

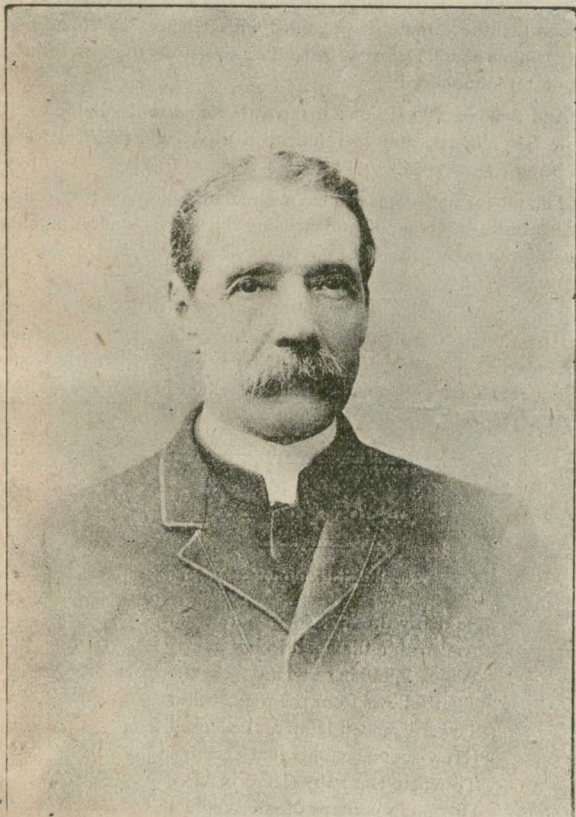
loves them. If love is the spirit of your life, cross-bearing will be light, sacrifice will be sweet, you will joyfully endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ; and whether your outward life on earth be joyful or sorrowful, your soul will be full of light and weatness, and your reward will be great in Heaven.

William Clark

Rev. Professor Wm. Clark.

In a book-lined room at Trinity University the Rev. Professor Clark reads and writes. Books everywhere, neatly arranged, betraying the careful book-lover; copies of the world's famous pictures, a glowing grate, comfortable chairs, and above all the charm of a kindly presence make a visit to his study a thing to be remembered. His conversation, so delightfully reminiscent of the great men of the other world is evidence of ripe learning, and of human sympathy. His is the simplicity of true culture. His is a life, enforcedly busy, and which if it followed the dictates of his heart would be passed in the "cloister walls" of his study home. A student by nature, an educator by position, his life-work lies between books and men. The warm kindly interest he takes in the affairs of others make of him a good listener and his visitors frequently find themselves becoming egotistical in a most unwarrantable manner. "Professor Clark is also the author of "Saronarola" a volume which has attracted much attention.

The Rev. Prof. Wm. Clark, M. A., Hon. L. L. D., D. C. L., F. R. S. C., who fills the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Trinity is one of the ablest and most accomplished of Canada's adopted sons. He is a son of Rev. James Clark, M. A., Daviot, Scotland, and was born at Inverury, Aberdeen, March, 26. 1829. He was educated at Kings College, Aberdeen, and Hartford College, Oxford, and is a successful graduate of both. In 1857 he was ordained a deacon and the following year a priest by the Bishop of



Worcester. He subsequently held several parochial charges in England. Wide recognition of his ability was given. He was frequently selected to preach at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and other cathedrals. Large congregations there testified to the earnest rigor and scholarship of the young clergyman. He published several volumes of sermons beside much literary work. He acquired much fame of the best kind in his translations from the German of Hefele's "History of the Councils" and of Hagenbach's "History of Christian Doctrine." He also edited the latter. He came to Canada in 1882 and for a short time was assistant at St. George's, Toronto. While engaged in these duties he was invited simultaneously to assist Dr. Rainsford in New York and to take the chair of Philosophy at Trinity. We are glad to think that he elected to accept the latter position. He has had numerous calls to clerical and professorial work in the United States, but happily for the intellectual and philosophical study in Canada has declined each flattering offer. In 1887 he was appointed by Bishop Harris, Baldwin lecturer at the University of Ann Arbor, where he gave a series of lectures in fulfilment of this duty. These lectures have been subsequently published and are well known to scholars and thinkers of our land. "Witnesses to Christ," a contribution to Christian Apologetics was published at Chicago, and is a valuable contribution to religious thought. In 1886 he was chosen orator at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., on which occasion he had degree of L. L. D. conferred on him and became an honorary lecturer on the College staff. He formerly edited *Canadian Churchman* but does not now do so. In May 1891 Professor Clark was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and in the following month was made a D. C. L. of Trinity College, Toronto. A very much occupied man is Professor Clark and an outline of his engagements to lecture and to preach would bewilder the ordinary man who fancies himself hard-worked. Long may the kindly Professor be spared to Trinity University and the world.

The excellent portrait of Prof. Clark we give is from a photograph by Hay, Queen Street West.

EDITOR.

Handiwork.

"The lily may grow, but man must fret and toil and spin."—DRUMMOND.

Any question of general interest regarding home decoration will be answered in this column. Any suggestions, contributions or letters from those interested in this department will be welcomed.—Ed.

Infant's Afghan, in Pop-corn Stitch.

One pound of light-blue and one pound of pink Germantown wool, with medium bone hook.

Make a chain the desired length with blue.

1. In the 4th chain make 4 trebles; * skip 2 chain, double in next, chain 2, 4 trebles in same stitch as double, repeat from * to the end of chain, finish with a double, and break wool.

2. With the pink wool, fasten in double of previous row, chain 2, 4 trebles in same double, * skip shell, double in double, chain 2, 4 trebles in same stitch; repeat from * ending every row like 1st.

An infant's afghan should be one yard square when completed.

Paper Cutting.

This always has a great fascination for children, whether it be in making paper dolls, cutting out pictures and letters, or merely snipping the paper into scraps. Do not allow magazines and other publications of value to be destroyed, but reserve cheap papers, circulars, etc., for the purpose.

Paper cutting and sewing is one of the chief plays in the kindergarten; but a busy mother may not know how to teach her little ones to do those things according to kindergarten methods.

She will however think of a few ways of perforating stiff paper with a coarse needle into forms like a star, a house, a bird, or a flower; then with needle threaded with bright wool, the sewing will be amusing to either boy or girl.

Older children will like to cut ornamental forms and with colored paper make flowers of varying truth to nature.

Provide a pair of blunt scissors and tie a long bright ribbon or braid to them, so they will be less easily mislaid.

For cutting paper in a simple way described below, experiment first with a piece of thin wrapping paper or an out of date dress pattern which will give the same effect as tissue paper. When the manner of cutting is understood, let the children have a few sheets of tissue paper and use it for house decoration. Fold a sheet of tissue paper in half, then lengthwise four times; the folds will now be about one inch wide.

If the paper is not folded evenly, the cutting can not be made evenly. Now crease this folded strip lengthwise and cut a fringe about an inch deep on the ends of the strip. Then on the sides, cut across both edges a little past the middle, cutting alternately on one side, then on the other as illustrated.

Turn the strip each time it is cut, leaving a quarter of an inch space between each cut, then after cutting the whole length, unfold the strip carefully and the paper net-work will be very pretty for an ornament.

The nearer together the slashes are made, the longer and more like lace the paper scarf will be. The measuring and cutting will teach the child to be accurate.



Hints to Those who Sew

Always use as fine thread and needle as the garment will allow. The rule for ruffling is once and a half the width of the garment. Let the thread be fine and always double in gathering and shirring.

When threading your needle, make the knot on the end broken from the spool.

In facing a sleeve, turn it, and place the facing inside the sleeve, before sewing it on.

Gathers should always be stroked on the right side, but never with a needle use a large pin.

In gathering a skirt to sew on a band or round waist, when you do not wish to shirr it, use two gathering threads and needles, running them close to each other. This gives the skirt a finished look.

In sewing an over and over seam, take the stitches close together but lightly into the cloth, being careful not to pull the threads tight, which causes the seam to draw.

Tucks are prettiest in graduated clusters with a space between.

VERY PRETTY BAGS.—For dustcloths, odd pieces, soiled napkins or handkerchiefs may be made of Turkish towels. There are many handsome towels designed in blue, pink and other delicate shades. Double the towel together and sew up the sides. Turn back the fringed end two inches over a wooden embroidery hoop about six inches in diameter. Tack the towel firmly over the hoop. Sew a yard of ribbon to each side, by which to suspend it; tie a handsome bow, and you will have something which is not only useful but ornamental as well.

A CONVENIENT LAUNDRY BAG.—May be made of the same material. It requires a yard and a half in length and half a yard in width. Double together and sew up the sides. Make a hem at the top, three inches wide, and stitch it twice, the stitchings being three-quarters of an inch apart. Run a draw string between the stitchings. Have some pretty design stamped on the sides and outlined. The beauty of this is, it can be easily laundered and is "handy" for soiled cuffs, collars, handkerchiefs etc.

A HANDSOME cloth for a sideboard is made of white linen decorated with Russian embroidery. Shades of blue and red are used in this embroidery with shades of yellow for the high lights. It is very interesting work and very beautiful when done by one having an artist's eye. The cloth in question is finished with deep, pointed scallops all around it. A geometrical design follows the curves of the scallops on one side and is straight on the other, forming a border three inches deep. A large design representing a square with one corner pointing towards the centre of the cloth is worked on each end. This design appears to be edged with pointed scallops, and has a border like the border on the cloth. The centre of design is marked off into squares, in each of which is worked a star. The work is done mostly in cross-stitch and a very lace like open work, in which are used some of the stitches for drawn work.

A VERY handsome sofa-pillow seen not long ago, was of unbleached Bolton sheeting, stamped in very open, all-over design; the coloring was a rich golden brown, the outlining done with rope linen or Bargarren art thread in peacock-blue, and the cushion was lined with plain velvet of the same shade. The outlining is differently done. Some prefer using the button-hole stitch, taken widely, for all save the veining of the leaves, which is done in common outline stitch. Many choose an odd and pretty "crazy stitch" for the work. In short, in this as in other methods of decoration, there is no end to the charming variations which lovers of novelty in fancy work will make.

A REMARKABLY pretty toilet cushion which came under the writer's observation a short time since had a design of scroll-work; the design was left uncolored, the back-ground being tinted a rich crimson, slightly shaded, and the outlining done with old-gold saddle's silk. The cushion was of the regulation square shape, and was finished with a frill of coarse lace, the thick portions of which were colored with crimson dye. A bow of old-gold satin ribbon adorned one corner of the cushion, and the whole effect was as charming as can be imagined. The idea of dyeing the lace may be carried out in the decoration of innumerable fancy articles.

NAPKINS of the regulation size are three-quarters of a yard square. They are larger than they were, a few years ago, but have not yet attained the size of those used abroad, which are one yard square. Those who like to put an extra touch on their table linen may do so with a monogram or initials. These should be placed in the centre of the cloth or at two ends. Napkins are marked in one corner either crosswise or straight. Large letters are used.

FOR those who like color there is a mixture of silk and linen which is very effective. Such cloths are generally fringed and have napkins to match, and are used for luncheon and tea. Drawn-work sometimes ornaments fancy napkins, and is easily done, provided there is a stock of patience at hand.

Advice to Girls.

Don't be silly about the men.

Don't fail to take a man at his word when he says he is poor.

Don't be rude to a man in order to show your independence.

Don't let a man impose upon you, simply because he is a man.

Don't think because a man likes you that he wants to marry you.

Don't believe everything a man tells you, either about himself or yourself.

Don't be familiar with men, and don't permit familiarities from them.

Don't conclude that a man is a gentleman because he has the appearance of one.

Don't think that a man is not in love with you because he has not proposed to you.

Don't think because a man is a graceful and interesting talker that he is everything else.

Gowns as Indicators of Emotions.

The latest apostle of the beautiful in dress has arisen to promulgate a new code of ethics by which a woman's gowns shall be a chronicle or dress directory of her emotions and conditions. The holy and dignified estate of matrimony shall find expression in a black garment, while love, its precursor—too often only its precursor—is robed in a garment upon which the torch of Hymen starts from poppies in crimson and gold, symbolical of love's hypnosism. Health wears a gown of Nile-green, with a border of lotus-flowers. Life is garbed in white crepe, with silver antique traceries. Death is glorified in garments wherein the golden light of the sun and the silver shern of the moonbeams mingle in the mysterious symbol of death.

What a Girl Will Not Acknowledge.

That she paints.

That she laces tight.

That she is fond of scandal.

That she is ever tired at a ball.

That she is as old as she looks.

That she has kept you waiting.

That she ever says a thing she doesn't mean.

That she has been more than five minutes dressing.

That she blushes when a certain person's name is mentioned.

That she—she of all persons in the world—is in love.

IN some very narrow houses the first floor reception-room is hardly more than six feet wide and runs back about 14 feet in a line. How to arrange the far end of this apartment, especially if it does not open in the back parlor behind it, but by a second door in the side into a rear hall, is the problem.