

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

A WRITER to an American journal says that it is safe to make the assertion that the average person wastes enough useful hours in yawning and trying to 'kill time' to make a smart man of himself and by the same token kill time more effectually without suffering ennui.

Mr. C. F. Wingate, of New York in the course of an address to a select gathering of housekeepers recently held in the American metropolis, said that the washing of family linen in the kitchen where food for the table is prepared is far from a sanitary proceeding.

Within recent years the business of renting rooms has assumed very great proportions. In many instances the proprietors, for the most part widows striving to support a family of young children, have to bear a great many trials and worries, and suffer no little financial loss through one cause or another.

Mrs. Rorer, one of the regular contributors to the columns of American journals, writing on the subject of cooking as a trade, says: 'I consider cooking a very profitable trade. There is no reason why a woman should not occupy the same position as a man in the average hotel kitchen.'

Hard to tell in some instances. But we know who are the great Nerve Builders. They are Scott & Bowne. Their Scott's Emulsion feeds and strengthens brain and nerves.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

WHAT is toast? This is the question propounded and answered by a male authority on household economy. Toast is one of the little luxuries in the humblest cot, as well as in the palace, and although we are all, in our own estimation, conversant with the ordinary methods of toast-making, it will not be amiss now to furnish our readers the process of making this important article of consumption.

The object of toast is to evaporate all moisture from the bread. But the piece you find in the tin bread box when you get home in March from Florida, which was left there in December, is dry enough, but it is not toast.

To make toast use sweet bread not less than two days old. It is a good thing to slice the bread the night before and leave it on a platter covered with a thin cloth over night.

The other essential for the best toast is fire, open fire. Whether in the coming reign of electric ranges and close lamp cookers and gas stoves we will ever know the savor of true toast is a question I have my own opinion about.

The best toaster is the wire frame which holds a single slice by the corners, giving the whole side an even, cordial brown.

The books say bread for toast should be cut a quarter of an inch thick. In practice very good cooks send it in half-inch slices. Three sixteenths of an inch thick is best.

You may eat yellow toast if you like, or buff toast, but it isn't the true thing. Serve it on a hot plate, so hot you must hold it with a napkin, and cover only with a linen cheesecloth, which keeps the heat in but not the steam.

For milk toast melt or brown two tablespoons of butter, rolled in corn starch, stir a pint of hot milk into it, salt and simmer. As toast is made dip each slice into the milk, lay in a tureen, and, lastly, pour the milk over all.

Egg toast, if fried, beat one or more eggs into a large cup of milk and water, dip the bread quickly, not soak it, and fry on a griddle with butter. It is very delicate, and serves many uses.

To prepare an orange Bavarian cream, beat to a stiff froth a cup and a half of rich cream. There will be about half a cup of liquid left after skimming off the froth that rises, and after draining it put this over to boil.

Linon collars will be worn on all odd waists except very dressy ones. If a wide collar of dead white is not becoming, try a colored silk stock having a tie of the same in front with the narrow turn-over linen band for the top.

The spring bonnets and hats for both girl and boy babies are very large, and made so that they will afford shade on summer days—something which is all important.

Spring humors, boils, pimple, eruptions, sores, may be completely cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

MISS HOOPER, in the Ladies' Home Journal, in dealing with many features of the question of dress-making at home, gives many valuable hints. She says:

Stiff skirt facings must be turned up on the lower edge with the outside and lining fabrics. After the bias velveteen is stitched on, baste this extra length up and press it with a warm iron; baste the velveteen binding twice, as it must set perfectly smooth and just show beneath the skirt edge; hem it down with long stitches under and short ones over, and do not catch any material but the lining.

Silk dresses. Wrinkled silk is difficult to handle. Dyers will remove the wrinkles by redressing the material, but this cannot be done at home. Ashes of roses silk may be combined with white chiffon for a vest, with white lace for collar and wrists, green velvet for a high collar, broad, folded belt and tiny jacket fronts.

Shirt-waist made of wash silk taffeta or foulard wear well, and are quite cool if lined with grass linen. With the small sleeves now in vogue four yards of goods from twenty-two to thirty inches in width will be sufficient, but this presupposes careful cutting. A shirt-waist



TWO LEADING STYLES IN HATS FOR SPRING WEAR.

made of cashmere is very useful for spring wear. Two yards of material are required. Select red, navy, violet, Russian green, golden brown or black, and trim with gilt buttons in the centre plait and on the cuffs.

Making cotton gowns. The new gingham gowns are made with shirt-waists and gored skirts; pique and duck call for a jacket and skirt or blouse. Dotted Swiss and organdy are made to be worn over a colored lawn or silk lining, a high-necked, long-sleeved princess slip, and also have a gored skirt and round waist.

The blouse bodice is a prominent style for the spring, but it has changed from the baggy affair first introduced. Now the back is close fitting, having a centre seam, and the fronts, though without darts, have a few gathers at each side and do not hang over the belt.

Large women should not select the bayadere goods in broad stripes, but, instead, the fine poplin weaves in dark or neutral shades and trimmed in lengthwise effects. Stout women should have the front seams of their dresses outlined with narrow silk cord passementerie, and their skirts cut with seven gores. A waist made with a fitted back, loose, but not baggy, front, and plainly fitted basque piece under a narrow belt of folded black satin; collar of the satin to match the trimming; small yoke of white satin covered with lace and continuing down the centre front as a narrow vest; four pointed tabs of black satin turned back from each front edge and held by a steel button will be suitable for a large woman.

White cashmere frock may be remade with collar and belt of colored velvet, or ribbon and yoke of white chiffon shirred above the low-cut neck. Wrinkled shoulder seams come from several causes. In basting the shoulder seams, hold the back to you and stretch the front seam as you go along, always basting smoothly.

A widow's veil is worn over the face for six months, and may then be thrown back and a Brussels net veil edged with crepe worn over the face, while the long one is pinned back in folds.

Frocks for children, made out of China silk or taffeta, if simply made, are permissible. Lace and ribbons are the trimmings used, and the little dresses are worn to weddings, home entertainments, etc.

Elderly ladies wear all of the prevailing dark colors and many not so sombre, as bright purple and brown all grays, black and white, deep red, and navy blue. With a full chin you naturally

object to tying your bonnet strings in a bow: why not loosely lap them together and fasten them with a tiny pin?

The new collar is merely a plain band sloped down on the lower edge of the centre front. Some are trimmed with revers turned over the top, others have a small lace frill across the back, but this is much narrower than it has been.

Ornamental buttons are worn on woolen dresses, down the opening if on the side, or on either side of a centre opening, holding tabs of satin ribbon or braid. They also centre bows, finish off belts, trim the front edges of jackets and the centre of box-plaits on round waists.

Black lace may be much improved by washing it in milk, and, when nearly dry, pulling it gently into shape. For your girl of fifteen, make a Russian blouse from the crepon skirt, and edge the opening with a frill of the black lace.

For wrappers, Eiderdown cloth is good material for a child's wrapper, to be put on over the night-dress. The chinchilla and crepon eiderdown are

newer than the plain. They are a yard in width and cost from sixty-two to seventy-five cents a yard. About four yards would be required to make a wrapper for a girl ten years old.

Sanitary cotton, which is absorbent, can be purchased at many of the large dry goods stores. It is much superior to the ordinary cotton wool for the use of both mother and child, its absorbent properties being far greater. The cheese-cloth used in covering pads should be washed and boiled before being used.

A pretty gift for a child a year old is a bib or napkin holder. Two prettily ornamented silver clasps catch the bib on each side, and are connected by a silver chain about eleven inches long, which passes around the neck. One with blue enamel fleur-de-lis on a silver ground costs seventy-five cents.

Baby sweaters, buttoned on each shoulder, with rolling collars, are the style. They are made in pink, white, baby blue, navy blue and cardinal. They are easily slipped on and off and are serviceable for wearing when the heavy winter cloak is left off in the early spring.

Simplicity is the keynote for children's spring and summer frocks. The white guimpe worn with colored skirt and low-necked waist is much liked. Gingham and percales in small patterns and solid colors constitute the latter. White frocks are also made with the guimpe, so that on very warm days the little frock may become a low-necked one, at least during the heated part of the day.

A person with a twenty-four-inch waist would wear a twenty-one-inch corset. Pique and linen skirts should have a mohair dress braid run along the under side so that the edge will project below the skirt.

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The Irish-American organizations of Philadelphia and the surrounding towns expect to have at least 25,000 members in their procession in the Quaker City on May 23, in memory of the men and the deeds of 1793.

Advertisement for 'EVER-READY' dress stays, featuring a circular logo with the text 'ARE YOU OUT OF DRESS STAYS?' and 'EVER-READY'S'.

Advertisement for 'PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED' with contact information for MARRION & MARRION, EXPERTS.

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1876.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 8:30 p.m.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. Division No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel's Church, corner Centre and Ottawa streets, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at 8 p.m.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m., 242 Notre Dame St.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Keenan, No. 32 Deloraine street. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74. Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meets in basement of St. Gabriel's new Church, on the corner Centre and Ottawa streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26.

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 p.m.

C. M. B. A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Membership \$3.00. Present Reserve of \$1,000.00.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 8 p.m.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laurier streets.

St. Lawrence Court, 263, C.O.F.

Meets in the Engineers' Hall, 602 1/2 Craig street, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 8 p.m.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m.

Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. C. B. SOCIETY. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4:30 p.m.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

ESTABLISHED 1883. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 2nd Manufacturers Street.

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