with plain white squares or strips.

The Albany quilt is a very popular



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