

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Receptacle For Dust Cloth.

A unique device for concealing a dust cloth is here portrayed, in the form of a basket to be suspended on the wall or a door knob. To make one you will need a round piece of "Art linen" or duck, twelve inches in diameter. Draw a border of blossoms around this, fold it together and mark the lines as seen here to imitate a basket; these lines are done in the stem or outline stitch, and the border in an irregular buttonhole stitch. It is then laundered very stiff, folded together, and handles sewed on it of heavy linen cord. The em-



DUST CLOTH HOLDER.

broidery is done in linen floss—shaded pink for the flower border, and straw color for the basket. A bow of pink ribbon is tied on the handle.

For Young Housekeepers.

When ironing starched clothes have a bit of beeswax tied in a piece of muslin to rub the sad-irons.

Hang in the kitchen in a convenient place for reference, a slate, with tape, pencil and sponge attached.

When the contents of a pot or pan boil over, throw salt immediately on the stove to prevent the disagreeable odor.

Scour the butter bowl and paddle once a week with coarse barrel salt, and use sal soda instead of soap to clean dairy utensils.

When baking fruit pies, to prevent the juice running out, insert a small cylinder of brown paper through an incision in the upper crust.

Make covers for holders leaving one side open, slip in the holder and baste the open side. When soiled, slip out the holder and wash the cover.

On ironing day select one rod or bar of the clothes-rack upon which to hang all garments with missing buttons, and those that need mending.

When ink is spilled upon a carpet, cover the place immediately with fine salt. When this becomes black, carefully remove it and put on more. When soot is dropped upon a carpet sprinkle liberally with salt, and sweep up at once.

Save broken and crooked tacks to clean bottles and jugs, they are preferable to shot; the sharp edges scrape off the adhering particles and stains.

Cut warm bread with a long, thin, sharp knife, dipped in boiling water and wiped quickly. Cut the slices rapidly, and dip again as the knife cools.

Polish a piano that has grown dim from exposure to damp air by rubbing it over with chamois skin to which has been applied a few drops of sweet oil.

When darning woolen hose make the threads one way of stout thread, with the cross threads of woolen yarn. The result is a firm, smooth darn, which looks and wears well.

Useful Recipes.

Ice Cream Cake.—One cup sugar; ½ cup butter; ½ cup milk; ½ cup corn starch; 1½ cups flour; whites of 4 eggs; 2 teaspoons baking powder and vanilla to taste. Bake in layers and let them get cold. Cream for centre: One cup thick, sweet cream; beat till it looks like ice cream; make very sweet; flavor with vanilla; blanch and chop ½ lb. almonds, put in cream, and put between the layers.

Lunch for Evening Party.—Serve frozen cherries with wafers, or shaddock, cut in halves, with wafers and tea; potato salad with wafers and caviare; fruit salad with coffee or chocolate; anchovy sandwiches would make a change served with coffee. If the refreshments are served at the close of the evening a chafing-dish could be used and oysters or lobsters cooked, or Welch rarebit made.

Whole Wheat Bread.—Scald one cup of milk; turn it into a bowl; add one teaspoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, one of salt and one cup of water; when lukewarm, add one-half of a yeast cake, which has been dissolved in a half cup of lukewarm water. Stir in three cups of whole wheat flour, and beat until light and smooth. Let rise over night. In the morning, when light, add two or three cups of flour, or enough to make a soft dough. Knead well, and be careful not to add too much flour in the kneading. White flour can be used for the kneading if desired. Let the dough rise until it doubles its bulk. Shape it into loaves, put it in a greased bread tin, let rise again and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

Brown Potatoes.—Boil and mash the potatoes, seasoning as usual with salt, butter and scalded milk. Grease a pie tin, form the potato on it, put pieces of butter on the top and brown in a quick oven. When ready to serve take a clean towel, loosen the edges of the potato and turn on the hand; then slip in the vegetable dish; or, the potato can be brushed over the top with the beaten yolk of an egg, browned in the oven and put in the vegetable dish, as described above.

Parisienne Potatoes.—Peel the potatoes, and with a potato-scoop cut as many little balls as is possible from each potato, drain well; fry in smoking-hot fat until

brown and drain on paper; sprinkle with salt and serve. They are usually served as a garnish to the meat or fish dish which they accompany.

Waffles.—Sift one pint of flour three times and add one teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of two eggs until very light; add to them one cup of rich milk; add this to the flour, with one tablespoonful of butter melted, and beat until light and smooth. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff, dry froth, add to the batter and beat again. When ready to bake add one teaspoonful of baking powder; put the batter in a pitcher, have the waffle-iron very hot and thoroughly greased. Pour in the batter carefully, and, as soon as the edges are set, turn the iron and bake the second side. In making waffles as much depends upon the even and quick baking as upon the recipe used.

END OF FARM PESTS.

The Money Value of Intelligent Action Against Insect Enemies.

Farmers' bulletin No. 19, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives some directions concerning the preparation and use of a few of the insecticide agents having the widest range and attended with the greatest usefulness, economy, and ease of application. There are constant calls for information of the character contained in the bulletin, and the effort has been made to give in a concise, yet complete, manner the best method of preparing and applying the remedies suggested, by which the best results can be obtained. The overwhelming experience of the past dozen years, the bulletin says, makes it almost unnecessary to urge, on the ground of pecuniary returns, the adoption of the measures recommended against insects. To emphasize the value of such practice it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the loss to orchards, garden and farm crops frequently amounts to from 15 to 75 per cent. of the entire product, and innumerable instances could be pointed out where such loss has been sustained year after year while now, by the adoption of remedial measures, large yields are regularly secured with an insignificant expenditure for treatment.

It has been established that in the case of the Apple crop spraying will protect from 50 to 75 per cent. of the fruit, which would otherwise be wormy, and that in actual marketing experience the price has been enhanced from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per barrel, and this at the cost of only about 10¢ per tree for labor and material.

The cotton crop, which formerly, in years of bad infestation by the leaf worm was estimated to be injured to the extent of \$30,000,000, is now comparatively free from such injury, owing to the general use of arsenicals.

Facts of like import could be deduced in regard to many other leading staples, but the foregoing, the bulletin says, are sufficient to emphasize the money value of intelligent action against insect enemies, which with the present competition and diminishing prices, may represent the difference between a profit and a loss in agricultural operations.

MR. SHAUGHNESSY HOPEFUL.

The Railway Magnate Looks for an Improvement in Trade.

Speaking of the reduction of nearly one million dollars in the net profits of the C. P. R. for the past six months, Mr. Shaughnessy, the Vice-President, said the other day, that while trade in Canada was affected by the depression in the States, there is another reason for the great decrease in their receipts. Every transatlantic road must suffer when the staple product of the country touches a low point. The prosperity of the C. P. R. is largely determined by the prosperity of the farmers along the line of route in the North-West. We have to carry, he said, the product of the country out at rates which the farmer thinks high, but which in reality do not pay at all. It is not what we bring out, but what we carry in, that pays. Now, if the farmer can get only 40 cents for his wheat instead of 65, it follows that he is unable to bring much in, and this is where we experience the falling off. This will apply to any other product as well as wheat. Wherever it be, the transatlantic line has long haulages and small rates, but counts upon a profit on the goods which will be brought in by the farmers in return for the price of their product. The policy of retrenchment has applied to travelling as well as buying. When the depression is acute it makes itself felt in the minute things of trade and social life as well as in the large concerns in which the millions are involved.

We ourselves have reduced our stock and material to the lowest point, and this policy has been felt alike in the warehouse and the home. But we are more happily circumstanced than many of the American roads who have suffered from the depression, in that, when a revival of trade does come, our present staff, which has to be maintained all along the line to work the system, will be able to cope with it, whereas they have greatly to increase their expenses. I think we have reached the lowest point. I am hopeful of a revival now that the tariff question is settled and the manufacturing and other interests have the stimulus of certainty to renew their operations. It will not do to predict, but I think we may expect an improvement.

The Banana as a Food.

The banana is a fruit that possesses wonderfully sustaining properties. It is now fully appreciated; yet years ago, in the warm countries where it flourishes, it was thought of so lightly that it was allowed to waste if not eaten by the cattle. It is true the plant itself was valued, but simply as a shade for coffee trees, between rows of which it was planted. When in bloom the banana plantation is a sight of beauty, the buds and blossoms being gigantic affairs. In Cuba the fruit is reared with exceptional pride. The Spaniards used to regard the banana as a forbidden fruit, because they believed they detected in its heart the transverse section of the cross.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Peterboro's rate of taxation is 17 mills. The Bradford lacrosse club has disbanded. Hobart has another outbreak of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Sarah Hunter, aged 91, has died at Downie.

The town maples of Woodstock have been trimmed.

A large summer hotel is to be built at Rond Eau.

The Midland Fall Fair will be held Oct. 1st and 2nd.

Mr. Herman Meinke, an old resident of Waterloo, is dead.

The Hotel Normandic, Sarnia, has been sold to a Detroit man.

A Vancouver syndicate wants to run Nanaimo's electric railway.

Mr. P. Donnelly, Niagara, has bought the Mansion House at Thorold.

A Hobart man has an American contract for 3,000 canthook handles.

A company of South Sea Islanders is giving entertainments in Manitoba.

The steam yacht Aberdeen is said to be the handsomest boat on the Rideau.

Caulfield village is talking about the organization of a mechanics' institute.

Principal Grant is becoming a most enthusiastic and successful lawn bowler.

The forty-three-year-old goose belonging to Mr. Cook, of Glenwilliams, died last week.

The will of the late W. N. Nichols, school inspector, shows \$360 personally and no realty.

A by-law to provide for a sewer service at Niagara Falls, Ont., was defeated by a majority.

Rev. R. G. Stevens, of Elkhorn, has been asked to take charge of St. Mark's mission, Winnipeg.

The Calgary School Board has engaged a lady teacher from Woodstock and another from Quebec.

While searching a tramp arrested the other day the Ottawa police found over \$2,000 on his person.

The Lyman street, St. Catharines and Thorold Baptist churches will be constituted one pastoral charge.

Edward Chambers, of Port Hope, was accidentally shot by a young lady at Rice Lake, but may recover.

During a recent storm lightning struck Neil McDonald's place, Heath Head, Ont., three times simultaneously.

A bicycle club is being organized in connection with the Nanaimo Literary, Athletic and Temperance Association.

A Chatham man is willing to light St. Thomas with electricity at 20 cents per lamp per night, moon or no moon.

The assessment of the plant and property of the Bell Telephone Co. in Orillia has been reduced from \$2,800 to \$509.

Frog catchers in Northumberland county have asked the Ottawa authorities to make a close season for that species of game.

Mrs. Georgina L., wife of Rev. Walter Rigby, pastor of the Colborne street Methodist church, London, died suddenly last week.

Stratford City Council has been petitioned by 120 business men to have all telephone, electric and telegraph poles removed from the streets.

A little five-year-old girl in Kincardine, named Ruby Boal, fell out of an apple tree into which she had climbed the other day, and was killed.

George Harris and Thomas Beattie, two Owen Sound boys, have been sent to the Central Prison for six months for stealing billiard balls.

Since the spring twenty-one thousand pilgrims are reported to have passed over the Canadian Pacific railway on their way to the shrine of St. Anne.

The value of settlers' effects brought into Canada from the United States in 1893 was \$1,600,000. The value of like articles brought from Great Britain was only \$511,000.

Principal Grant and Archbishop Cleary enjoyed a hearty hand shake when they met on the platform at the unveiling of the statue in memory of the Irish immigrants in Kingston the other evening.

Rev. A. C. Courtice, of Kingston, has given up the guaranteed salary hitherto enjoyed by the pastor of Sydenham street Methodist church, and will accept in lieu thereof a quarterly collection.

Barrie has twenty magistrates and nineteen constables. Orillia has sixteen magistrates and fifteen constables. For its size Bradford abounds in magistrates, having eleven, and three constables.

A petition is being circulated, praying the Minister of Justice to release old man Stinson, who was convicted some four years ago of counterfeiting. He is serving ten years' sentence in Kingston Penitentiary.

Official returns for the fiscal year just closed show that only 2,109 Chinamen arrived in Canada during 1893-94, while 666 registered to return to China with the right to come back to Canada within six months.

It is rumored that Perkins, the celebrated wheelman of the North-West, who distinguished himself at Brockton Point, B.C., not long ago, has not mounted a bicycle since that date, but has sold his own and joined the Salvation Army.

In Canada convictions for crime numbered 4,040 in 1892 and 4,620 in 1893. In proportion to the inhabitants, the crime in Ontario places this province third on the list. British Columbia has 26 criminals to each 10,000 of population, the Territories 12 and Ontario 10. Quebec comes fifth, with only nine criminals to each 10,000 inhabitants.

A Canadian bullock, the largest ever landed in England, was sold recently at Shieldhall, Glasgow. The animal was a cross-bred Shorthorn, came from Ontario and stood 17 hands high, measuring eight feet from the crown of the head to the tail, whilst its gross weight was slightly over a ton. The bullock was a well-proportioned beast, and was sold for £28 5s.

The Quebec Government intends to take steps to suppress the gambling nuisance in Montreal.

The new transcontinental arrangements of the Canadian Pacific railway will shorten the journey each way by twelve hours.

Fifty-six carloads of cattle were in the Canadian Pacific railway yards at Winnipeg on Thursday en route to Montreal, which is the largest shipment in one week on record.

The reported outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia on the Model farm at Nappan, N.S., is causing bitter comments in England against the Canadian Government for their frequent assurances that the disease did not exist in Canada.

Tenders have been called for by the Dominion Government to deepen the Lachine canal. The proposed improvements, which will give work to at least a thousand men during the coming winter, will consist of making the canal a uniform depth of fifteen feet.

POACHING IN CANADIAN WATERS.

Canada Suffers From American Poachers In Hudson's Bay and Mackenzie River.

According to yesterday's despatches from London. The St. James Gazette gave prominence to a letter pointing out that Canada suffers from the operations of American poachers in Hudson's Bay and in the Mackenzie river, to which waters they resort for whales, seals and fish. This matter was brought to the attention of the Dominion Government at the last session of Parliament, and it was then said that it would be looked into. Since then it has been announced that one of our fishery cruisers will inspect the waters of Hudson's Bay. It is known that a fleet of American whalers visited the Mackenzie river last season and killed over

ONE HUNDRED WHALES

besides securing a quantity of fur by traffic with the Indians, but no details of the operations of American poachers in Hudson's Bay have been made public. The seal hunted there is not the fur, but the hair seal, which is sought for its oil and skin. There is a demand for the skin in England, where it is used in making articles of fancy leather and the oil is a valuable article of commerce, the oil from the Newfoundland seal fisheries bringing much profit annually. In Hudson's Bay the Americans can engage in thieving operations without molestation, because that water is remote from Canada and the expense of establishing a patrol service there would be considerable, but the report at home and abroad of depredations must lead to the sending of a protective force to these distant places. The Mackenzie region is well stocked with

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS,

valuable fish and birds, while whales are often killed far up the river. That profitable trade can be done there is certain, and the poaching Americans, undeterred by Canadian authority where it has never been enforced, are making the most of their opportunities. It will not be difficult to protect Canadian interests in Hudson's Bay. The stationing of patrol boats there will soon put a stop to the poaching traffic, but to control the Mackenzie region will be more difficult. The Americans can control Behring sea, however, and if they can do this, Canada can do the same in the Mackenzie basin.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The temperature of the sun is placed by scientists at 10,000 to 20,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Professor Dolbear says electricity possesses no virtue as such for the cure of disease. It will make as bad ulcers as it will heal, and destroy life as complacently as Strychnine or the guillotine.

The aerial space within the limit of our vision is calculated to have a diameter of 420,000,000 miles, and a circumference of 1,329,742,000 miles. And this is only a fragment of the immensity of space.

Late explorations have extended the length of the famous Adelsberg cave, in Austria, to six miles, which is three-fourths of a mile greater than the cave of Aggtelek in Hungary, until now regarded as the largest of the European caves.

It is not likely that earthquakes ever result from electrical disturbances, and it has not yet been proved that they ever give rise to any such, though when large masses of rock are displaced, as in Japan in 1891, slight local changes in magnetic curves have resulted.

Though the petrel is swift the frigate bird is far swifter. Seamen generally believe that the frigate bird can start at day-break with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American shore. Whether this is a fact has not yet been conclusively determined, but it is certain that this bird is the swiftest of winged creatures, and is able to fly, under favourable conditions, two hundred miles an hour.

In Berlin there are several electrical victorias run by storage batteries, and guided by a man who sits in the driver's seat. In Paris there are also three or four steam and electrical carriages which are permitted by the authorities to travel over the streets. They apparently work with smoothness and certainty, roll along swiftly, and only frighten a few horses. In New York city there are two electric carriages which occasionally arouse the sightseers on Fifth avenue and in Central park, but there is no general demand for conveyances of this kind.

M. Girard, chief of the Paris municipal laboratory, in late researches concerning the bacilli of cholera and typhoid fever, has once more proved the efficacy of acids in destroying microbes. He finds citric acid to be the most useful and powerful of all. One gramme, he says, added to a quart of tainted water, will destroy all the microbes that may be in it. Consequently, he recommends the use of natural lemonade as an excellent beverage at all times, and especially during epidemics. If necessary, a little bicarbonate of soda can be added as a means of neutralizing the acidity of the lemon.

POETRY.

Mary. After Calvary.

In the night when they scourged Him and crowned Him
With thorns that were sharp as their spears
They struck my white arms from around Him
And fast fell my tears.

But weeping and following slowly—
They, mocking my love and my loss,
Knew not that my lips leaning lowly
Kissed His steps to the cross!

They knew not my down-streaming tresses,
With myrrh and with spikenard made sweet,
Had covered with golden caresses
His beautiful feet!

So, weeping, I followed my Master
Till the cross on the hill was laid down,
And the Night in the heavens gloomed faster
On Calvary's crown.

And there, as He rested Him weary,
My love knew its sweetest reward:
For His lips seemed to speak to me: "Mary!"
My name from my Lord!

No crown of sharp thorns did I weave Him
To crimson His forehead of white:
The last in the darkness to leave Him—
The first in the light!

For there at the gates of His prison,
Faith freed from its darkened control,
I knew that my Master had risen
And joy filled my soul!

He liveth! no more am I weeping,
But still, where God's angels are fair,
My love to His foot-stool is creeping
And He smiles on me there!

Kiss Her Every Day.

Reader, have you got a wife?
Kiss her every day.
'Tis the duty of your life
To kiss her every day.
Tell her that the world is graced
By such as she—the true, the chaste—
Then put your arm around her waist
And kiss her every day.

Tell her that she's growing prettier
Every dawning day,
Dearer, nearer, wiser, wittier,
Kiss her every day.
Many lives are graveward carried,
Wounded, bruised and hurt and harried,
They stopped their sparring when they married,
Often that's the way.

Tell your wife how much you'd miss her
If she went away;
Take her in your arms and kiss her
Forty times a day.
Tell her she's your life and crown;
Never leave her with a frown;
Keep your ugly temper down,
And kiss her every day.

Winter, summer, rain or shine,
Never sulk and blue;
Spring or autumn, never whine
For your own good name,
Sometimes she'll be cross and cold,
Never mind—she's good as gold;
Let her have her little soot,
And kiss her just the same.

When there's something wrong with baby,
Kiss her every day,
'Twill help to soothe her worry, maybe,
Kiss her every day.
Kiss her when her soul is sad,
Kiss her when her heart is glad,
Be your fortune good or bad,
Kiss her every day.

—THE KHAN.

Horse and Horse.

Lady, have you got a hubby?
Kiss him every day.
Even if his chin be stubby,
Kiss him every day.
Remember he has got a bump
Of self-conceit you mustn't thump;
And even if he is a chump,
Kiss him every day.

Make the gilly think he's wise,
Kiss him every day;
Could he a man of twice his size,
Kiss him every day.
Make him think he's pretty, too;
Never raise a hulla-balloo;
But, my dear, whatever you do,
Kiss him every day.

Make your cuckoo think he's smart,
Kiss him every day;
The idol of your wifely heart,
Kiss him every day.
Tell him he's a perfect brute,
Make him think he's mighty cute;
And tho' he's but a big galoot,
Kiss him every day.

Tell him that you pray for him,
Kiss him every day;
And something always say for him,
Kiss him every day.
Praise his nose, his ears, his feet;
Tell him that he's quite complete;
God forgive you—say his sweet—
Kiss him every day.

Try and be his guiding star,
Kiss him every day;
You no not what his troubles are,
Kiss him every day.
Once in every little while
He'll meet with trouble—spare his pile—
Always meet him with a smile,
And kiss him every day.

—THE KHAN.

DASHED TO HIS DEATH.

The Terrible Fate of a Balloonist at Schoolcraft, Michigan.

A Schoolcraft, Mich. despatch says:—During a jubilee in this village on Saturday afternoon the day's festivities ended at 5 o'clock by a balloon ascension and parachute leap, and caused the death of "Prof" Lon Kendall. His ascension at the beginning proved to be most successful, and when about 1,000 feet up the parachute was cut loose, and after descending 100 feet opened nicely, and a sigh of relief passed through the crowd of 2,000 spectators as they thought the danger point had been passed. The air was uncommonly still, and both parachute and balloon kept close together, and when the air had left the latter it commenced to shoot downward under the heavy weight of a sandbag, and when about 400 feet from the ground it struck the parachute, and a moment later the daring aeronaut was crushed to death on the earth below, landing about one-quarter of a mile from where he had gone up. Death must have been instantaneous, as his body was horribly mangled.

No Recompense Whatever.

Lawyer—"Of course, I'm willing to bring suit for any amount you say, but don't you think \$50,000 is rather a large amount for breach of promise?"
Old maid client—"No, sir."
Lawyer—"Do you think you have suffered to that extent?"
Client—"You wouldn't ask that if you had heard the women around this town laugh when they get to talking about 'em."

Ancient St. John's Lodge A. F. and A. M., of Kingston, held its first meeting 100 years ago Tuesday of last week.