

Household.

House Dress.

This pretty model is composed of dark, old pink Liberty velvet trimmed with white



HOUSE DRESS FOR LITTLE GIRL, 8 YEARS OF AGE.

satin, the collar, sash, etc., being of this. The pleats of the skirt are outlined with a fold of white satin.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.

A Cockroach Trap

The cockroach is one of the torments of the housewife, for which there seems to be no permanent cure. They are like ants. You may rid yourself of them for a time, but back they come as soon as you have ceased to be vigilant. The cockroach hides himself in the daytime, and comes out only at night. It will not come then if there is a light in the room, for it detests light. About the best way to get rid of them is to have for each room infested a large tin pan smooth and shining and with high sides. In the bottom of this pan put some bits of cake or pie, or smear the bottom with molasses. Set it where the roaches are most troublesome and lay a bit of lath from the table to the floor to the edge of the pan.

The roaches are fond of sweets and they will run up the lath to the pan, into which they tumble, and are then unable to climb up the smooth sides. When you rise in the morning cremate the catch, and keep it up till none are left. Be sure the sides of the pan are perpendicular and deep, for they can climb a short distance. Old lard cans are excellent for this purpose, and old tin buckets, but they must not be rusty, as the roaches can climb up and get away. Several women have cleared their houses of roaches in this way. It takes time and patience, but when you are once rid of them you can keep rid by this method.

The Right Sort of Oven.

By using the following tests one may be reasonably sure of getting the proper heat for the various kinds of baking:

For sponge cake and pound cake have heat that will, in five minutes, turn a piece of white paper yellow.

For all other kinds of cut cake, use an oven that will in five minutes, turn a piece of white paper dark yellow.

For bread and pastry, have an oven that will, in five minutes, turn a piece of white paper dark brown.

When the oven is too hot at first, a crust forms on the bread or cake, which prevents its rising. It is better when baking bread and cake, to have the oven a little slow at first, and increase the heat gradually.

When baking puff paste, the heat should be greatest first and decrease later. This is to keep the paste in shape.

When the oven is too hot the temperature may be reduced by putting in it a pan of cold water.

When baking in an oven that is too hot at the top, fill with cold water a dripping pan which is about an inch deep, and place it on the top grate of the oven. Should the oven be too hot on the bottom, put a grate under the article that is to be baked.

Apple Recipes.

Apple Almond Pudding.—Having blanched and pounded half a pound of sweet almonds, peel and grate eight or nine tart apples, mixing the apple with the almonds. Flavor with nutmeg, lemon rind, half a teaspoonful of butter, with sweetening to suit. Having mingled these ingredients thoroughly, add four well-beaten eggs, and pour the mixture into a well-buttered deep dish. Bake in a quick oven till quite brown, turn out on a platter and serve with lemon sauce. It is equally good eaten cold.

Apple Tapioca Pudding.—Soak a cupful of Tapioca in four cupfuls of water for three hours, add two large tablespoonfuls of sugar, and keep in a warm place, at the back of the stove. Fill a two-quart pudding dish three-fourths full of peeled and quartered apples, pour over them the warm tapioca, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Serve with liquid sauce or sweetened cream.

Apple Custard Pudding.—Peel enough tart apples of a uniform size to cover the bottom of a flat pudding dish, leaving the apples whole, but removing the cores. Stew these in a very little water, and just before they become tender sprinkle over them two or three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Take them from the stewpan without breaking, and arrange them in the pudding dish. Heat a pint of milk, and add very gradually a spoonful at a time to prevent curdling, the yolks of three eggs. With each yolk a full tablespoonful of sugar should have been beaten. Fill the corp apertures of the apples with jam, jelly, marmalade or preserves of any kind, or with stoned and chopped raisins or dates. Pour over them the

custard mixture, and bake till it is set, which will require about fifteen or eighteen minutes. Cover the top with the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and brown in the oven for three minutes. It is served cold.

Apple Rice Pudding.—Steam a cupful of rice till it is soft, and with it line the bottom and sides of a well-buttered pudding dish, reserving enough to cover the top. Fill the cavity with thinly sliced tart apples and spread over them a covering of rice. Steam until the insertion of a fork shows the apples to be tender, then set away to cool. When cool remove the pudding from the dish by inverting, and serve with sweetened cream, thin custard, fruit sauce, or garnished with bits of apple jelly, cream being poured over the whole.

Apple Boiled Pudding.—Into two eggs, beaten light, stir a pint of milk, flour to make a moderately thick batter, a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, and lastly a pint of chopped tart apples. Boil in a pudding mold or covered tin pail, and serve with liquid sauce flavored with jelly, or with hard sauce.

Dr. Dodds' Apple Pudding.—Beat the yolks of three eggs, whip into them two tablespoonfuls of sugar, add two teacups of sour cream (or may be part sour milk), three cupfuls of grated tart apples, one tablespoonful of fine corn meal, two cupfuls of sifted white flour, stirring all well together. Then add the whites of the eggs, beat to a stiff froth, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, and again beat thoroughly. Pour into a shallow pan, well buttered, and bake in a very moderate oven for forty or fifty minutes, till well browned. A good plan is to set the pudding dish in a dripping pan, containing boiling water, while baking.

A MOVE IN THE EAST.

Great Britain Placing Herself in Position to Protect British Interests and British Subjects in China.

The seizure by Great Britain of the island of Chusan, which is within a few hours' sail of Shanghai, has led to the report that she has determined not to wait for action on the part of the other Powers, but is placing herself in position effectually to protect British interests and British subjects in China when the proper time comes.

Such fighting as has been done has been confined to the northern coast of China, and now the Japanese force is concentrated in the Gulf of Pechili, preparatory to a descent upon Peking. Great Britain has not ventured to interfere with the operations of the belligerents in the gulf, but at Chusan a force of

SEVERAL THOUSAND INDIAN TROOPS will be massed, presumably to be in readiness to pounce upon Shanghai, one of the treaty ports which England can justly defend from hostile occupation on the ground that her trade interests and her subjects there must be protected. The most significant feature of the situation, and one which shows that something serious is afoot, is the mustering of this large Indian force on this island.

Chusan is not only a valuable possession but from a strategic point of view is considered to be of great importance. Certainly as a base of operations against Shanghai it is invaluable. It is significant that Admiral Fremantle has been ordered thither and that several cruisers are already there. The hasty occupation of it attests the seriousness of the situation on the Chinese coast, so far as the British interests are concerned.

It is not probable that the English will throw any obstacles in the way of the complete victory of the Japanese or of their capture of Peking, but that she will suffer her prestige in the East to be in any way weakened is also improbable. The hostilities between China and Japan have not reached the magnitude of a great war, and so far

CHINA HAS SUFFERED BUT LITTLE in loss of men. Her fleet has been crippled and the drain upon her treasury has been constant, but if the strife ceased now China would be little the worse for the encounter.

But the opportunity offers for partition of the country, and the pressing question is, will not the European powers avail themselves of it? What the Russians may be doing on the Chinese frontier may be known to the English, but has not been made public. The Russians practically control the railway which traverses Asia from the Caspian to Peking, and their interests are closely knit with the Chinese. But whatever Russia may do, England is evidently getting ready to protect Shanghai, and the consequences of such an act cannot be foreseen.

Consulting The Fates.

There are few nations, and few individuals even, that would now look to the events of chance for any knowledge of the future. A late instance of what used to be a common form of divination was reported in one of the London newspapers at the time when there was war between England and Ashantee.

The King of Ashantee consulted his fetish men in order to find out from them what his future fate was to be and the result of his opposition to the English. He therefore, after having resorted to various means, without success, ordered two he-goats to be selected and brought before him, one entirely black, the other of a spotted white color.

This was done, and after due fetish ceremonies had been performed over the two goats, they were set at each other. The white goat easily overcame and killed his opponent.

Koffee Calcalli, after this test, was satisfied that he was doomed to defeat at the hands of the white man. He immediately sent an embassy to Sir Garnet Wolsey to sue for peace

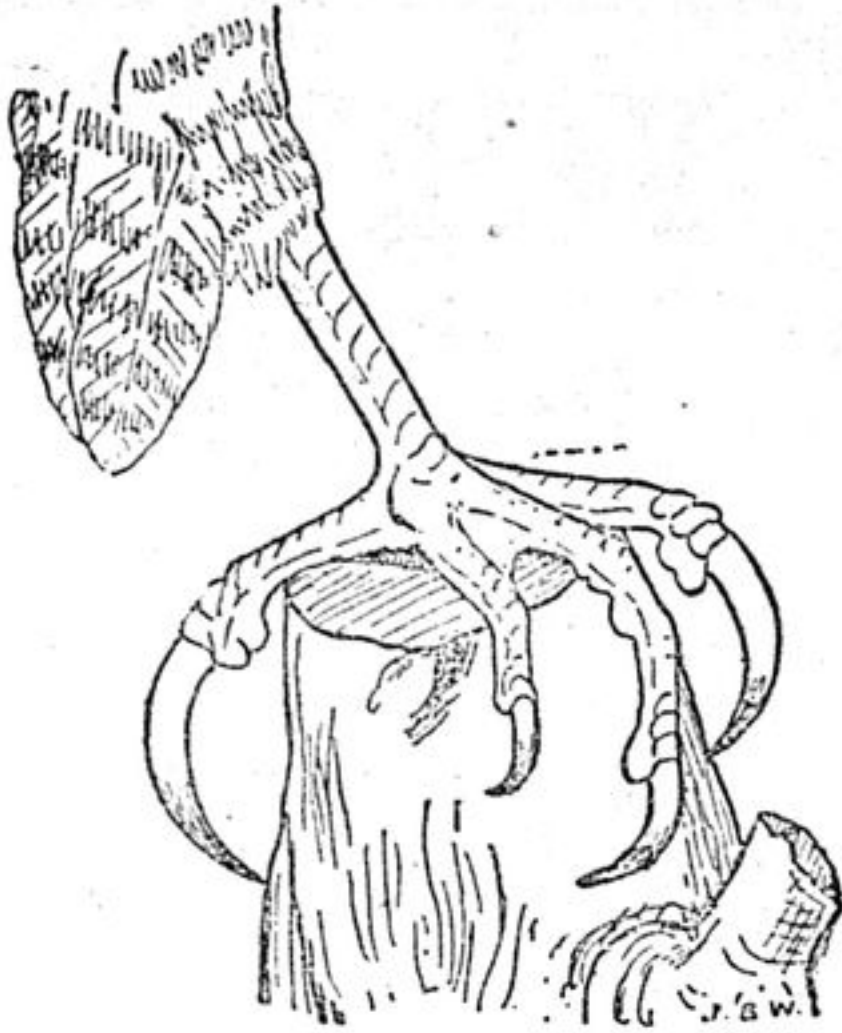
ABOUT CANADIAN HAWKS.

MOST OF THEM ARE BENEFICIAL TO THE FARMER.

The Ghost Hawk Stays With us the Year Through and is a Brave, Daring Bird, That Was Much Prized in Olden Times.

The hawk family in Canada, called in scientific language the falconidae, includes a large number of species; leaving out, however, several that only visit the country occasionally, or just cross the southern border, there are fifteen that regularly reside in, or visit the eastern half of Canada—that is, from the Atlantic to Lake Superior. The farmer and the sportsman often consider that all hawks are injurious to their chickens or their game, and shoot them whenever they have a chance. The United States Department of Agriculture has collected and examined, for several years, an immense number of stomachs of the birds of prey, in order to determine the exact food of the different species. The Department issued, last year, a report on the subject, by Dr. A. K. Fisher, which states that many of the hawks feed so extensively on field mice, ground squirrels, grasshoppers, and other large insects, that they are on whole, a positive

BENEFIT TO THE FARMER, and should be protected rather than destroyed. Even the eagles, though very injurious in sheep districts, are highly beneficial in those parts of the country



TYPE OF RAPTORIAL FOOT.

where rabbits, prairie dogs, or gophers abound. The gyrfalcons and the duck hawk do indeed feed mainly on game, but they are northern birds, and rarely frequent the settled districts.

The three hawks most injurious to the Canadian farmer are, probably, the sharp-shinned, which is very fond of young grouse and chickens; Cooper's hawk, which makes a specialty of pigeons; and the goshawk, the size of which enables it to carry off full-grown game and poultry, on which it almost exclusively feeds.

THE GOSHAWK

(accipiter atricapillus) is one of the largest and handsomest of its tribe. Many of them remain in Canada throughout the year. Adults vary in size from twenty to twenty-four inches in length. Above they are bluish slate color, turning to black on the head; below is white thickly barred across with zigzag lines of grey, and a few dark streaks along the centre of the feathers. This combination of fine dark and gray lines produces a most beautifully delicate effect.

Audubon gives the following graphic account of this bird's flight. "The flight of the goshawk is extremely rapid and protracted. He sweeps along the margins of the fields, through the woods, and by the edges of ponds and rivers, with such speed as to enable him to seize his prey by merely deviating a few yards from his course, assisting himself on such occasions by his long tail, which like a rudder, he throws to right or left, upwards or downwards to check his progress, or enables him suddenly to alter his course. At times he passes like a meteor through the underwood, where he secures squirrels and hares with ease. When travelling he flies high, with a con-



GOSHAWK.

stant beat of the wings, seldom moving in large circles like other hawks, and when he does this, it is only a few times in a hurried manner, after which he continues his journey." Like Cooper's hawk, it is

VERY BRAVE AND DARING,

and one writer gives the following instance of its boldness. "A farmer who resides a few miles from my office, wishing to perpetuate the old New England custom of having a chicken-pie for Thanksgiving dinner, caught some fowls, took them to a log, severed the neck of one, and threw it down beside him. In an instant a goshawk seized the struggling fowl, and flying off some ten rods, alighted and commenced devouring his prey. The boldness of the act so astonished the farmer that he looked on with blank amazement. Recovering his surprise, he hastened into the house, and brought out his gun, which secured him both hawk and fowl." The goshawk was much prized in olden days, when hawking was an almost universal sport. Though not belonging to the true falcons, which were 'noble hawks,' it was still a favorite bird with which to take hares and rabbits. In the noble hawks the second wing feather is the largest, and they have dark hazel eyes; while the ignoble ones, such as the goshawk, have the fourth feather longest, and their eyes are yellow or orange. In England different birds are allotted to different persons, according to their rank and station. Thus royalty might use a gyrfalcon; an earl a peregrine; a yeoman a goshawk; a priest a sparrow hawk; and a knave or servant a kestrel.

VERY MUCH ALIKE.

The Governments, Religions, and the Actual Conditions of Russia and China are Striking and Substantial.

The western world is accustomed to think of Russia as a country far in advance of China in all that stands for civilization; and while this is true in a measure, correspondences between the governments of the two, the religions of the two and the actual condition of the two are striking and substantial. When the predecessor of the present Emperor of China died the heir announced his accession to the throne in terms curiously like those of the proclamation just sent out by Nicholas II. of Russia. The Chinese heir declared that "prostrate upon the earth we bemoaned our grief to heaven, vainly stretching out our hands in lamentation. * * * The welfare of the people and the good of the state were ever present in his inmost thoughts. Not in words can we give expression to the sadness which pierces our hearts and shows itself in tears of blood."

"Our grief," says Nicholas, "is not to be expressed by words; 'in the welfare of Russia' the late Alexander 'centered all his thoughts.'" Like an Emperor of China who declared it was owing to "the exalted love of Our Late Imperial Father, Our Canopy and Support that the Divine Vessel (the throne) was bestowed upon our keeping, we looked on high for guidance to the ancestral precepts for aid in devotion to our government and love toward our people making the fear of heaven and the example of our forefathers the mainspring of every act." Nicholas of Russia says: "In this sad and solemn hour in which we ascend our ancestral throne of the Russian Empire we, to remember the legacy left to us by our lamented father in the presence of the most high make a sacred vow to make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and the glory of our beloved Russia, and the happiness of all our faithful subjects."

In more respects than proclamations and assumption of direct divine interposition in regard to the youth mounting the ancestral throne, China and Russia present strange likenesses. Neither knows the number of millions of its "faithful subjects." While Russia comprehends probably twice the area of China, the population of China exceeds that of Russia in a still greater ratio. The governmental structure of the two despotisms is practically the same. The individual citizen is supposed by the theory of each to have in the emperor a father; and the masses of the two nations are equally superstitious as to this imaginary fatherhood. In fact, the individual in neither nation has any relation to the government except as its victim.

As in China, government in Russia reaches the subject only through many intermediaries, all tax collectors; and the peace of the individual in each depends upon the submission with which he consents to be robbed by the government official nearest him. Dread of torture, fear of death, prospect of exile, make the helpless masses docile; while in Russia the communal land system chains the peasant to the soil, out of which alone he can get subsistence, and assures the hereditary government a Chinese wall against attempted revolution whose nests are in cities and whose leaders are doctrinaires and dreamers.

With the approach of a new century it is possible that the old east, to which both Russia and China belong, will wake to new consciousness. It is possible that Nicholas will grant a constitution to the people of Russia. It is possible that Tsaitien will come out of the Forbidden city, cease to be "the Solitary Man," go down among his people and discover that there is a world of which hitherto he had no knowledge. More likely, neither government will make a step forward; but neither can hold its people back. Russia is moving all the time. The constitution that a despot will not voluntarily grant another generation will rest. The Emperor of China may follow the brief and base careers of his ancestors, and from a short life of vice pass away before China opens her almond eyes to the west in pupilage. But a later China will come into the family of nations as her little sister Japan has done already; and before the next century shall be far on its way the line dividing the ancient world and the modern will have grown less material and will be more difficult to find.

Cruel and Cowardly Shooting.

A despatch from Niagara Falls says:—A shout, some screams, and the bridge officers on the Upper Suspension bridge on Saturday afternoon saw two boys writhing in pain near the centre of the bridge. Below, in a boat, were two men, one of whom was holding a smoking gun. The man had evidently shot the boys. When the officers reached the lads they found them suffering from buckshot wounds in the hands, sides and head. They were hurriedly taken home in a carriage and their injuries dressed. They proved to be John and Albert Robinson, aged 14 and 9 years, who reside on the American side and were coming over to the Canadian side to visit their grandparents, when they were so cowardly and criminally shot at. The police of both sides of the river immediately sent up a patrol, and as it was dusk the men who had been shooting ducks in the gorge landed and climbed the bank. They were nabbed by the American police. Their names were Ernest Franke and James Watson, two young men. The excuse they gave for shooting at the boys was that one of them threw a stick off the bridge at them. Watson, who did the shooting, is held on the charge of assault in the first degree.

Health Not Risked.

Mrs. Suburb—"I never noticed until we moved into this house that the pump is out-doors."
Agent—"That's so the water will be nice and cool in summer, ma'am."
"But I don't want to be running out-doors dozens of times a day in winter."
"No need to, ma'am. The pump always freezes up in cold weather."

British and Foreign.

The Salvation Army is being boycotted in Finland. So strictly is this being carried out that any mention of the army in print, or any advertisement bearing on the movement, is sufficient to cause an entire issue of a newspaper to be cancelled.

The 100th anniversary of the death of Edward Gibbon, the historian, occurs next month, and the event will be observed by the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. At the same time there will be an exhibition of manuscripts, portraits, and relics of the historian.

Chateau Neuf du Pape, the famous vineyard of the Popes during their exile at Avignon, which was devastated by the phylloxera, so that hardly a bottle of the wine could be had in France, has been entirely redeemed and is now in full bearing again. The wine is celebrated by Mistral, the provincial poet, and by Alphonse Daudet in his tales of Provence.

Waverley parish, in Surrey, objects to being swallowed up by the parish of Farnham, which surrounds it almost completely. It has only eleven householders and fifty-one inhabitants, but Walter Scott took the name of his first novel from it; it still has in Waverley Abbey the ruins of a Cistercian monastery, and it claims to have been an independent parish from time immemorial.

At the Paris Mont de Piete, the official pawnbroking establishment, a wedding ring pawned in 1857 has just been redeemed. Only seventeen francs was lent upon it originally, but the ticket was renewed thirty six times, and the owner paid fifty francs in interest. Tickets are still renewed every year for a pair of cotton curtains pledged for four francs twenty-two years ago, and for an umbrella pawned in 1849.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward lives in Russell square, London, in an old-fashioned house that seems dark and stuffy to the visitor. The rooms are of great size, the furniture massive, and mirrors, curtains, cornices, and all the furnishings have a gloomy hospitality that is oppressive. But the hospitality dispensed there is gracious, and the house is an attractive place of resort for literary people.

The number of deaths caused by wild animals is increasing greatly in India, snake bites heading the list last year with 21,000 victims. Of 2,800 persons who were killed by animals, tigers killed nearly a thousand; leopards, 291; wolves, 175; bears, 121; and elephants 68. Ninety thousand head of cattle were destroyed, an increase of 9,000 over the year before. On the other hand, 15,000 wild beasts were killed, including nearly 1,300 tigers and over 4,000 leopards, besides almost 120,000 deadly snakes.

The English gravediggers are the latest trade to claim an eight-hour day. They complain that the hours of work at Willesden are no less than thirteen. We do not know how long it takes to dig a grave, but thirteen hours a day seems to point to an alarming mortality. In this case at all events the public will desire to see the hours of labor shortened as much as possible—preferably by the diminution in the demand for graves rather than by the increase in the supply of gravediggers.

The ships of the first division of the English naval reserve are supposed to be ready to go to sea within forty-eight hours after receiving orders. The Gibraltar, which was ordered to China three weeks ago, is not yet ready, and may not start for three weeks more; and other vessels of the division are no better off. Prince Louis of Battenberg was to have joined the Mediterranean squadron with the *Astrée*, but the repairs she needed took so long a time that he was ordered to take the *Cambrion* instead. The unprepared condition of the ships is exciting much comment in England.

Two weeks before the sickness of the Czar of Russia took a turn for the worse, Miss Strutton, his former governess, died in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. Miss Strutton, who was an Englishwoman, loved Alexander Romanoff as dearly as though he had been her son. The Emperor and his two brothers attended the funeral, following the hearse on foot from the palace to the English cemetery, almost two miles apart. His Majesty and the two grand-dukes had carried the coffin from the death-room to the hearse. When the body was lowered into the grave, the Czar, it is said, wept like a child.

Battle on Stilts.

In 1748, when Marshal Saxe was travelling through the Low Countries, he came to the town of Namur, in Belgium. Among other things which the citizens did in his honor, they got up a battle on stilts. The town was subject to overflows from the rivers on each side of it, and the people, from much use of stilts at such times, had become very expert with them, and often had stilt-battles on holidays.

The young men formed themselves into opposing armies, with flags and trumpets to make the scene gay.

It was against the rule to use a club or weapon of any sort, or to strike with the fists. Punching with their elbows and kicking with their stilts, to knock their opponents legs from under them, were the methods of assault employed in these stilt-battles.

It was rough sport, for the combatants fought as if their lives and fortunes depended on the result; and although no one was ever seriously injured, there were many bruised arms and legs before a battle was decided.

The wives and sisters of the combatants cheered them on, and hastened to the assistance of those who fell, helping them up again as soon as they had recovered.

Marshal Saxe declared on the occasion of the battle arranged in his honor that if two real armies should fight with as much tury as was displayed by these young fellows on stilts, the battle would deserve no better name than that of butchery.

Her eyes are homes of silent prayer.—Tennyson.

