

HEARTH AND HOME.

PERSONS TO AVOID.—No class of persons can inflict such martyrdom on their associates as those who are given to the habit of reminding others of their failings and peculiarities. You are never safe with such a person. When you have done your very best to please, and are feeling kindly and pleasantly, out will pop some bitter speech or sneer, but too well aimed to be misunderstood. Setting aside the unkindness of the habit, and looking at it entirely from a worldly point of view, it does not pay to say disagreeable things to those who love us, as our ill-nature will in the end recoil upon ourselves.

WE must all live according to the light that is in us, and, if we cannot see for ourselves that our paradise is only that of fools and not of men, we must abide by the consequences of our darkness, as the blind must bear the broken heads which come when they run full tilt against a wall. The fool's paradise of certain success, when there are no means by which it can be insured, is not to be confounded with the true patience and courage of persevering men. This, if one likes, is noble, and the power by which the world is moved; the other is pathetic by its fatality, and deplorable as a waste, a misdirection, and a delusion.

UNSMANLY MEN.—Is there any joy greater than that which is experienced by one person when he helps another person? There are some men so low down that it is said they cannot bear to have the smell of their clover go into the highway for fear that other people will get something that belongs to them without paying for it; there are some men who are said to begrudge the honey which they take from their flowers without leaving something behind, but that is doubtless imaginary. A man whose heart does not respond to an act of doing good or giving happiness is no longer a man. He has passed the line of manhood, and should be ranked among beasts.

HYGIENIC RULES.—Never eat when much fatigued; wait until rested. Never eat just before you expect to engage in any severe mental or physical exercise. Never eat while in a passion, or when under any great mental excitement, depressing or elevating. Never eat just before taking a bath, or just before retiring at night. Never eat between regular meals. Thousands of persons have been prematurely laid in their grave simply from eating heartily when the system was not in a condition to properly digest and appropriate the food. When the system requires food, and is in a condition to make good use of it, it will call for it in its legitimate way.

SCIENCE OF THE TABLE.—The good housewife will not only prepare her food well, but she will study the wants and needs of her family. It is not enough for her to know how to make the lightest and whitest bread, or never to fail in bringing everything upon the table in the best order, but she must know whether this or that dish is healthful for those who partake of it. No two persons may like the same dish, or partake of it with the same satisfaction or benefit; for while one child may need food to keep it healthy, to another it may be almost rank poison. Good, light, frothy bread may be healthful for one, and unhealthy for another; and so it will be with puddings, cakes, pies, and various condiments which go to make up a plain or luxurious meal.

EDUCATION.—During the last half century, woman has made immense strides forward. Fifty years ago it was not deemed essential to afford to girls any advantages for acquiring an education beyond the merest rudiments as taught in our common or district schools. It was not only felt that it was useless for them to study the classics and higher mathematics, but it was also thought that they lacked capacity to pursue these branches. But of late years it has been proved that girls are equal to boys in all branches of education. Our normal schools have trained thousands of them for the work of teaching—a work for which they possess admirable traits and qualifications. More and more are they coming to occupy important positions as teachers, and they will continue to prove a power for good and a blessing to the community.

MAN-MAKING.—The purpose of this world is not limited to certain pursuits considered as a means of obtaining for us either livelihood or distinction and fame. There are many things made in this world from day to day, there is a great deal of making that goes on, but the most important kind of making that goes on is that which goes on the most silently, and that is man-making. Man is the great commodity, so to speak, which the whole structure of this world and of society has been organized to produce in the best manner. The nature of man is capable of sinking to the most deplorable depths of corruption, debasement, cruelty, and all things else that are bad; but it is also capable, if rightly handled—if we employ in a proper manner the means which Providence has placed in our hands—of great achievements.

WOMAN'S VANITY.—For the sake of having small feet, many an otherwise sensible woman will martyrize herself by pinching those unlucky members of the body into boots a size too small. As a natural and necessary result of such pinching confinement, the foot becomes deformed, and larger than it would naturally grow, with enlarged joints, the toes turned from a line parallel with the foot, to say nothing of the troublesome corns so annoying and crippling

to a large class of young women. The worst results of this crippling custom of wearing small and narrow boots is felt by children, when allowed to outgrow their boots. It is poor economy to allow the young to wear boots when the feet have become too large for them, since deformity of the feet is easily produced at this time. When the boot is too short, and the heel too high, the in-growing of the nails is a perfectly natural result. Children will have sufficient ills to contend without this crippling from deformed feet, the most prominent cause of which is small and badly-fitting boots and shoes.

CHEAP FURNISHING.—Good taste and industry will cover many a lack in house furnishing. The bedrooms, particularly, afford wide scope for ingenious fingers. In the first place, straw matting does very well for the floors, and is cool and clean. Toilet-tables may be made by hanging around a box of the right size a curtain of muslin—old will do as well—and covering the top with the same. If it is lined with pink or blue cambric, the effect will be very agreeable; finish the edge with fluting and bows or ribbon of the colour of the lining. Make pincushions and mats of the same, and even a rough stand, and for your glass will do, if you drape it gracefully with the muslin. Make for it, also, a comb and brush box to match the table. Hang the beds in white, as it is more easily washed. Cover boxes and ottomans, chairs and stools, and you will have prettier furniture than you can buy for three times the money spent. Then, after this, fill the rooms with fresh air and sunshine, and you will have nothing to complain of.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—One thing may be particularly noticed in English women. The mouth, when beautiful, is absolutely statueque. The curves are decided, and at the juncture of the red of the lips with the white there is a delicately raised outline which marks the form of the feature in a very noble way. This may also be said of the nostril. It gives a chiselled effect to those features which is not so often found elsewhere; but the nose itself, the brow, and the set and carriage of the head are generally finer among Americans. In both countries, however, the head is apt to be too large for perfect proportion. This is a characteristic defect of the English type of beauty. Then again, the articulations are heavy. Really fine arms are rare; but fine wrists are still rarer. Such wrists as the Viennese women have are almost unknown among women of English race in either country. It is often said, even in England, that American women have more beautiful feet than English women have. This may be doubted. The feet may be smaller, but they generally look smaller because English women wear larger and heavier shoes.

BORROWING AND LENDING.—Borrowing and lending are not only noble, but they are mandatory. "From him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away" is the command. It is not to be followed out with absolute literalness. It simply enjoins largeness and willingness in succouring one another. Borrowing and lending between neighbour and neighbour, or family and family, is right and proper. A stingy tenacity of one's own property and rights is a most unlovely feature, and can scarcely be reconciled with nobility of character. Borrowing money of friends incidentally, and with wise discretion, is not objectionable. Many a friend however has been lost by too much borrowing; borrowing, which should cultivate nearness and kindness, has, in the end, where it has been carried to excess, destroyed these elements; and yet, in households, in neighbourhoods, among friends, a wise use of borrowing and lending knits men together, while an unwise use of it sets them wide apart. It is necessary therefore that borrowing in every relation of life should be under the control of good sense founded on moral sense.

FASHION.—So long as fashion demands uniformity in dress, its votaries must, by turn, remain or become hideous. Some leading Parisian lady of pleasure is of small stature, and mounts on stilted heels, and her deformity becomes a law for all the modest women in Europe. Half tint colours suit some beauty or brilliant complexion, real or artificial, and all manner of pale or olive cheeks are deprived of any background except sickly drabs and greens. A fashionable colour changes suddenly, and economical dames and damsels wear it with the incongruous hue last in vogue. As a rule, all domestic art depends on woman's dress: for all the decorative part of the house is meant to become the women of the house. There is nothing within its walls more important than its mistress and her daughters; they ought to be the central ornaments of their own drawing-room, and its walls, carpets, and curtains depend on their dress, and that on her style. Graduations of blue and maize for blondes; varieties of gold and green for pale brunettes; white, pink, and gold for compromise; character above all in furniture and ornaments, the stamp of a genuine taste, of something loved, or fancied, or enjoyed; something that shall tell of heart, or brains, or delicate senses, or well-taught choice—where that is seen, all is well.

THE GLEANER.

Gold hairpins are among the latest extravagances for ladies.

Don Pedro has never attached his name to a death warrant.

Napoleon IV. cultivates a moustache after the style of his father's, cosmetically pointed.

THEODORE TILTON, it is reported, recently called upon his wife and remained several hours.

YOUNG Louis Napoleon suffers a great deal from lameness resulting from an operation performed years ago.

The priest who officiated at the funeral of M. Thiers also married him. He is now eighty years of age.

The roof of St. Paul's Cathedral is said to have upon it at the present moment a flower garden in full blossom.

On dit that Westminster School is to be removed into the country, and that its machinery is to undergo reorganization.

It is stated that the engineers of Marseilles have discovered that since the opening of the Suez Canal the level of the Mediterranean has sunk some eight centimetres, or say 3½ inches.

THE Turks laugh at the stories current about Osman Pasha, declaring that his father was a humble pipe-maker, of Chirmen, and his mother a half-caste Greek.

MR. BAUM's application for a music and dancing license for Cremorne Gardens has been withdrawn, as it is the intention of the owner of the property to convert it into building sites.

ENGLAND has given Prince Milan to understand that his breaking faith with the Sultan will cost him his throne, even if the Russians are victorious. Austria takes decidedly the same view of the future of Serbia.

In ordinary years the public vehicles plying for hire in the streets of Paris bring in a revenue of nearly £148,000. The city has 160 cab-stands, to each of which is attached an inspector appointed by the Prefecture of Police.

BARON GRANT has had a good deal of trouble in disposing of his enormous mansion at Kensington, but he has at last found for it a purchaser with a sufficiently elastic banking account. The price is stated to have been £350,000, and the buyer is Mr. Naylor.

THE most ancient manuscripts now extant are those written in the Sanskrit language. A recent examination of the paper used for the Vedas discloses the secret that the stock was saturated with arsenic, and the paper prepared with it thus became unattackable by worms or insects.

PRINCESS ISABELLE, daughter of the Duke d' Montpensier, and wife of the Comte de Paris, is a woman of great literary taste. She is a devoted bibliophile, and the discovery of a rare edition is as great a delight to her as it would be to the most ardent Dryadist. She has a splendid library at Chateau d'Eu.

GARIBOLDI has advised the demolition of the famous old Castle St. Angelo, which commands the bridge of the same name over the Tiber, at Rome. It was formerly used as a Papal fortress, but since 1870 the secular authorities have held it with only a corporal's guard for firing off the traditional midday gun.

A MOVEMENT has been started in England for sending out a new Arctic Expedition; but as it is foreseen that it would be useless applying to the Government, the funds are to be found by private subscriptions. A sum of £25,000 is to be raised, and the Admiralty is to be asked to lend the ship *Despatch*.

MR. GLADSTONE has recently left his splendid mansion in London, sold his valuable collections of porcelain and crockery, and moved into a comparatively cheap house, situated only at the aristocratic West End. Those who interest themselves in his affairs are puzzled to account for this action, some attributing it to poverty and others to economy.

MR. H. M. STANLEY, the African traveller, has made one of the greatest geographical discoveries of the age. He has found that the Luabala river, which begins about one hundred miles from Lake Nyassa, and which was discovered by Livingstone in his expedition of 1866, is part of the great Congo. The Congo-Luabala forms one stream, second, if really second, in volume only to the Amazon.

It is proposed in England to erect a marble retreat, with tubes connecting every church. On Sunday the congregation will assemble as usual, but instead of gazing into the clergyman's face they will look at a huge funnel-shaped projection in the middle of the chancel. A popular preacher will be placed in the marble retreat with an eloquent and stirring sermon. He will preach at about five hundred telephone tubes.

A FEW weeks ago the Sultan invited the children of Osman Pasha to the Palace—two boys, one eight and the other six years of age. His Majesty gave the little fellows a most kind and fatherly reception, and presented to the elder a sum of \$500, and to the younger a sum of \$200. The Sultan further presented Madame Osman Pasha with a purse containing \$400, and made a gift of \$100 to an old servant of the family who accompanied the children to the Palace.

WE are all acquainted with the form of English humour, which requires a dictionary and diagrams, and hard work at night, with wet towels around the head, to understand. The last sample of it is the expression, "Whoa Emma!" The club-men have it, the omnibus-men have it, the navvies have it, they all have it. "Whoa Emma!" is the invariable exclamation of surprise, amusement, or disgust. Who was that Emma in whose honour this saying originated?

A SLIGHT but important change is to be made in the uniform of the infantry regiments. At present it is the rule to form the collar of the tunic of coloured cloth corresponding with the

facings of the regiment, but in future it is intended to have only a coloured patch on each side of the collar, coming down to the points in front. This will effect some saving in the first cost, but the chief object of the alteration is to facilitate a change of facings when a soldier is transferred from one regiment to another, which is of frequent occurrence under the brigade depot system, the necessity of providing a new collar which now prevails being found productive both of delay and expense.

BURLESQUE.

A SMALL BOY'S THOUGHTS OF SCHOOL.—"The cause of Education be hanged!" he muttered, as he sat down on the curbstone on Shelby street yesterday.

He was a lad of thirteen. He spit through his front teeth, and he spit often. His pants were supported by a piece of wire clothesline girded around his waist, his hat was ancient and greasy, and his big flat feet seemed to be waiting for a thunder-shower to wash them clean.

"That's what ails me!" he went on as he pushed his toes into the wet sand. "I don't believe in a feller diffing in and learning all there is to learn, and not letting other folks have a chance. There's lots of other folks in this world besides me, and I ain't going to try to learn all there is to learn."

After a minute he went on:

"Don't I know 'nuff now? Three times two are six, four times five are twenty, and four and four are eight. That's as correct as I could get 'em if I went to school for 100 years. And don't I know how to spell? Cat is 'cat' the world over, and I'll bet on it every time. He-n spells 'hen,' and I know it as well as if I weighed a ton."

He rose up to throw a stone at a dog across the street, and after resuming his seat he went on:

"Joggerly kinder wrestles me down, but I don't go much on joggerly. What do I care whether an island is entirely surrounded by water, or whether there ain't any water within ten miles of it? Spose I'm going to buy and sell islands for a living? I don't care which is the highest mountain or the longest river, do I? I'm going to keep a feed store, and when I'm rolling bales o' hay around will I care about mountains and rivers? I've heard the boys go on about exports and imports, and straits and seas, and capes, but what's them to me? If a feller wants a bag o' oats, is he going to wait and ask me when the Island of Madagascar was discovered?"

He carefully examined the big toe of his left foot and the heel of his right foot, and gloomily observed:

"The old folks are making ready for to push me into school and I've got to make ready to keep out. I can't take to school, somehow. I could sit here and study all day, but the minute I get into a school I'm nervous. Something's going to happen to me this week. I'll be taken home in a wheelbarrow with a big gash in this heel or this toe almost cut off. That will mean four weeks on a crutch, and they don't allow lame boys to go to school and crutch up and down the aisles. Or, sposit I go home with a palpitation of the heart? The old lady has had it, and I won't more than get into the house before she'll have me tucked up on the lounge, the camphor bottle down, current jelly and sponge cake in the distance, and she'll call out to the old gent:

"Father, it's no use of thinking of sending this boy to school. He looks stout and healthy, but he's a mere shadder. The close atmosphere of the schoolroom will kill him before snow flies."

The boy rose up. There was a grin all over his face, and he chuckled:

"Palpitation is the key-note. A sore toe can be seen; and a palpitating heart is hidden away under hide and fat and ribs. Now, then—cosh—woosh, n-u-m-m—hold yer breath, kick out your left leg and make her bob around like a fly on a hot stove cover."

DOMESTIC.

SWEET BREADS.—Trim them carefully and soak in cold water to extract the blood, and then put in boiling water to blanch them. Stimmer till nearly done, then baste with lard and roast till thoroughly done, and serve on toast with a nice vest gravy, or slice thin, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in butter or dripping till of a nice brown.

TO BOIL A LEG OF MUTTON.—Cut off the bone close to the flesh and trim the knuckle nicely. Pour boiling milk over it and let it lay till the milk is cold. Cover with cold water in the stewpan; add salt and stimmer gently till done. Remove the scum as fast as it rises to the surface. It will require nearly three hours to boil. Serve with caper sauce, potatoes, turnips and onions. If the capers are not to be had, a drawn butter, highly flavoured with celery, goes very nicely.

POTATOES.—As an article of food the potato is of a peculiar value, on account of the potash and phosphoric acid it contains, and it is of the first importance that the potash salts should not be lost in the process of cooking, for it is to these salts potatoes owe their nutritious properties. Potatoes steamed with their skins on lose very little potash and scarcely any phosphoric acid; while, if steamed after peeling they lose 7 and 5 per cent, respectively. Similarly, potatoes, when boiled with their skins on, lose a little more than 2 per cent, of their potash and about 1 per cent, of their phosphoric acid; but if they are boiled after peeling, they lose as much as 33 per cent, of potash and 23 per cent, of phosphoric acid. Hence it follows that if potatoes must be peeled, they should be steamed, not boiled; and, if they must be boiled, they should at least retain their jackets while undergoing the operation—the best way of all, from a scientific point of view, being to steam them before peeling, or to bake them in their skins.