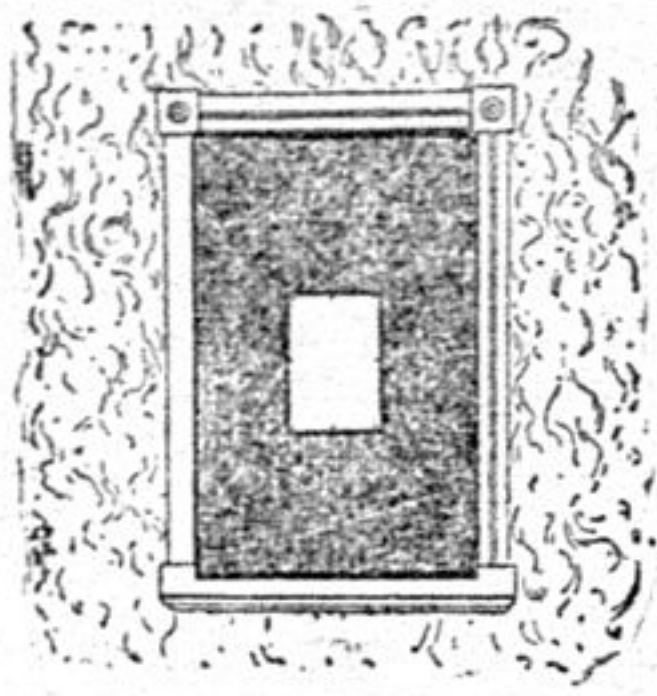


## THE HOME.

### Ridding a Room of Flies.

Flies are the pest and worry of all tidy housekeepers, and how to rid a room of them is an unsolved problem to many. This is quite easily accomplished by taking advantage of the flies' habit of flying to the window or place from which light is admitted, and to accomplish this, darken all the



AN EFFECTIVE WINDOW FLY TRAP.

windows with a heavy shade, or any material, cutting a hole in one of the shades, over which is firmly pinned a sheet of the common transparent fly paper, and, if possible, have this located at one of the east, south or west windows, from which the most light may be obtained. It will be but a short time ere the flies in the room will be sticking to this paper in their effort to be near the light. This is far easier and more cleanly than placing paper about the room for them to accidentally light upon, or killing them with poisoned liquid, or pyrethrum powder.

### Ways of Preparing Strawberries.

**Strawberry Shortcake.**—Into one pint of flour put a large teaspoonful of baking powder and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Sift thoroughly. Rub into the flour four large table-spoonfuls of butter. Wet with a teaspoonful of sweet milk. Bake quickly in a hot oven. When well browned spread with butter and berries, whole or mashed, cover heavily with sugar and serve hot, passing a pitcher of whipped cream with the shortcake cut in cubes.

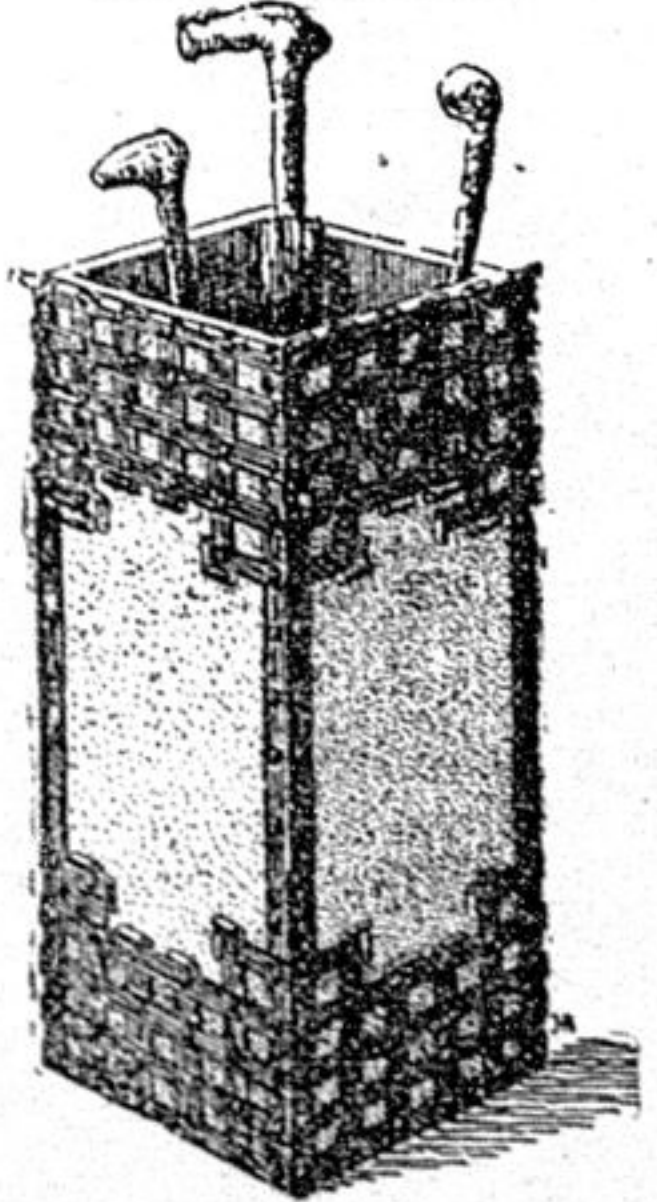
**Russian Cream of Strawberries.**—This is a favorite dish late in the season when the fruit becomes very ripe: Soak two table-spoonfuls of gelatine in one-quarter of a cup of cold water. Mash one quart strawberries to a pulp with one and one-half cups sugar; let this stand half an hour. Pour over the gelatine three-quarters of a cup hot water, stir until dissolved, and add to the berries and press them through a sieve. Mix with one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth. Turn into a freezer and freeze until it begins to thicken. Then remove the dasher and stir with a spoon. Put the mass into molds and set them in ice and salt for two hours.

**Strawberry Meringue.**—Make a good puff paste and cut it large and round as a dinner plate. Bake it a light brown in a very quick oven. Draw it forward to the oven door and cover with berries rolled in sugar. Over the berries spread an inch deep meringue made of the whites of four eggs whisked stiff, with three table-spoonfuls of sugar. Bake a golden brown. It is good cold or hot, and delicious for a small company, served picnic fashion, on the piazza or lawn, when the sunny days grow hot.

**Virginia Shortcake.**—This confection is a favorite in the country homes where buttermilk abounds. One quart flour, one table-spoonful of soda and one table-spoonful salt, sifted three times through the flour, two table-spoonfuls lard and two table-spoonfuls butter chopped into the flour, yolks of two eggs, two and a half cups of buttermilk. Roll in two layers. Cover the bottom crust with berries and sprinkle with sugar. Put on the upper crust and bake about twenty-five minutes. Cut into squares, pile them on flat dish, and send to the table to be eaten with butter and sugar. This is very simple and good for children; light and delicate.

**Strawberry Trifle.**—Fill a glass dish with sponge cake cut thin. Wet it with sweet cream. Cover it with firm, fresh berries. Sprinkle heavily with sugar. Add layers of cake, cream and berries. Over all pour a rich golden custard. The whites of the eggs used for the custard beat stiff; add sugar and strawberry juice. Heap this on top. Lay rows of whole berries upon the meringue, and wind the platter or the stem of the crystal dish with strawberry leaves

### Umbrella Holder.



This is an idea for an umbrella stand antique appearance, which is made of oak boards and some pieces of ordinary box strap iron. This stand looks well in antique oak and black iron, but if too expensive of oak make it of pine and give it several coats of paint. —[Toronto May Ladies' Journal.]

### Remove Your Freckles.

It is said that one of the most frequent causes of freckles is a defective digestion, and that a proper diet will often cause them to disappear. Brown bread and all coarse foods, also vegetables, are recommended. Tea and coffee must be abstained from, using milk as a substitute. Turkish baths, if not indulged in too freely, are good. A well-known lotion that will not injure the most sensitive skin consists of one-half pint of sour milk and a half an

ounce of grated horseradish. Let it stand from six to twelve hours and wash the face several times a day. This simple remedy is usually effective. Washing the face in a saturated solution of borax in rose water is a very pleasant treatment and equally beneficial.

### Keep the Children "Young"

The modern practice of sending children to dancing school, where they are taught skirt dancing and brought out every year to show themselves in fancy dresses, has its disadvantages, and there are ones which always will cause a careful mother to think twice before sending her little ones to learn these unnecessary mannerisms. The tots pick up an affected manner soon enough, and if a child is to be kept sweet and simple through the years of childhood, it is best to defer the dancing lessons, or patronize a private school, where public exhibitions are not given. —[Pittsburg Post.]

### BELGIUM'S WORKING DOGS.

#### A Curious Spectacle in the City of Brussels.

It is a very curious spectacle to a stranger who visits the city of Brussels for the first time to see in the morning innumerable small vehicles loaded with fruit and vegetables arriving at the market drawn by dogs, whose good-natured barking proves not only that they experience no fatigue, but, on the contrary, a genuine enjoyment. It is not only the kitchen gardeners and the peasants coming to the city that make use of this sort of haulage, for the butchers, the bakers, the coal dealers, and the milkmen have no other means of carriage in order to serve their customers. As a general thing each cart is drawn by but one dog, but there may be several.

The dog thus employed in Brussels and its vicinity for the traction of small vehicles is a strong and broad-backed mastiff, more squat than a large Dane or German mastiff, generally of a dull fawn color, or more or less black spotted with white, and a somewhat short-haired and rough coat. However the Brabant peasants do not appear to stick to one type of breed with fixed conformation, color, and length of hair; provided he is strong and energetic, that is all that they require of their steed with claws and fangs.

Good specimens are sold from \$20 to \$25. In the course of service these dogs are fed upon bread and horse meat, and their maintenance costs about a cent a day. The dead weight they haul is, on an average, 650 pounds. Bull-dogs haul a much greater weight.

These dogs are very zealous and perform their duty with as much pleasure as hunting dogs do in following the trail of game.

An exercise which well exhibits their qualities and shows the degree of emulation with which they are endowed is that of the races that frequently take place as a consequence of challenges made by their owners. The race course is a highway, and the goal is at a distance of one or two miles. All passers-by can enjoy the spectacle gratis. The competitors place themselves in line, and the impatience of the coursers, which is manifested by voice and action, can be moderated only by vigorous applications of the whip. Finally the signal is given, and they start off at full speed with loud barking. Falls are frequent, and the drivers literally bite the dust. But the automatons in short blouses are quickly picked up and put back in their carts, exciting anew their vigorous steeds, and those that have the oftenest fallen are not for that reason the last to reach the goal.

The swiftness of a team of dogs is such that bets on speed have been made on a good horse harnessed to a cab against one of these teams and been won by the latter.

The Belgians say that a good draught dog costs less to keep and sells at a lower price than an ordinary ass, while at the same time doing as much work. It is quite curious to find that among civilized countries Belgium is the only one that exhibits to us the common spectacle of dogs in harness.

### GREAT FIRE IN BERMUDA.

#### Over \$300,000 Damage at the Dockyard on Ireland Island.

Bermuda advices by the steamer Alpha give the following particulars of a terrible fire at the dockyard there: The store belonging to the ordnance store department to the north of the dockyard on Ireland Island was discovered on fire about 8 p. m. on Wednesday. Two manual engines from the victualling yard, manned by royal marines, and three steam fire engines, manned by dockyard employees, were hurried to the scene. Meanwhile the officers and men of her Majesty's ships in the harbor rendered valuable assistance. Capt. Hamilton of H. M. S. Blake took command of operations until the arrival of Capt. Carr, Naval Superintendent.

The proximity of the fire to the magazine, where a large quantity of powder was stored, caused the utmost apprehension, and there was great excitement, especially when it was reported that an order had been given for the people to flee for their lives. Women with their babes wrapped in blankets and children clinging to their parents fled to Boaze and Somerset, but the efforts of the firemen and the fortunate direction of the wind averted the threatened catastrophe.

Sailors and mariners from the Blake and other war ships in ports and all the garrison men fought bravely until midnight. They removed all the powder and shells they could from the magazine to the pond near by. Hundreds of Gatling, Hotchkiss, and Nordenfeld guns were destroyed; also 1,600 magazine rifles, 8,000 swords, 800 bayonets, and hundreds of cases of Shrapnell shells. The massive stone walls of the armory did not stand the terrible heat, and they fell amid the ruins of cannon, shot, and shell. The loss will be over \$500,000.

Time is infinitely long, but it doesn't seem that way when a fellow has only about two minutes and a half to catch his train

## ON THE SLAVESHIP CORA.

### Hundreds of Wretches Packed so That They Could Not Stir.

When I had divided my small crew into watches and had put a man at the helm, I had a moment's time to look into the cabin which was to be my home, writes Lieutenant Hall. There were two cabins adjoining each other, with four state rooms in the forward one and two in the after. Here, in each of these rooms, I found one or two negro maidens, while several hovered in the corners and crouched upon the sofa and on the floor. Like the rest of the slaves they were as nude as when born. They looked terribly frightened and evidently considered me a sort of "ferd high executioner." When daylight appeared they were taken to the quarters of the other negroes.

The next morning found us rolling in a dead calm, and as the day drew on the intense heat and glare made the slave ship a den of indescribable horror. The slaves, of course, were brought on deck or they would have suffocated and died—a course which was followed every day from early light till sunset so long as I had them with me. They filled the waist and gangways in a fearful jam, for there were over seven hundred men, women, boys and young girls. Not even a waist cloth can be permitted among slaves on board ship, since clothing even so light would breed disease. To ward off death, ever at work on a slave ship, I ordered that at daybreak the negroes should be taken in squads of twenty or more and given a salt water bath by the hose pipe of the pumps. This brought renewed life after their fearful nights on the slave deck. After their first bath under my charge Mr. Fairfax came aboard bringing carpenters, boatswain's mates and sail-makers, for the ship's rigging, sails and spars had been badly injured aloft by our fire. That broiling day and the next these gangs were at work repairing damages, while the Constellation remained rolling near at hand.

In the meantime I had been busily engaged in having an open lattice bulkhead put upon the slave deck, close enough to prevent passing, and yet sufficiently open to give what ventilation could be obtained. The object was to make a complete separation of the sexes, which were about equal in numbers. Windsails were provided for ventilation, but with all this, no one who has never seen a slave deck can form an idea of its horrors. Imagine a deck about 20 feet wide, and perhaps 120 feet long and 5 feet high. Imagine this to be the place of abode and sleep during long, hot, breathless nights of 720 human beings! At sundown, when they were carried below, trained slaves received the poor wretches one by one, and laying each creature on his side in the wings, packed the next against him, and the next, and the next, and so on, till, like so many spoons packed away they fitted into each other, a living mass.

Just as they were packed, so must they remain, for the pressure prevented any movement, or the turning of hand or foot, until the next morning when from their terrible night of horror they were brought on deck once more, weak and worn and sick. Then, after all had come up and received the bath mentioned, there was the invariable horror of bringing up the bodies of those who had died during the night. One by one they were cast overboard—a splash the only ceremony. For thirty odd fearful nights and days this routine was endured before I finally landed these creatures. At the time I write of, I was a slave-owner but I had only known happy, well-fed and carefully attended people, who were as a part of a large family. Since that service on the Cora, I have known how much it cost to Christianize the negroes, and how I see in reverie the rigid forms as they sail day by day, into the tropic waters.

### The Condition of Women.

In the growth and progress of the past ten years nothing has been more notable than the change—revolution it might be called, that has taken place in the condition of woman both as a social and political factor. It has opened up so many avenues of advancement that she no longer acknowledges her dependence upon the "lords of creation," and regards herself as she has a right to do, as a distinct and independent individualism. The subservient and shrinking woman of past generations has been relegated to obscurity and into her place has come the brisk business woman who is as brainy as the man, and much more lively in her movements. She is now found to be, if not so strong or so rugged as her masculine rival, more cleanly, more docile and more open to improvement. Man is largely fixed in his ideas, and not so amenable to the exigencies of changing life as a woman. He is not so "bidable" either, so to speak, and will not listen to suggestions in the interest of improvement and advancement, while the woman is ready to accept every intimation in that direction and act upon it with alacrity. Women show a disposition to rely upon their own resources in this contest, in the field of industry and intelligent labor, that is significant of the serious spirit in which they enter it. "Without fear, favor or affection" is the motto of their new departure and he would be a churl among men who would not be willing to give them "a clear course and no favor."

### Horrible Crime in France.

Dalziel reports from Metz that a horrible crime has been discovered at a village near Faulquemont. A young woman named Boulanger killed her husband with a chopper, and then, with the assistance of her lover, she cut the body up and boiled the remains. She afterwards burned most of the bones in the fireplace, the remainder being concealed under a heap of stones in an adjoining forest. The crime was only discovered by accident. A woodcutter happened to disturb the stones, underneath which he found a sack containing a number of partially burned human bones and a head, which was subsequently identified as that of Boulanger. The woman, when brought before the magistrate, admitted the crime, and said she had been driven to it by the cruel treatment she received from her husband, who was constantly drunk and had many times beaten her.

## WONDERFUL

### Results of Surgical Experiments on Live Animals.

Experiments have been made by Dr. Abbe on animals, and the results obtained are of great interest. After cutting across the femorals in a dog he inserted smooth sterilized glass tubes, slightly constricted to an hour-glass shape, tied each end of the vessel over the tube by fine silk thread, and then brought the thread ends together. Primary union took place and the limb was as well nourished as ever; but in order to determine whether this was not due to collateral circulation Dr. Abbe cut out one of the tubes and found the lower end of the vessel occluded by slow endarteritis. To eliminate the element of collateral circulation he tied into the aorta of a cat an inch of very thin glass tube sterilized by boiling and filled with water before inserting to prevent air emboli. This animal also recovered perfectly.

A still more radical procedure was then practiced. After dissecting out the brachial artery and vein near the axilla of a dog's fore limb, and holding these apart, he amputated the limb through the shoulder muscles and saved through the bone, leaving the limb attached only by the vessels. He then sutured the bone with silver wire, the nerves with fine silk, and each muscle by itself, making a separate series of continuous suturing of the fascia lata and skin. Perfect union and restoration of function also took place in this instance.

This experiment demonstrates that a limb will survive division of all its structures if an artery be left, and further the author points out that if an arterial supply can be restored to a completely amputated limb, that limb also may be grafted back to its original, or a corresponding stump. Should Dr. Abbe's investigations—as yet incomplete—show that it is impossible to do this in animals, an important contribution will have been made to the subject of reparative surgery. The tissues of animals, however, possess so much higher reparative power than those of human beings, that it is difficult to predict the possibilities of this final sicle method of grafting.

### The Labrador Exploring Party.

A letter has just been received at Ottawa from Mr. A. P. Low, leader of the Government exploring party that left Lake St. John in June last to endeavor to reach Ungava bay by traversing the entire Labrador peninsula from south to north. Mr. Low wrote from Hamilton Inlet, where his party were forced to go through scarcity of provisions. The report that more than two hundred Indians in the vicinity of Ungava bay had died of starvation during the preceding winter is also fully corroborated. It took nearly five months for the letter to arrive, but it gives a most graphic and interesting description of the perilous journey of the expedition through the interior of Labrador, and of the magnificent canyons of the Caniapsow river, and other natural wonders encountered on the way. During the present summer Mr. Low and his party will attempt to cross Labrador from east to west, a much harder trip than that from south to north, but he speaks hopefully of his prospects of success.

### A Month of Prayer.

In Persia a certain month of the year, called Ramazan, is set aside by the natives for fasting and prayer. During this sacred month all persons except travelers, the sick, the aged, young mothers and children, must fast from daylight to sunset. Those who can afford to do so turn night into day, and by going to bed at dawn and getting up late in the afternoon escape the greater part of the inconvenience of the fast.

Just before daybreak a light breakfast is hastily swallowed, followed by a deep draught of water and the gulping down of a small pill of pure opium, after which all those who are not prevented by the nature of their employment, compose themselves to sleep. All business is at a stand-still. Most of the shops are closed altogether or are open only for a few hours during the day. The Government offices are shut and all business that can be put off is postponed till after sunset. As evening approaches the streets are thronged and cookshops are surrounded by a hungry crowd. The slices of meat are almost scrambled for and the sweetmeat seller does a lively business.

### War's Modern Horrors Will Kill War.

Various experiments with the new rifle which have recently taken place in Germany have demonstrated in a very conclusive manner that another war would practically be one of annihilation. A well-known French writer, in an article which he devotes to the subject, to-day says: "The battlefield would at the termination of the engagement be covered with two or three hundred thousand corpses all crushed and broken, and would be nothing but a vast charnel house. No one would be left to bury the dead, and pestilence would in its turn sweep away the country people. Pointing the moral he adds that the man—Emperor, King or President of a republic—who, under those conditions, would expose the human race to such a fate would be the greatest criminal that the world had ever seen. It is tolerably plain that the horrors and the butchery which a war would entail are becoming more and more recognized, and that the terrible vista thus opened out is exercising a sobering effect on those who were formerly wont to discuss various eventualities with a light heart."

### Small-pox Precautions.

The Provincial Board of Health is somewhat disturbed over the fact that for the past three weeks Chicago has not been sending in any returns of the small-pox cases which have been reported within its limits. This is contrary to the agreement entered into by the medical men of the various States and Provinces, and it is thought that the neglect has a very suspicious look. An emergency meeting of the International Conference of Medical State officers met recently in Chicago to discuss the means necessary for dealing with the case. Dr. Bryce is sending out to the local boards and the medical health officers circulars embodying the resolutions passed recently by the Provincial Board of Health, and asking medical men on the border to keep a close watch. If the danger increases train inspectors will be appointed.

## HEALTH.

### Contagion of Ringworm.

Ringworm is a not uncommon parasitic, contagious skin disease, occurring generally in children attending public schools. It may appear on the scalp or on the non-hairy parts of the body. It is caused by a vegetable parasite. It appears as a scaly patch which approaches the form of a ring. When two or more patches are close together they often coalesce and form a large patch. The disease is easily carried from one child to another, or the child, by scratching, may spread the disease to other parts of the body. When it occurs on the scalp the hairs have a whitish appearance and break off easily and a bald spot is the result. Cats and dogs sometimes have it, and it is conveyed, like the itch, from animals to human beings, and vice-versa. A common cause of ringworm among boys at school is the bad habit of exchanging hats and caps, and thus transferring the disease from one head to another. The routine treatment is to wash the parts with soft soap and water, and then to rub in well sulphur ointment, or paint with tincture of iodine. Some cases will not get well under this treatment, and may even baffle the skill of the best physicians. The hair should be cut short at the site of the trouble, and even in a circle around the spot. The remedies should be continued once or twice a day for a period of three or four days to a week, and at night the child should wear a linen night cap and the hair be kept well greased to prevent the scales from flying and infecting other children. The affected child must be kept from school and away from other children.

### The Body Needs Water.

Some one has asked, "What would be the cause of death of a person who drank no water?" This subject has been studied considerably; and animals have been experimented upon and it is found that without water, they lose their power to eliminate the natural poisons; they must have water in order to eliminate them, otherwise the secretions become too dense. Without water, the amount of urea which should be secreted becomes diminished, and so with the other secretions. We need water, not only to dissolve the food and carry it along, but we need it to dissolve and carry out of the system the poisonous and the worn-out material of the body, after it has served its purpose. Water forms a circulating medium for carrying substances back and forth in the system, conveying nourishment to the various parts of the body, and bringing back the used-up material, and carrying it out by way of the excretory ducts.

### Removal of the Tonsils

Many persons have a prejudice against the removal of the tonsils, for the reason that they think them a protection to the lungs; but a tonsil is not a protection to the lungs; it is merely a secreting gland, and helps to make saliva. Tonsils should never be removed so long as they perform their proper functions; but when a tonsil gets to be a deformity,—an abnormal growth or tumor,—and has lost its function, it should be removed. After it has become diseased and full of little pockets, ready to harbor germs (there are thousands of persons who have sore throats from this cause), the tonsil is no longer of any possible use to the body, any more than is a wart on the end of the nose, and the sooner it is removed, the better; indeed, in this condition the tonsil is a source of great danger, and the only safe cure is entire removal.

### How to Walk.

It would seem sometimes that the art of graceful walking might be numbered among the lost sciences, so few women master the accomplishment, or even acquire any approach to perfection in this exercise, which is the foundation of all others. Every one succeeds in propelling himself along by means of his feet, but that is not true walking. An English authority says: "The body should be held erect, the shoulders down, chest expanded, and the leg moved from the hip, the whole figure above being immovable. The movement from the knee is said to be the secret of bad walking, combined with the discomfort of tight shoes and high heels, which turn the figure in a most ungraceful manner. A short, brisk walk is beneficial, while a tramp for miles results in utter weariness."

### The Symptoms of Consumption.

We are frequently asked the question: What are the first symptoms of consumption?—The patient has a slightly feverish condition, chilly sensations about the spine, a slight bronchial irritation, a very slight cough, perhaps, a very slight loss of energy and strength, and a slight tendency to loss of flesh. However, not one person in a hundred who has these symptoms is going to have consumption, but these are the premonitory symptoms of that dread disease. Consumption does not begin with a healthy person. If it did, there would be universal consumption, for one cannot pass through the streets of a city without taking in the germs in the dust of the street, in hotel parlors, in the drawing-room car—perhaps in the very bedding of the sleeping car. These places always have these germs in abundance, and the consequence is that we are continually exposed to this danger; and the reason we do not all get consumption is that we are not all in a susceptible condition. But unless we conform to the laws of health, we shall become susceptible to the attacks of tubercular as well as other germs.

### Sheep in Australia.

Some idea of the extent of the sheep industry in Australia may be gathered from the fact that in New South Wales alone there are 42,000 sheep runs. The area comprised in these holdings is not far from 190,000,000 acres. This would make the average run of about 4,500 acres. Over eighty per cent. of these holdings are leased from the Colonial Government.

All, or nearly all, of the best sheep country in the Australian colonies is now occupied, and any additional increase in the number of sheep which the country can be made to carry must be effected by improvements in the way of irrigation and the character of the herbage.