

THE HOUSEHOLD

THE CHILDREN.

Eva A. Madden Discusses Wisely on Restrictions on Children.

We hear much of the spoiling of only children, but little of what we shall term the restrictions which are often laid upon them by parents, who in their relation to these, their most precious possessions, see something which belongs exclusively to themselves, upon whom they are to shower benefits, and demand in return an amount of affection proportionate to the benefits. There is a higher duty to a child than this. It is the recognition of the rights of that child's individuality, the right to exist, the right to grow, the right to make use of itself when developed. Parents who study the future welfare of their child will recognize that any training or restriction which interferes with these rights becomes paternal selfishness.

In a family of a number of children these rights are more apt to be respected than where the love of both father and mother is centered on one. In the first place, he is often denied the right to exist as a separate nature. The mother, in her intense love desires to know every thought and act of his small life, will say, "Who cares for him as I do?" and will probe him with questions, will torment him with embraces and kisses until he longs with all his small heart to escape into a less loving atmosphere.

Under what the mother terms "interest," she will endeavor to penetrate into the child's secret thoughts, into every act, into every dream. This interest, springing from a desire to be first with the one she loves best, is a development of maternal jealousy or selfishness. There is nothing which incenses a growing boy like this constant inquiry into his movements. Let him confide, if he feels so disposed, but above all things do not force his confidence. Often puzzled with the increasing complexity of life, boys and girls hardly know the reasons of their conduct. If every act has to be explained, accounted for, or even related, life becomes intolerable, and duty to parents takes the place of love. If proper relations exist between parents and children, confidence will be spontaneous. For a mother to insist on reading her daughter's letters implies a suspicion which in its way is insulting to the daughter. This constant exaction on the part of the mother will often lead to deceit in the child. Part of his actions will be suppressed in the daily relation to the interested mother. Little by little he will make his own life, withdrawing himself more and more from spontaneous exchange of confidence with the parent.

Another restriction often laid upon an only child is the one which shuts him off from the normal conditions of child life. The parents, ignoring the fact that in becoming the father and mother of a child they bind themselves morally to do for that child the best that will fit him for the struggle of life, keep him perpetually under their protection. "I must keep my child with me as long as I can," the mother will say. "I cannot bear to see him go among rough boys. He will never be the same to me again. It will break my heart to let my boy grow away from me."

So the boy or girl is kept away from other children. He is made a companion of father and mother. He is often taken to evening amusements, he is permitted to be present at grown up affairs at his own home, or he is shut up in a nursery or taken daily walks with a maid or nurse. We have all seen these children. They are all peculiar. They are either unduly precocious, or painfully shy. There is no evil like keeping a child shut off from other children, watching over him and protecting him, only suddenly to land him unprepared and unfortified in the midst of boy or girl life with its oftentimes unsympathetic brutality. It is not the man, ignorant of evil, who is commended, but the one who in the midst of sin "thinks no evil."

There is nothing more pathetic than to see one of these tenderly cared for children at some gathering to which against his will, he has at last been taken. See how bored he looks. Assuming an indifferent air, and yet longing to join in the fun, resenting the neglect of the other children who, having endeavored to persuade him to join them, leave him to his fate.

The mother, feeling for her child, will blame the other children in his presence, and a feeling of bitterness will begin to grow in the small heart. A thoughtful mother will neither torment a child with endless questions as to his welfare, nor will she shut him up in her love that his nature cannot freely expand.

Parental means an eternal sacrifice and yet not only a sacrifice of doing for the child, but a sacrifice of not doing, and the negative sacrifice is often the harder. How many mothers force an only son into uncongenial occupation that he may remain with them? How many fathers, loth to lose the companionship of son or daughter, will refuse consent to departure from home when for the best interest of the child, leaving surrounded him with every material comfort and given him her love, she thinks her duty done.

The chief joys of childhood lie in intercourse with other children, in unconscious and natural enjoyment of life. When a child becomes conscious of over solicitude he will grow either priggish or bashful. He will either weakly yield his rights, or he will break bounds sooner or later.

Has the mother of an only child the right then to keep a child shut up in her love, has she the right to not prepare that child for the struggle that must be made later on, has she a right to prevent a child from developing in a manner of a comformance with the existing conditions of child life? Let such a mother ask herself these questions and make her conduct for her boy or girl conform to her answer.—Eva A. Madden, in the Housekeeper.

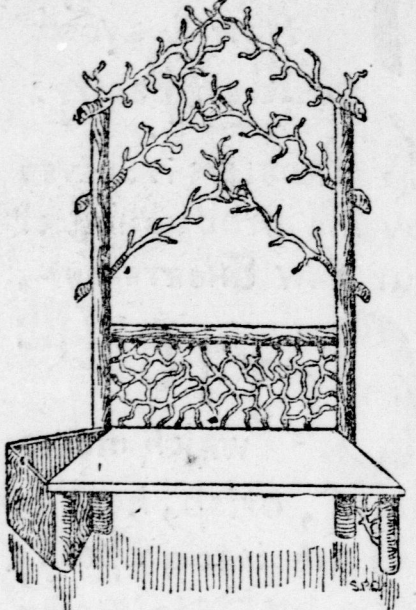
When to Flavor.

In flavoring custard or candy with vanilla leave out the flavor until nearly ready to serve. Vanilla loses one-half its strength in cooking.

A RUSTIC HAT-RACK.

The Thing of Beauty Rambles in the Woods Supplied.

We needed a hat-rack, says Edmond S. Meaney in American Agriculturist, and if one day asked a young friend if he thought he could make a rustic one from the materials he had noticed in our ram-



RUSTIC HAT-RACK.

bles in the woods. He set at the task with confidence, and the accompanying sketch gives some idea of the result.

The hat-rack is about four feet wide and a trifle over six feet high. The seat is a plank made from a fir tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). The legs of the seat and the two uprights of the rack are the trunks of young hemlock trees (*Abies Mertensiana*). The intertwined boughs, with the small sprigs, extended outward for hat pegs, are made from the limbs of the madrone tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*). This is one of the most beautiful of Pacific coast trees. It is not a cone bearer, but it is, nevertheless, an evergreen. Its long, oval and serrated leaves, in glossy brightness, making it a great favorite, while its beautiful, smooth, shiny and bright red bark has endeared it to the people to such an extent that you rarely learn of one being cut down or destroyed. This part of the rack is, of course, the main, and at the same time most attractive feature of this rustic article of furniture. The back of the seat is made of a straight trunk of a young hemlock like the uprights, and the interwoven boughs are from the great cedar (*Thuja plicata*), from which the Puget Sound shingles are made. These boughs were used here instead of the madrone, because they could be obtained in such shapes as to lessen the danger of catching one's clothes when sitting down to remove overshoes. The frame of the umbrella stand is made of a branch of the yew tree (*Taxus bulbifera*), and the sides are covered with the pliable but serviceable cedar bark, which is used so extensively by the Indians in weaving the cloths of their primitive garments. A common tin baking pan is placed in the bottom to catch the drippings from the umbrella.

Altogether it is an article of beauty and usefulness, and constructed at little or no expense. This success has inspired my young friend to such an extent that I shall soon expect to see about me a rustic summer house, trellises for the ivy and roses, rustic chairs and benches in the garden, and I shall welcome each new arrival—for I am a lover of the woods, and these little contrivances will keep me constantly reminded of my friends—the trees.

Baby's Pillow.

One summer day on lifting my baby from his cradle after a protracted nap I found his little head wet with profuse perspiration, moreover his small pillow—feathers, of course—was soaked through. This led to an investigation, for I felt that such heat boded ill to the sensitive brain. Looking into the matter I discovered the following advice given by an eminent physician, long since deceased. He wrote: "The proximate, if not the original, cause of great mortality among babies is some malady of the brain. When we suppose death to result from dysentery or cholera infantum the immediate cause is frequently affection of the brain supervening upon bowel disease. The heads of babies are, for the most part, little furnaces. What mischief must then result from keeping them buried hour after hour in feather pillows! It makes me shiver to think of the deaths among these precious little ones, where I doubt not that cool straw pillows would have saved them. Do not fail to keep their heads cool while sleeping."

The material which I then deemed best for baby's pillow—for straw seemed rather hard—was deer's hair. One woman employed hair combings, which makes a soft cushion. Paper clipped fine is recommended, as well as pine needles.

There are other ways, however, of injuring baby's brain—ah, how much they must work ere they arrive at maturity! It is claimed that the brain is more heavily taxed the first five years of existence than during the remainder of life.

One baby who very nearly succumbed to brain disease was taught the catechism ere his second year. It sounded cunning to hear him lip, "Absolom," in reply to his father, the faithful, or "O's life," when asked who was turned into a pillar of salt.

Of course the family physician soon stopped this needless cramming, giving imperative orders that nothing should be taught the child.—St. Louis Republic.

When Sweeping a Room.

For sweeping a room neatly there is nothing like newspaper. Take a page of newspaper or other paper at a time, wet in hot water and squeeze it until it ceases to drip. Tear into pieces the size of one's hand and cast them all over the carpet. Then sweep, and most of the dust in the room, if you use your broom judiciously, will be gathered into the papers.

After a velvet or other heavy pile carpet is thoroughly swept a sponging with ammonia and water will preserve its brightness wonderfully.

Shirt Waists.

The comfort and daintiness of white and colored shirt waists cannot be denied, and since their earliest vogue, after improvements in shape and style, nearly all women have become converts to their utility. The new "tailor made" waist has a slightly starched shield front, collar and cuffs, the plain flat shield ornamented with a fine vine embroidery. It comes in pink, cream and blue linen. In single colors, in chambray and gingham, and in combination of dainty cotton fabrics, and is to be worn with and without an outside jacket.

Star Gazing.

Scientific writers affirm that without dust the sky would never look blue to us, but be colorless as that of midnight. Only one woman in the world is an admiral, and she is the Queen of Greece. Her appointment came from the czar.

HOME DRESS-MAKING.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SENSIBLE AND INTELLIGENT HOUSEWIVES.

Some Details of Progress That Cannot Fail to Benefit Those Who Need and Heed Them—The Reason Why Many Women Fail in This Work.

Making a dress at home is not a hard task if done properly and not in haphazard fashion. The first thing is the pattern, or else to study a system. If you have a nicely-fitted basque or skirt save the lining as this will be a good guide. For lining, silesia is best for the waist and undressed cambric for the skirt. Two yards of the former will be required and six yards of the latter. Include sewing silk, buttonhole twist, whalebone or covered stays, shields and belt of webbing for the waist, for the skirt hooks and eyes, facing canvas and velveteen binding. If there is but a scant pattern, it is better to cut the skirt first, as the waist may be pieced out with velvet or silk cuffs, vest, and collar, or a waist of different material may be made.

Cut the basque fronts first, allowing half an inch for all seams but the shoulder, and an inch for those. Leave an inch and a half hem on front edges. In basting, begin at the top of both skirt and waist, and taper the darts to a point. Try it on wrong side out, so alterations may be readily made. Stitch the seams outside the basting and press them flat with a hot iron, leaving first overcast or finished them with silk binding. Covered bones may be feather-stitched on; real whalebone must have a casing. The lower edge of the belt should be turned up with a piece of crinoline, covered with a facing of silk or of the dress material.

The sleeves must be basted and tried on, then basted in the armholes and tried on again. The edge is turned under and faced with silk or the material. The seams should come directly under the arm, the fullness all on top and may be tacked in place while on the person. The seams should be overcast and pressed. The belt must be sewed securely at the back seam, the shields sewn at each side and in the middle of the armhole. Baste with a rather fine thread, which must be carefully removed before the last pressing is given. Silk or velvet cannot be pressed, but the seams should be laid open over a hot iron.

After cutting the skirt lining, the outside is well basted to it, so that it will not draw or sag in the stitching. The canvas is sewed on the bottom after cutting it on the bias, also the velveteen facing; then the belt and the pocket. It is better for a novice to begin with a cotton dress that requires little or no lining, and having mastered that in detail, a woolen gown will soon become an accomplished fact.

A tight fit is never to be desired, but a snug one, without wrinkles, is to be kept in view. If there is any pinching to do, be careful to match the goods, and manage so that it will not show. In plaid or striped goods, there will be found considerable difficulty, as unless matched perfectly the result is bad. In fitting a dress over a corset, it should be just right and arranged over the underwear as it is to be worn, so when the waist is finished, there can be no cause for complaint. Keep every little point in mind and you will not fail.—The Housekeeper.

NOT WHAT ITS NAME IMPLIES.

A Yachting Costume Charming to Behold When Worn on Terra Firma.

When effect is the one thing required an all white outing costume is recommended. Have it of white serge, made with a full



skirt and a waist in blouse effect. An adjustable Bolero jacket of the white serge, bound with gilt braid, is a useful and becoming addition. A sash of white silk also looks well, carelessly twisted about the waist and tied at the side with long ends.

Gilt anchors embroidered on the sash and yoke of the waist give the nautical touch always so much desired. A sailor of white canvas, adorned with two glistening wings of gilt, should complete this chic yachting costume.

The woman who wears it may have the consciousness of being faultlessly gowned, but she must keep off the water. White serge and gilt braid are not water-proof fabrics.

Dainties for the Sick.

In providing dainties for sick people it should be remembered that sweet things are seldom as tempting to the sick as they would be if the person were in health. Tart sweets, such as crab-apple jelly or currant jelly, are generally acceptable, but strawberry preserves or jelly will sicken. They belong to the cloying sweets. As a general thing salty things taste best to the convalescent; a weak bouillon, rather salt, or a bit of nice, sweet ham, with some butter tossed with the salty butter, a soft-boiled egg well salted, a slice of bacon, with dry toast—all these will be eaten by a sick person who would not want to touch them if well. One prime requisite in catering to sick people is to be neat about it, and serve things daintily.—Medical News.

Imaginative Children.

The greatest care should be exercised in dealing with an imaginative child. The doubts and fears of the little one become intensified when she realizes that even mamma cannot understand just how she feels. Do not permit the child to remain with servants any length of time. Avoid ridiculing the child's peculiarities. Heavy food and exciting stories should be strictly forbidden, as they are often the foundation of suffering that in many cases remains incurable during a lifetime.—New York Press.

THE TOILET TABLE.

Some Unique Fancies That May Be Successfully Homemade.

The illustrations (which we re-engage from the American Agriculturist) accompanying this suggestion show several little fancy trays for jewelry, hairpins, or any small toilet appurtenances that are easily lost unless they have their special holder. The material used may vary with one's fancy. Celluloid is very pretty and easily manipulated in this way, and as it comes in so many pretty colors, can match or contrast tastefully with the silk used for lining. The diagram for the bit of a "light canoe" is seen in Fig. 1. Small

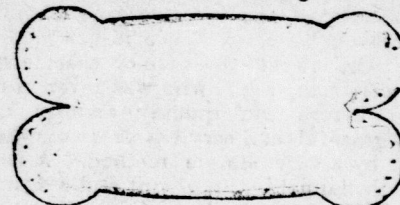


FIG. 1. DIAGRAM OF CANOE.

holes are made where the dots appear in the diagram, and through these the stitches are taken which keep the little craft "ship-shape," as shown in Fig. 2. The lining is pretty fitted about the edge of the boat, and bits of bows "fore and aft" finish the whold. The lining may be lightly padded, and sprinkled with sachet powder, before fitting it to the outside, though, while this certainly adds to the sweetness of the gift, it rather hurts the transparent effect of the celluloid, if celluloid be used. But other materials may be fashioned into the little boats. If one

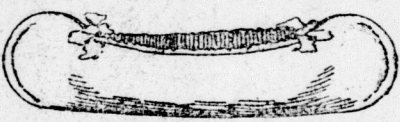


FIG. 2. THE CANOE FINISHED.

is still wedded to the good old ways of one's youth, perforated board might be used, as seen in Fig. 3. Or, if one is fortunate enough to possess an artist's soul—and fingers—the material may be rough parchment paper with a bit of a "sea scape" outlined upon it in sepia or water colors. Any of these tiny crafts, when finished in dainty agreement with the toilet

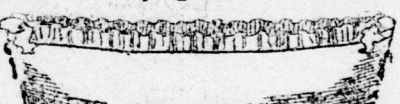


FIG. 3. CARDBOARD CANOE.

table they are to grace, will be very acceptable and useful additions.

Rules for the Napkin at Table.

While the following rules for using the napkin will be found valuable as authority, it must be remembered that practice, not precept, makes perfect; that mere knowledge of the "correct thing" to do is not sufficient to give one easy, graceful manners, and that daily observation is the only way to attain these and form one's manners into habits that will never forsake them.

On being seated at the table the napkin should be neatly unfolded and laid across the lap, where it should remain when not in use. It should not be pushed to one side of the plate and left there throughout the serving of the menu. There is no breach of table etiquette more noticeable or unpardonable than this, not even excepting that of eating with a knife.

When through eating the napkin should be laid down carefully on the table unless one expects to take the next meal or another in the same house, when it should be folded and laid beside the plate or rolled and placed in the napkin ring, if one is included in the table appointments. This rule should invariably be observed for these reasons: In folding a napkin a guest for one meal only assumes that his napkin will be used again before visiting the laundry; in not folding a napkin, a guest implies that it is not possible for him to use the same napkin twice, making a deviation from either almost a reflection on his hostess's daintiness.

The Care of the Body.

In speaking of the care of the body Mrs. Jennings-Miller says: "But few of even the best informed women could tell the specific results of nitrogenous, carbonaceous and mineral foods upon the various tissues of the body. Owing to this ignorance many a child enters upon womanhood actually in a starving condition, though the mother would resent such an insinuation as a genuine insult to her kindly intentions."

"Food should be studied chemically, and until this is done flesh will be flabby and complexion muddy. Oatmeal, unless well cooked, should never be served up in the regulation style so prevalent in many homes. By perfect cooking is meant five or six hours, not a two-minute preparation, no matter how highly that process may be praised."

"It does not mean cleanliness to take a bath once or twice a week, dabbing on a little soap and rubbing off with a linen towel. To be clean you must bathe every day in tepid water, washing with pure soap, and then with a circular motion using a woolen towel until the body is in a glow and the pores of the skin have thrown off the minute excrecences that we say are a part of our skin, but which is dirt, pure and simple. In addition to this a Russian or Turkish bath once a week, and then you may consider yourself reasonably clean, but not until then."

Tomato Soup.

Rimoldi, of the Hotel Jefferson restaurant, gave me his recipe for "Tomato soup a la New Orleans."

I ate it the other night, and it was so very good I asked the amiable proprietor how it was made.

This is what he said:

"Try two good-sized white onions to a golden brown in two ounces of butter, add a couple of ounces of raw ham, two large carrots, one gallon can of tomatoes, two quarts of good broth, two small garlics, four bay leaves, a pinch of thyme, salt, and black and cayenne pepper to taste. Let this cook slowly for two hours; press through a sieve, remove the fat; add ten or a dozen okra, and let it come again to a boil until the okra is tender, then put in two heaping tablespoonsful of hot rice, which has been separately cooked for the purpose, and serve."

The above is for ten people, and it's well worth the trouble.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Chat About Trimmings.

Opulent fringes and passementeries and those of tinted pearl make elegant trimmings for ball and dinner gowns. Spangled nets are used for drapings over black and colors or for sleeves and bodice garniture.

Black nets studded with jet or iridescent sequins, pendant from a chain of jet beads, makes a showy trimming for black or colored silks.

Quantities of narrow spangled passementeries are used; sometimes from twenty-five to fifty yards are used upon a single dress.

A HOME JEWEL.

Life-Giving Lactated Food Made It Healthy, Happy, Hearty.



BABY LARIVIERE.

Fortunate and truly happy are all homes where the baby is daily nourished on life-giving Lactated Food. Father, mother, brothers and sisters adore the little home jewel fed on Lactated Food; it is always healthy, happy, contented, and sleeps sweetly and well. No food in the world for infants has ever received such praise and commendations from parents and the best physicians.

The Rev. D. Lariviere, R. A., pastor of L'Esglise du Redempteur, Chatham street, Montreal, writes as follows: "I am sending you a photo of one of your many baby friends. This is baby Lariviere, eleven months old, weighing 20 pounds. The mother was not able to nurse her more than a month, and since then she has been fed on Lactated Food, and is perfectly well and contented, as you will see by the photo. I hope this may encourage others to try your excellent food."

"I cannot place my premiums to better advantage than with your company."
"Your company writes the best contract offered to the insuring public today."
"The Ontario has no equal."

These are the unsolicited utterances of three insurance experts who have no interest in The Ontario Mutual Life except as policy-holders. If you want the benefits of life assurance in any of its varied forms, it will be to your advantage to do as they have done and insure with the Ontario. Our agents will be pleased to give you full information.

OFFICE—OVER C. P. R. TICKET OFFICE.

BEDDING.

We sell the cheapest Woven Wire Springs and Mattresses in the city. Our Mattresses are made fresh every day.

LONDON FURNITURE MAN'G CO.

Retail Warerooms: 184 to 198 King Street, LONDON, - - - - - ONTARIO

American Binder Twine.

American Binder Twine.

American Binder Twine.

Brands, "H," "Standard Manila," "Absolutely Pure."

Hobbs Hardware Company

LONDON - - - - - ONTARIO.

GRAND OPENING

NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS.

WE WANT CASH

For 30 days we will sell: Solid Oak Bed room Suites British Plate Mirror, cheval or square, polish finish, \$20. Oak Dining Chairs, \$1, regular price \$1.50. PARLOR SUITES AWAY DOWN.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS.

174 TO 180 KING STREET.

CHOLERA MORBUS

ALWAYS PROMPTLY CURED BY PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.