# THE BIGGEST BATTILESHIP

MIGHTY VESSEL BEING BUILT FOR JAPAN'S NAVY.

The Heaviest War Vessel in All the World-Naval Preparation By the Fighting Oriental Empire.

A great vessel, the heaviest battle ship in the world, is being built as fast as men and money can carry on such a task, at the Thames Iron Works, London, for the Imperial Navy of Japan. She has no name, but her very proportions are sure to attract the widest attention. In naval circles she is as great an object of interest as the mammoth Oceanic, of the White Star Line of passenger steamships, will prove. She will be the feminine Goliath of the seas, if she is not the terror thereof. Her length is 438 feet over all. She is 75 feet 6 inches beam, and 27 feet 3 inches deep.

These proportions mean that the new craft is to be 10 feet longer and 0 inches wider than the largest battle ship which now floats in any waters or has been contracted for. Her total displacement is to be 14,850 tons. The class of British warships which comes out the stiffening and wash it. If it nearest to her in size carry 900 tons of coal each, yet the Japanese vessel's bunkers will only contain 700 tons, which, with her improved fuel spstem, will more than equal 1,200 tons. The new ship, in fact, will have 150 tons press it on the wrong side until, quite greater displacement when she is in seagoing trim than any other battle ship affoat. To the naval mind, this the proper length, cover the piecing fact at first does not reveal the immensity of the vessel. Perhaps it cannot be better indicated to the layman than to say that she is to the ordinary battle ship what the new German steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse will be to the vessels that are now considered of ordinary capacity in the passenger traffic.

#### HER ARMOR.

She is to be armored as few ships ly new departure from the method of ed for by the fact that the British out the hems or putting a bias band idea, rather than the French, is being following as a model. Japan has already had two battle ships built in England-the Fuji and Yashima-but neither was anything like the equal of black, if the goods is a mixture. Light suming form on the stocks.

Over the central part of the ship the continuous belt of armor referred to buttons on the front, which you may will be 9 inches thick and 8 feet 2 in- | be able to find in your button bag, or ches deep. At the ends of the vessel the thickness is less, the decrease being | One of the essentials in this work which gradual until a minimum of from four the amateur dressmaker sometimes forto seven inches is reached. This line get, is to neatly and carefully press all of armor is known as the lower belt. the seams when finished. Good press-Above this belt, between the barbettes, ing gives an air of finish to a garor in what the landsman calls the ment that nothing else will. middle of the vessel, there is another belt of six-inch armor, this latter extending to the height of the main deck, its total length being 250 feet. Curved transverse bulkheads of fourteen- lightly on both sides. Have a griddle inch armor protect the ends of this space. The bulkheads extend from the protective to the main deck. Thus

feet long is formed. ing place in the equipment, or rather plate like toast with a sprinkle of sug- ing. the protection, of battle ships and other war vessels is demonstrated by the way. this being very different from the plan ordinarily adopted. The barbetbuilder's art. The bulkheads are pro- roll and serve immediately. tected by fourteen inchh armor, with four-inch teak backing. They rise to a height of four feet above the upper deck. Screened bulkheads, extending are worked between the main and upper decks. A continuous armored deck extends from stem to stern. This deck with butter and sugar or syrup. is three inches thick in the flat part and five inches thick on the slope, tapering toward the ends. It rises from the lower edge of the armored belt to a height of three feet above the water line. The construction is of the usual double-bottomed system, the double bottom connecting with water-tight flats at the ends of the vessel, thus carrying the double bottoms practically to the ends of the ship. The value of this method of construction is inestimable.

### FROM TORPEDOES

The craft will be protected

To a far greater extent than almost any other vessel of any navy. This very fact will render her exceedingly formidable, and, in the eyes of British naval officers, England would do well to copy the enterprise of the naval authorities of the country she once scorned. Indeed, it has been a mooted question whether Britain should permit a foreign power to have constructed within her own gates, as it were, a vessel that is really more formidable than any craft that

flies the British flag. In addition to her splendid construction, the Japanese battle ship will have a superior equipment. The main armament consists of four twelve-inch, forty-caliber guns, two being in each barbette. On the main deck are eight sixinch rapid-firing guns, while the upper deck boasts of six more. These are all above the side armor, and are, therefore, placed in seperate casemates having six-inch armor. These casemates can be transformed into water-tight chambers. There are also 20 twelvepounder rapid-firing guns on the upper deck and eight forty-seven-millimeter rapid-firing guns on the upper and main decks and in the military tops. There are also four forty-seven-milli- tine to a pailful. meter quick firing guns on the bridges and upper works. There are five eigh- tons are apt to be ruined in the wash- of the stores she patronizes wait on teen-inch torpedo dischargers, one of tub unless care is taken with them. her from time to time, spreading out the stern

# THE HOME.

ITEMS FOR SMALL PURSES.

There are few families, except among the very wealthy, who do not know something about making garments over. The fashions change so often, it is almost impossible to wear out a good dress before it is out of date and few of us can afford to cast a garment aside when a little work in renovating and remodeling it would make it look like new. The fashion of wearing waists of a different color and material from that used in the skirt is a most economical one and gives us a chance to use two old dresses, or even three to make a very pretty costume. Or two materials may be combined by making sleeves, collar and cuffs of one, and the skirt and waist of another.

One of the trying things a careful woman has to undergo is the accumulation of skirts whose bindings become soiled and frayed. The old binding may be replaced by a new one, the skirt carefully brushed and pressed ready for another period of service. But there comes a time when the skirt is too short and perhaps too badly soiled to be presentable. Rip it apart carefully, take is faded, or if for any reason you wish to change the color, dye it some darker shade with a reliable dye. woollen goods will take a pretty black, and a black skirt never comes amiss in any woman's wardrobe. When rinsed and hung on the line until almost dry, a new canvas facing around the bottom. Piece out the goods to make it with a bias band of silk, braid, passementerie, or other material used for trimming, and you will be surprised to see what a neat and stylish garment you will have.

When only a little good material remains in a dress, it can often be used to advantage in making a dress for a child. There are the dainty gimpe costumes with the skirt and seeveless waist of one material and the gimpe of another. Yoke and sleeves of a contrasting material make the dress look better than if only one kind of goods is used. A great deal may be done to have ever been. There will, for in- make the dresses which are outgrown stance, be a continuous belt of armor large enough. If a waist is too short, from stem to stern. This is an entire- a beit may be made, and sewed to the lower edge with the upper edge of the skirt gathered to it. The sleeves may construction adopted with the other be pieced down or new cuffs added. ships of Japan's navy. It is account | Dress skirts are lengthened by letting around the bottom.

Reefers are more popular than ever this spring, and very pretty ones may be made of jackets of your own or even the best parts of a gentleman's old coats. Dye the goods blue, brown or this giant craft that is rapidly as colored cloth can be made a lovely shade of red, and there are very few little girls who do not admire a red jacket, trimmed with braid. Use large on some worn out garment, and finish the neck with a large sailor collar.

### BREAKFAST DISHES.

Quick Toast.—Butter slices of bread greased with butter and smoking hot. Fry the bread on one side and before it will be seen a complete citadel 250 turning over, moisten it thoroughly with a tablespoonful of salted cream. stove where you wish it. This meth-The steady improvement that is tak- Turn and fry brown. Pile up on a od will save some back-breaking liftar between the slices if liked.

Meat Omelet.—Beat up four eggs, in which the barbettes are arranged, salt and pepper to taste. Add two tablespoons of cold water and three or tes on the Japanese vessel are contained four of finely chopped meat. (Remnwithin the carved bulkheads, and im- ants of boiled or fried ham or beef or provement that is instantly manifest chicken may be used. Pour into a hot to the students of naval architecture skillet in which a small piece of butand of the best methods to protect ter has been melted. It will cook in these modern triumphs of the ship- two minutes. Turn over into a long

Rice Cakes.—One pint of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda, one cup of boiled rice, three eggs, yolks and whites from the barbettes to the ship's side, beaten separately, and one teaspoon of salt. Flour to make a thin batter. Fry on a griddle like pancakes and serve cup of mashed potato may be used, instead of the rice, if preferred.

Crisp Crackers.-Take soda crackers, spread with butter and a little sugar; place in a baking pan and brown in fee or chocolate. A more elaborate plan, making an excellent substitute for tea cakes, is to ice each cracker with white of an egg and sugar beaten together and grate sweet chocolate thickly over it. Place in the oven until perfectly browned. These are very nice for school and picnic lunches.

### SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

If you want your gingerbread to be tender, moist, delicious, mix it soft. Too much flour makes it "bready."

Don't turn cold water into your granite or agate ware, or the blue porcelain that is white-lined, when you pour something hot out of it. The sudden lowering of the temperature is apt to crack it, or at least to check the glaze.

An exchange says buffalo bugs may be exterminated by the use of lavender, musk or campbor, or anything with a decided odor, and that gum camphor put round the edges of the carpet will drive them away. This would be very nice if it were only true, but it isn't. The buffalo moth has altogether too strong a constitution. Our advice is to put no faith in camphor, but use plenty of boiling water with a tablespoonful of turpen-

The beautiful designs of printed cotwhich is protected by armor, being in Soak lawns and organdies in water their wares in peddler fashion in the in which you have dissolved borax at Princess's boudoir.

the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water. Let them soak twenty minutes, then rub in soap-suds, pour boiling water on them and allow them to cool, rinse in tepid water. Sateens may be cleaned by placing them in a lather of tepid water in which a cup of salt has been placed. Rub and rinse in salted water, put them through starch water, roll in a clean cloth and press while damp on the wrong side.

#### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Ginger Cookies .- Two cups brown sugar; two cups syrup; three eggs; two tablespoonfuls vinegar; one tablespoonful soda; one tablespoonful ginger. This makes a very large batch. at Montreal, his language too dimly If half the recipe is sued, use two eggs. Gentleman's Favorite Cake Filling. -One egg; one cup sugar; three grated sour apples; grated rind and juice of one lemon. Boil until it becomes thick, stirring constantly. Let cool before spreading on the cake.

Lemon Pie.-Moisten a heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch with a little cold water, then add a cup of boiling water; stir over the fire till it boils and cook the cornstarch, say two or three minutes; add a teaspoonful of butter and a cup of sugar; take off the fire and when slightly cooled add an egg well beaten, and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Bake with a crust. This make one small pie.

Rhubarb Mold .- Take one quart of red rhubarb, wipe it, and cut into short lengths. Place it in a stew-pan, put on the lid, and let the rhubarb cook till quite a pulp. Melt half an ounce of gelatine in hot water. When dissolved, put it with three-quarters of a pound of white sugar to the rhu- bridge is to be finished in twelve smooth and free from wrinkles, and put barb, and boil for a quarter of an hour. Add a few drops of essence of lemon and stir it in well. Pour the mixture into a wetted mold. Next day dip the mold in hot water, turn out on a glass dish, and pour a nice custard round.

Grease a pudding basin or plain mold, and line it with slices of bread. Stew some rhubarb, with sugar to taste, and a teaspoonful of powdered ginger. While still hot, pour the stewed fruit on to the bread, cover with a piece of bread, cut to the size of the top of the basin. Place a saucer or small plate on the top of the pudding, and press it with a heavy weight. When cold turn out and serve with a little plain custard. Lemon rind, chopped small, may be substituted for the that they could bear a weight far beginger if liked.

Jelly Oranges. Cut an orange in halves, remove the pulp and juice without marring the peel, and fill each half even to the edge with orange jelly made with gelatine and the orange Trunk Railway, and by the modern juice. Fit the halves together and serve an orange to each person. This is a dainty dessert for guests.

#### HOW TO MOVE A STOVE.

No woman has any business to undertake to move a stove. But there are women who will do what they must be made free. One track over ought not to do, and women who are the Victoria bridge no longer sufficed sometimes compelled to assume tasks beyond their strength. Thus to know. how to manage in the easiest way is the purpose to have the old superan advantage. A piece of heavy inch structure replaced by one with a douplank is put under the stove between | ble track. the legs, and under the plank put two pieces of broomstick, one at each end, to serve as rollers. With a bar raise the stove sufficiently to take out the legs. The stove will then rest on the plank. Then put a third piece of broomhandle under the plank at the end and push the board along until one roller is left behind. Put this in front again, and continue till you have the

## STOCK FOR SOUP.

Half a shan of beef well cracked. One knuckle of veal also cracked. Four quarts of cold water. An onion, a carrot, a turnip and a stalk of celery cut into dice. A small bunch of parsley.

side of the stove. It should not begin to simmer in less than an hour. When it has been on the stove two hours, put in the vegetables. Cook all together for three or four hours, until the meat is in shreds. Set the potasthe meat is in shreds. Set the pot aside, and let the liquor get cold on the soup meat. Take this out and season the soup with salt and pepper.

### THE NAVY OF JAPAN.

#### the oven. They are delicious with cof- The Powerful Fleet to Be Built During the Next Ten Years.

The naval programme of Japan has received lately some modifications, The four first-class cruisers will be of 9,200 tons each, instead of 7,500, as first contemplated. Between this present time and 1906 Japan purposes to have the following war fleet:

Six ironclads, first-class battle ships from 12,510 to 15,240 tons; one ironclad of second-class and 7,335 tons, six protected cruisers of 9,200 tons each, seven second-class cruisers of more than 4,000 tons, six third-class cruisers of 3,000 tons, twelve cruisers of the fourth-class, and over 1,500 tons, three torpedo gunboats, of 1,200 tons, twelve torpedo catchers, 115 torpedo boats, and 25 gunboats, etc.

One of the first-class cruisers will be built in Japan; one ironclad is already building in England; one first-class cruiser has been ordered in France, and another in Germany. Two second-class cruisers are building in America. This programme has been laid out

with a view to the opening of the Russian Trans-Siberian Railroad and to the Russian naval construction now pro-

### HOW THE PRINCESS SHOPS.

The Princess of Wales does most of her shopping at home. Representatives

# VICTORIA BRIDGE.

WILL BE BUILT ON MORE MODERN AND SCIENTIFIC LINES.

To Cost About Two Million Dollars and to Be Finished in Twelve Months-It will Be One of the Wonders of the World.

When Sir Charles Rivers Wilson announced to the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at the annual meeting in London a month ago, that an arrangement had been made for enlarging the Victoria bridge foreshadowed the changes planned for the public to form a just idea of their magnitude. It was not imagined that the colossal structure of the St. Lawrence was to be turned into an almost wholly new wonder of the world. But no less was intended. Alterations involving the expenditure of from a million and a half to two million dollars will be made. These mean placing on the piers an entirely new creation, the substitution for the old iron tubular superstructure, with its single track of a noble steel work, open and trussed, giving a broad way with double tracks for trains, a track for the electric railway, and a passage for vehicles and foot passengers. So far as the upper work is concerned, it will realize an entirely new dream of architecture. The plan has been prepared, the contract for construction given, and the months. With

#### THE STAUNCH MASONRY

of the first builders it has not been found necessary to meddle, except for the purpose of lengthening by some Rhubarb and Ginger Pudding - six or seven feet the upper part of each of the piers. Though the weight of the new and enlarged spans and the multiplied traffic on them will be many times that of the old

#### THE GRAND PIERS

built in the latter part of the fifties will carry it all. They were made to stand the mighty ice pressure of the St. Lawrence, and being of strength and solidity sufficient for yond that which was laid on them. Consequently, instead of one track, four tracks can now be stretched across them. The reconstruction of the bridge has been rendered necessary by the increasing business of the Grand needs of traffic. There are now many lines of perishable freight aggregating millions of dollars in annual value on which delay in transit means loss. On all freight, in fact, every hour counts in this rapid commercial age. If there is a point at which traffic occasionally gets choked the passage for the Grand Trunk, and the present live directorate of that road concluded as soon as means could be found for

AN ARRANGEMENT was effected with the Dominion Government whereby the change has been made possible, the Government's interest being due to the fact that it was bringing the Intercolonial railway into Montreal, and would use the Victoria bridge as well as thirty-six miles of Grand Trunk track. It was stated by the President of the Grand Trunk that he expected 15 per cent. of the cost to be contributed by the Dominion Government for this, and 15 per cent. by the Quebec Government in consequence of the bridge being made to answer the needs of all kinds of traffic-foot, vehicle, and electric railway-to and from Montreal. As a result of this being made so modern and commodious it is expected to be the means of building up a fine suburb on the south shore. As for the old bridge which it displaces, it was Put the meat in the water at the in its day a great accomplishment of human genius, skill and labour-one of the greatest in the world. It was opened in 1860 by the Prince of Wales, almost exactly six years from the date on which the work of building it was begun. Time has moved swiftly since then, and the tubular bridge of forty years ago has become antiquated. Possibly at the end of the next forty years the beautiful structure which is to take its place will be found quite as inadequate for the scale of business which we shall have then attained.

### THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

It is said by a lady who recently visited Greece and had the honor of meeting the royal family, that perfect harmony exists between them, and the King and Queen are devoted to their children. The Queen is still a very beautiful woman, and the only lady Admiral in the world. She holds this rank in the Russian army, an honorary appointment conferred on her by the late Tsar, because her father held the rank of High Admiral, and for the reason that she is a very capable yachtswoman. The King has a very remarkable memory, an interesting personality, and is a brilliant conversationalist. He goes about the streets of Athens without any attendants, and talks with any friend he chances to meet. Prince George is very attractive, and his feats of strength, shown often in the cause of chivalry, are a continuous subject of conversation among the people.

### HIS HUMANE WAY.

Askins (sympathetically)-What is the matter, old fellow? Grimshaw-Nothing that would interest you, Askins. It is true, I have city girl who must needs earn her own rtoubles of my own , but I never tell living, probably not so much because them-I am no opera singer.

### WISHING.

Of all amusements for the mind, From logic down to fishing, There isn't one that you can find So very cheap as wishing.

# YOUNG FOLKS.

POLLY.

Miss Moheybags the sunrise Hath never viewed afar, Nor in the dawn-enchanted skies Beheld the morning star. But Polly trips at five o'clock Across the twinkling dew To milk the cows

'Neath apple boughs, With petals drifting through.

Miss Moneybags the baliroom Adorns with gems agleam. And sinks to rest with faded bloom Of conquered hearts to dream. But winsome Polly goes to bed With bees and butterflies, And softly sleeps And ever keeps The dewlight in her eyes.

Miss Moneybags in satin May dazzle half the world, And oft the glance of Envy win, Bediamonded and brearled. But Polly in a cotton gown-What need hath she of art, When just to see Her lissome glee Hath robbed me of my heart?

#### TAKING THINGS EASY.

The active, restless woman who attempts to crowd into her life the work and accomplishments of two, and who feels that time spent in rest is lost, will find sooner or later that her nerves will get the better of her. In this restlessness and seeking after what does not belong to her, the girl of to-day has sacrificed all quietness and repose. This is a hindrance to any woman and she will find herself at thirty years of age looking much older than she ought. She has become so accustomed to rushing at everything that she wears herself out, body and mind, and no amount of admonition will convince her that she could do three times as much by taking things quiet as by rushing. The overambitious girl attempts too much. She wants to know as much as one friend, to dress as well as another, to do as much as the next one, and is never satisfied. This feverish desire to have and to achieve will leave its ugly im-

When she goes to work about the house, she rushes up and down stairs, she hurries from one place to another and when she finally does sit down she is "too tired to rest." If she studies she goes at it with such force that her head and eyes ache afterwards. Whatever she does becomes as a matter of life and death to her, and requires twice as much strength. Her meals are eaten in a hurry and her food is not half masticated. All this endangers perfect health, and when the girl finally breaks down from the strain on her nerves and strength, nothing but quieter methods, plenty of fresh air and a nourishing diet will benefit her.

It certainly is very commendable in any girl to learn as much as she can, but it should not be allowed to overtax the nerves. If one thing is studied and that well learned, it is enough. A girl cannot do everything and be proficient in all. If it is her good fortune, yes, very good fortune, to stay at home and help about the work there, let her do that well and in a deliberate and quiet manner. Above all things, every woman should know how to perform household duties, to make life pleasant for others, and to make a perfect home. She should, therefore, not take upon herself unnecessary work, and she ought to avoid as much as possible all rush and hurry. She should learn to be that loveliest of all things-a restful woman. Let her learn to talk quietly and without excitement, and not monopolize the entire conversation. Remember a good listener is interesting, too. Let her learn to walk evenly and restfully, and not rush and tear. She does what was intended for her if she makes and keeps herself well and strong. Let her rest occasionally. Different people may find rest in different ways. Some find it in a change of occupation, some in reading, others in sitting down in an easy chair and closing the eyes for ten minutes-but rest the busy woman needs and must take. Let her do the work which belongs to her, and if that is properly done-and that means without hurry and rushshe has done enough.

### THE GIRL AT HOME.

There is a longing in many a country girl's heart for city life. She dreams of it in her quiet country home as full of brightness and beauty with no loneliness or weariness for anyone. True, some of the stories she has heard about it have fostered that idea. Possibly she has made a visit or two to the city and only then seen the bright side. That craze among women and girls to go out into the world for work is a very sad feature of our times. When this becomes necessary it is all right, but very often it is not. There is plenty of work to do in the home, and it mother and father need their daughter there, she will, if she is wise, remain in her home. The woman who steps into other spheres but her own is not the one who will make the best home when she is called upon to do so. The proper care of a home is knowledge which every girl should be proud and something which every girl should know.

Even if the country girl's life is devoid of excitement and is uneventful, she has no worry, no temptations, and not half the ugly little crosses that the girl who works in a big city must bear. She lives a quieter life, breathes a purer atmosphere, has plenty of wholesome food and sleep and consequently has better health. Her household duties leave her time for mind improvement and to learn some of the useful arts. If she cares to study she may do so because she has no interruptions. The average country girl has a far better chance of becoming a healthy, happy, useful woman than the average she would not have enough to eat and wear, but because she wants more and better things than her parents can give her. There is much of that among the city girls. From this the girl in the country escapes and is far more truly