HOW TO MAKE A GOOD STUDEN T Many years since, when the late Lieu. tenant Governor Phillips, of Andover, Mass., was a student of Harvard College owing to some boyish freak, he left the university and went home, His father was a very grave man, of sound mind and few words. He inquired into the business, but deferred expressing any opinion until the next day. After break fast he said, speaking to his wife; 'My dear, have you any cloth in the house suitable to make a frock and trousers for Sam!' She replied, yes.

'Well,' said the old gentleman. 'follow me, my son.' Samuel kept pace with his father, as he leisurely walked near the Common, and at last ventured to

'What are you going to do with me, father!' 'I am going to bind you an ap. prentice to that blac ksmith,' replied Mr Phillips. 'Take your choice: return to college or you must work.'

'I would rather return,' said the son-He did return; confessed his fault, was a good scholar, and became an excellent and useful citizen. If all parents were like Mr. Philips, the students at our colleges would prove better students, or the nation would have a more plentiful supply of blacksmiths.

#### TWO INITIMABLE PERFUMES

It is said the most delightfully fragrant flowers that grow upon this contin ent, the magnolia, and the tea olive living in two or three of the southern stat es, that their odor has never been sim, ulated in perfume. Experiment after experiment has been made, and when it seemed as if success had been obtain. ed, the next moment, before the con. ditions could be fixed and determined. it was lost again. There is no doubt a method of imitating their subtle and him. exquisite fragrance, which comes and goes so quickly as only to leave an im. pression or fleeting pleasure. The real skill of the perfumer lies in simulating such delicate odors. Those which are stronger and coarser are less agreeable, the refined people do not like to employ them To use perfumery skill fully is an art, for good taste forbids that there shall be about the person anything more than a suggestion of some sweet smell, ing blossom, and the finer and more in. tangible, while yet perceptible; the more agreeable and artistic it is. The produc. tion of some of the most delightful per, fumes has been the work of years.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

in public schools will be practically test is lost. ed in New York in the fall. The plan is to have boys, in the interval of regular studies, taught the use of tools. work sng in wood' iron and clay; and that girls should receive instructions in cookery, and other suitable industrial employ. ments. The object in view appears to be to give pupils a preliminary knowled, ge of the underlying principles of skill ed labor, so that later on they may be come good workers in any of the trades. to which they may apply themselves. is doubtfull it the plan can be made to to be. work practically. The majority of child. ren who would be benefitted by such training cannot remain at school long enough to get a fair knowledge of the three Rs. much less a knowledge of skilled labor. If technical knowledge is taught at the public expense, the better plan would be to have it follow a specifled elementary training in the ordinary English branches and then make the young artisans devote themselves wholly to getting a practical knowledge of some of the many industrial employments carried on in large cities. This is a problem that has long been discuss. ed, and of which there has not yet been given a satisfactory solution by the State. The result of the projected move ment will be watched with interest.

# SELFISH HUSBANDS AND EXACTING WIVES

There have been selfish husbands and exacting wives ever since there were husbands and wives at all. and there have also been, and will continue to be couples who are truly one; where, whet her the wife earns money or not, whatever they possess belongs as much to one as the other. Probably neither hus band or wife is perfect. He has long ago learned that she has her little tem. pers and petulances, that her opinions on many subjects differ radically from her own that she is very likely governed by her feelings rather than by her reason, but he loves her through all. And on her part she has found out that many things and left the home of sorrow. I thought which enlist her warmest feelings, do when I reached the street that I had not which enlist her warmest teelings, do given them enough. and I mounted not appeal to him at all; that he does the three flight of stairs. I knocked at not care a fig for her favourite poem, and characterizes as bosh the story ov ed it. I left.

er which she has shed tears. And yet she knows that no one else could make him so happy, and in making his happin ess she finds her own, And they love each other too well to ever truly clash,

#### CHOLERA INFANTUM

Absolute cleanliness is the first thing to be observed to save infants from dysentary. Bathe your child every morn: ing two hours after its breakfast. Keep a flannel bandage about its abdomen throughout the summer. Change all its clothes on putting it to bed at night. a day. Feed it at regular intervals of is not thoroughly skilled in the domestic about four hours. Offer it pure cold water several times a day. If you feed it artificially, you must pay the stricktest attention to the cleanliness of the nurs her children, not to forget the husband ing bottle. You cannot trust this to anyone else. you must attend to it your self. The bottle when not in use should be kept standing in cold water. It shouldalso be placed in boiling water. When a child is actually suffering from this disease give rice water. This has been found highly satisfactory and been the means of saving many a child dur. ing such an attack.

#### TRE PROOF READER IN THE SOUTH

The Southern variety of proof-reader is described in the Mephis (Tenn) avalanche as a man who is only present when he is absent, He is the Ishmael of every office. Every man's hands are against him- He is a scapegoat on whose back are laid every man's sins. In addition he bears his own burdens, and these be many. He acquires a feline stealthiness and sidelongness of walk, as if he were expecting a boot jack to turn every cor ner. He sleeps with his eyes open like a rabbit. To the public he is a nonen tity when his work is done, and only however, but that some one will yet find visible when some huge blunder obscure

#### COAL

According to the calculatious made by a scientific writer lately, it requires a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal. the estimate being that if would really take a million vears to form a coal bed 100 thick. The United States had an area of between 300.000 and 400,000 square miles of coal fields 100,000,000 tons of coal being min ed from these fields in one year, or enough to run a ring around the earth at the equator five and one and a half feet thick; the quantity being sufficient, to supply the whole world for a period of 1,500 to 2,000 years. When the coal is burned for illuminating purposes, the estimated waste is some 90 per cent; The question of technical education in the heating of houses 67 per cent

### THE LUCK OF THE FIGURE 7

The marriage certificate of Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom shows that the former is 49 years old and the latter 21. As we all know, figures do not lie,' and as we have learned from the alchemist, the figure 7 is particularly lucky. Now, if one reflects that the bride's age is three time seven and that the groom's gloves were never folded together but age is seven times seven, and that the were pulled out straight and laid flat is three time seven and that the groom's difference between them is four times The scheme is an attractive one, but it seven, he will see how lucky they ought

### HELL:

Three thouhts rack the minds of the reprobates in Hell—the worthlessness of the gratifications for which they are damned, the ease with which they might have been saved, the intensity of the blis they have forever lost.

### ABUSE.

Vulgar abuse hurts no one but the man who gives utterance to it.

It is the same as praise for the person abused, because it is an acknowledgment on the part of his defamer that nothing can be said against him, that there is no skeleton in his record, that he is above reproach. It is a confession of weakness, too, on the part of the maligner, because it shows that he is acting on the advice of the tricky lawyer, who told a young attorney: 'When you have no case, abuse the

opposite counsel. Abuse injures the man who gives expression to it in another manner, also it drives triends away from him. They say: 'What vile language he uses! He is not a fit associate for us.' Then they consid er his past, and, remembering how many of his old aquaintances he turned upon and abused, they add: He may attack us next.' So they quit having anything to do with him.

The abuse that he throws at others is a boomerang that injures only himself.

'Yes.' said a Frenchman in Paris re cently, 'I was walking in Place Vendome when a poor woman with two children at. tracted my attention. They were suffer. ing. I stopped them. The husband had died that morning and they were penni, less. I went to their home, and there I saw the poor father. I gave them money

COMFORT IN THE HOUSE.

Comfort has a most valuable sanitary effect. If one is constanaly uncomfortable the worry effects the nerves and this produce restlessness, fatigue indigestion everishness and several other miser, ies. A noted man once very truly re marked, it is worry and not work that kills.' This is so well understood by mothers that it is hardly nessicary to do more than mention it to connect it with what we are about to say. Cool ness and pure air in the house are the greatest comfort of our lives Keep it in the open air about eight hours in the summer time and a housekeeper arts unless she knows well how to ven. tilate and cool the house and make it comfortable and restful for herself and mismanagement in his respect. The art of ventilation depends upon several scientific facts which we cannot here enter into, we give merely the result and advice based upon them. The air is coolest and purest in the night; it is also the dryest when it is the coolest. It is very difficult to cool a hot room and quiet easy to prevent it from getting hot. The parlor and the sleeping rooms should be devoted to rest and should be kept cool and this is the way to do it. At night keep all the windows but protected by a frame covered by mosquito net to keep out the moths and flies. If the night is close and hot, tack muslin over the frame and wet it thoroughy; it will cool the air as it passes through. At eight in the morning at the latest windows should be closed and if possible dark shutters should be but on the outside and closed,—otherwise a dark green blind should be put inside of the white blind and both drawn down on hot days On bright cool windy or dry days open and cool the air the rooms. The darkness and the coolness of the rsoms will be founp extremely confortable and restful but on no account should a window be openep in the daytime except the kitchen however and this should have thick cotton covered frames for the windows and outer doors and these kept wet constantly. The inside doors should be kept closed to keep the hot air from entering the house. An outer kitchen where cooking and washing can be done under the shade of a few trees would be very desirable And as climax to it all let every one take a cold sponge bath at night before retir ing and then sleep will indeed be tired nature's sweet restorer' and truly balmy.

#### MAKING THINGS LAST

'When I was a young girl, writes a contributor, 'there was one of my young friends who was distinguished for making things last. Her dress, hats ribbon and gloves were marvels of durability. I used to wonder how she managed to make them last without their looking shabby but I ceased to do so after I visited her at her own home. The reason why her clothes wore so long was that she took so much car of them. Her dresses were brushed and folded away carefully and the slightest spot on them was removed as soon as it was discovered. Her hat was wrapped in an old pocket handkerchief and put away in a box ss soon as done with, the strings and laces being srtaightened and rolled out most symmetrically each time. Her in a box one upon the otner each time they were used, the tiniest hole being mended almost before it had time to show itself. But the thing that impressed me most was the care she bestowed on her ribbons. When making bows she used to line the upper part of the ribbon with white paper and this not only prevented the ribbon from becoming limp and creased, but kept it clean, so that when the bow was soiled on one side sho could turn the ribbon and the part of that had been cavered came out new and fresh. That girl married and brought up a large family. Her husband had to fight his way and did so bravely and was unusually successful, for he became wealthy. But his prosperity was d e quiet as much to his wife's care and economy in saving money as it was to his in making it."

THE ART OF BEING AGREEABLE. The true art of being aggreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company and rather to see them well entertained with them than to bring enter, tainment to them. A man thus disposed perhaps may not have much learning or not much wit, but if he has common sense and something friendly in his be havior it conciliates mens' minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; it is true indeed that we should not dissemble and flatter in com. pany; but a man may be very aggreeable strictly consisent with truth and sincer. ity by a prudent silence where he can not concur. and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please that he will gain unpon every one that hears and beholds him. This disposition is not merely the gift of nature but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world and a command over the passions.

### WAIT AND WORK

Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait not in listless Idieness—but in constant, steady, cheer ful endeavors, always willing and fulfill ing and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes, he may be equal to the occasion,

### COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

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#### REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

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NOTE-The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

\* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous,

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