

YOUNG FOLKS.

BEAUTIFUL PLAIN FACES.

Nearly every young girl would like to have an attractive, if not a beautiful, face. The desire is a natural one, and not sinful, as many seem to think. It is the motive back of the desire that makes it good or evil.

God made beauty, and so it is right to possess and enjoy it. He never makes anything that he is not willing for his children to keep and enjoy. The world is full of beauty, and it is found everywhere upon the great face of Creation. It glows upon every object in the realms of nature, and we love it instinctively. Who can fail to admire the golden sunlight, the sweet gay flowers and the silent glory of the evening sky when lit up with its myriads of gleaming stars?

The human face should certainly be bright, sunny and beautiful, because "man is the noblest work of God." It should be attractive and lovable, to reveal the spirit of its great Creator. A very plain face may become really beautiful and an inspiration to all that see it from day to day. One of the sweetest faces that we ever saw was a very plain one, which everybody loved. Minnie D., its possessor, was a young Christian girl who held a strong influence over others because she carried a sweet smiling face, a pure, loving spirit. Her smiling face, and a pure, loving spirit. Her presence everywhere was like a flood of sunlight. Of course, she was an earnest Christian, and the beauty of soul and face began to appear, as she took Christ into her life. The smile upon her face from that day became sweeter and more constant, and her very voice grew gentle and loving. Her eyes that once could flash with passion were filled with loveliness, revealing the precious new spirit that she had received.

She made the entire home-life beautiful, and even the "rough boys," as they are sometimes called, became gentle and quiet, because they wanted to be like "Sister Minnie." Even the household pets and farm animals felt her influence, and knew that she was their friend. Outside of the home Minnie D. possessed the same sweet influence for good. No rough words were ever spoken in her presence, for there was something about her that held them in check.

A loving, Christ-like spirit connected with any face, however plain, always makes it bright and attractive, something as the sun shines through the clouds and glorifies them. This is the secret of attractive faces, and so all may have them, for God will give the same sweet spirit to each one that seeks for it. His Spirit within the human soul will always drive out the unlovable traits of character, and make it true and holy. As the summer sunlight and rain thrill the cold brown earth with warmth and moisture and cause bloom and verdure to spring up, so does His spirit bring out in the human life the many graces that make it beautiful. Human nature, like the damp, rocky earth, has not the principle of beauty within itself, until it is touched and warmed into life by some power outside itself. As Christ enters the soul, it becomes true and holy, and the face radiant with light and true beauty.

GRANDMA'S STORY.

On New Year's Eve the north wind blew cold against a little log house which stood in the country and no other house was to be seen for several miles. Although it was very cold and windy out of doors, in this little house it was all bright and cheerful. In the sitting room the fire burned brightly in the fire-place. Grandma was sitting in her rocking chair, her usual place, and knitting. Near grandma, on a chair, sat Lilly, who was about eight years old.

On the opposite side of the fireplace sat ten-year-old Ralph who had been playing out doors nearly all day and now had gone almost to sleep.

At grandma's feet on a foot-stool sat baby, who was about five years old. Lilly had been teasing grandma for a story.

At last grandma looked up and there sat Ralph almost asleep.

She awoke Ralph and told him she was going to tell a story. When the children were ready she began.

"When I was a young girl everybody had to do their own spinning and make their own clothes. The young people would meet at a certain house and all would bring their spinning so that they could have a good time while they worked.

"One evening a number of young people met, as usual. On the way home they had to pass the graveyard. Not long before a companion of theirs had been laid at rest there. So it wasn't strange that they should think of her when they were near the cemetery.

"It isn't very pleasant to pass here in the evening," said one. "I would be afraid here alone."

"Now, I wouldn't," said another, who considered herself braver than the rest.

"If you will go and put your distaff—"

"What is a distaff?" interrupted Lilly.

"A distaff is a staff for holding the material from which the thread is drawn in spinning," said grandma.

"And they told her to put her distaff on the dead friend's grave and it would prove that she was there, and they would find it in the morning."

"I will do it," she said.

"The others went home while the brave girl went to put the distaff on the grave.

"In the morning they passed that way to see if she had done as she promised.

"But to their astonishment they found not only the distaff but also the girl too, who was dead.

"She had been in a hurry to put the distaff on the grave and had fastened her dress with it. She must have thought it was her friend holding her

dress and I think she wasn't as brave as she thought she was else how could she have been frightened to death?"

"Now, children, this story will teach you never to frighten one another or send anybody to a place where you yourself would not like to go."

PRESENTABLE HANDS.

It is impossible for everyone to have beautiful hands, yet there are many girls who could have much nicer looking ones if they only tried to take a little care of them. Of course we all know that housework spoils the hands and that washing dishes makes them red, but even then some women who do all that keep their hands in quite nice condition. Dishwater is often recommended for sore or chapped hands, and no doubt it is good, being soft and greasy. It is often troublesome during the cold weather to keep the skin smooth and soft, and there are numerous cures recommended. One of the best and cheapest remedies is mutton-tallow. Procure the tallow and render it like lard. Pour it into a small dish or cup and it will harden into a smooth cake, from which a little can be taken with the finger nail. When it has been rubbed well into the skin an old pair of kid gloves should be drawn on. Any greasy ointment should be put on at night as it will then have a better chance to heal the skin. The gloves are not only a great help in softening the skin, but they protect the bed clothing. Before any ointment is put on the hands they should be perfectly clean. Lukewarm water, good soap and a hand brush are necessary.

Another remedy, not so greasy is glycerine, rosewater, equal parts, and a few drops of carbolic acid mixed. Some people are very partial to this mixture. Undiluted glycerine should not be used, but with either water or rosewater it is very good. Some people also put a little borax into this mixture. Vaseline should never be used on the hands, as it causes hair to grow, and that is quite undesirable for a young lady.

No matter how soft and white the hand or how beautiful the shape, it is never pretty if the nails are not attended to. True enough everyone cannot afford the services of a professional manicure, but she can do much toward keeping her nails neat. First of all, nothing ruins the finger nails so much as biting them. They never get a chance to grow into shape, and so deform the finger tips and keep them sore and tender. They should be neatly trimmed every week and not kept too close. They appear best if rounded and not cut straight across. No one should be considered perfectly dressed unless the nails are clean. It takes but a minute or two and is as much a part of everyone's toilet as washing the face or combing the hair.

POISONOUS FISH.

There Are Many Varieties Found in Tropical Waters.

Poisonous fish are found in large numbers and in many places, but more especially in the tropics. They are quite common in the Brazilian and West Indian waters, and also in the East Indian and Australian waters.

Three kinds of fish belonging to the mackerel family are poisonous. One is called the jurel, and is found in the West Indies in large numbers. It can be distinguished from the common mackerel, which also abounds in the same waters, by certain peculiarities of marks. Thus the jurel has not the black spot on the gill covers; it has two scales on the neck while the harmless kind has a black spot and no scales on the neck. The poisonous kind grow large, and often weighs as much as 20 pounds, but the other rarely runs over 2 pounds. Mackerel weighing over 2 pounds are not allowed to be sold in the Havana markets.

The chicora is another kind of poisonous mackerel. It is found in the West Indies; but the natives of those islands do not regard it as dangerous. The meat of the chicora is not fit or safe to eat at certain times of the year. The people of the Guadalupe sometimes use pieces of the fish which have been caught in poison rats. The bonito is a kind of mackerel that is most dangerous at certain times of the year. Usually it is a very pleasant and palatable bit of food, but every once in a while white people are taken ill after eating bonito. Two kinds of herring are known to be poisonous. The meletta, or tropical herring, is found all along the Atlantic coast as far north as New York. Within recent years there have been several cases in which people have died after eating this fish.

The meletta, which is found in East Indian and Australian waters, is always poisonous, and is the most dangerous, because it is not easily distinguished from another kind of herring which is comparatively harmless. The poisonous kind has a black spot on the dorsal fin, while the other has not this mark. The poisonous meletta resembles a herring, being 5 or 6 inches long, with silvery scales and a bluish-green back. Some fish are poisonous at certain seasons of the year and at other times wholesome. And, finally, as a note of warning, we say that visitors to the tropical countries should take no risk of eating fish which are not known to be safe as well as palatable.

PERT PRINCESS VICTORIA.

The London Lady tells this amusing anecdote of Queen Victoria's childhood: The duchess of Kent was Queen Victoria's mother, and there is an anecdote which tells that there was in the Duke of Kent's household a gentleman called Mr. Brown. The princess's father called him Brown, so the princess imitated him, and used to call him Brown; but the duchess, her mother, said she was not to call him Brown, but Mr. Brown, or else she would send her to bed. The next morning the princess said: "Good morning, Brown, and good night, for I am going to bed now."

HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE GRAVENHURST SANITARIUM.

The Great Need for Such an Institution—Ravages of the "White Plague of the North"—What Dr. Bryce, Secretary Provincial Board of Health, Says on the Subject—Interesting Article by J. L. Hughes, Esq., Inspector Public Schools, Toronto.

One of the clearest evidences of the higher evolution of humanity is the development of the tendency of men and women to unite in organization for the relief of suffering, and the betterment of the race, especially those who are defective. The distinctive difference between Christianity and the best systems that preceded it is found in the sympathetic care given by Christian nations to those who are born weak or defective in body or mind. With the more perfect development of science there have come more practical methods of applying help so that natural or acquired conditions of weakness may be overcome and constitutional growth substituted for constitutional deterioration.

For centuries sympathy was powerless to do more than soothe the sufferer in his downward path. Scientific investigation and discovery have filled enlightened sympathy with hope and joy, however, and now even the terrible disease that Oliver Wendell Holmes called the "White plague of the North," is regarded as curable. Consumption no longer fills the minds of patients, physicians, and friends with deep despair. It is an insidious and dangerous disease, requiring prompt attention and special measures; but in a large proportion of cases

IT MAY BE CURED

if proper remedies are adopted in time. It should not continue to be a "plague."

One of the fundamental principles of the treatment of all contagious diseases is the separation of those who are

The buildings are situated in a splendid park of seventy acres and about two miles from Gravenhurst on Muskoka Lake. The grounds slope towards the south and are amply protected on the north and west by high rocky ridges. The Administration building, as will be seen in the illustration, is a handsome and commodious structure. It is admirably suited for the purpose for which it is intended. On the lower story are the library and reading room, the conservatory, and the dining room, all bright, cheerful rooms. Wide verandahs extend along the front of the building, and on the flat roof the patients will have ample opportunity to enjoy the sun and breathe the pure air of the elevated district. Gravenhurst is about 800 feet above the sea level. Perfect arrangements have been made for preventing the spread of contagion by the disinfecting of clothing, bed linen, &c. and burning the sputa in a crematory erected for the purpose.

Cottages of convenient arrangement and homelike construction are being erected around the main building. These cottages will accommodate from four to six patients and cost about \$2000 each. Three of these cottages are now being built. It is the hope of the trustees that these cottages will be erected by special gifts as

MEMORIAL COTTAGES.

This would seem a much wiser arrangement than the one made in accordance with the old custom of erecting expensive monuments in cemeteries. The memorial cottages is a gift to humanity, a continuous source of service to mankind, and it serves to typify the loving memories of those who survive their friends quite as fully as a monument does. There is surely a truer joy in a memorial that will minister to coming ages than in the one that simply records the respect of surviving friends. The first cottage has been erected by Mr. William Davies and family of Toronto.

To supplement the Muskoka Home it is expected that a similar institution will be erected in the Rocky Mountain District by contributions received in Montreal. Sir William Van Horne is a warm friend to the undertaking. The Canadian Pacific Railway has kindly agreed to take all materials required for the construction of the buildings free, and to carry all patients at one-half fare and one hundred poor patients free each year.

Canada is following the lead of Christian philanthropy in other lands in taking steps to arrest the ravages of con-

throughout the Dominion than by thoroughly equipping and worthily endowing this Home for Consumptives. Cottages might appropriately be erected by organizations of various kinds.—Christian Endeavour Societies, Epworth Leagues, Free Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, Sons of England, teachers, etc., so that members of these organizations may feel that they have a home in which they have a special interest and to which they have a special claim for admission in case of need.

The cause is worthy of more than passing attention on the part of the churches. Any work that has for its aim the elevation of human life is a true Christian work. The new spirit of the churches leads toward a practical application of Christ's great principles in removing all kinds of evil. Christ himself healed the sick, and his followers will find blessing in every effort they make to aid in the accomplishment of any of his great aims.

The Toronto Globe says: "That a worthier object of philanthropy can be found is very doubtful. The establishment of such an institution will come like a reprieve to man and woman who at the present moment are under sentence of death. A prompt response to Mr. Gage's appeal would be a recall from the grave to many in this generation and to still greater numbers in the generations to come." Many readers no doubt will be glad to send even a small sum to help to stay the ravages of this awful plague. Any contributions, no matter how small, will be gratefully acknowledged if forwarded to W. J. Gage, Esq., Toronto.

A STRANGE BOAT, INDEED.

FOR WHICH ITS INVENTOR HAS GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

It is Now Under Construction at the Polson Shipyard, Toronto—Knapp's Steamer is Intended to Roll Over the Water.

The strange craft now under course of construction at the Polson shipyards, Toronto, known as the Knapp boat, is attracting more than local attention, and now that the experiment is nearing its climax the interest in the success or failure of the project is becoming intense.

The inventor of the idea, Mr. F. A. Knapp, barrister, of Prescott, Ont., has roselate hopes of the ultimate great utility of his strange undertaking, and what perhaps is more to the point, many prominent marine engineers and shipbuilders are coming around to his way of thinking, and are beginning to realize that the scheme may be quite feasible. On the other hand, many equally clever men in this particular line do not hesitate to say that nothing but failure can attend Mr. Knapp's project.

A ROLLER BOAT.

The boat is indeed a strange and utterly unconventional looking craft. The idea of its construction and locomotion is entirely foreign to all present methods of ship construction, and this radical departure from the ordinary may possibly account for some of the prophecies of failure.

The boat now building will consist of three gigantic steel cylinders, the outer one being 110 feet in length by 20 feet in diameter. Within this is another cylinder of the same length, but only 12 feet in diameter. These two cylinders are to be strongly braced together to form a gigantic paddle wheel. On the outside outer paddles will be placed as in a paddle wheel of ordinary dimensions.

TO RUN ON BALL BEARINGS.

The third cylinder will be placed within the other two, and will be but a few inches smaller than the second one.

The intention is that ball bearings will be placed between these second and third cylinders, and the two outside ones be made to revolve at a high rate of speed by means of hundred and fifty horse-power engines placed within the third, which of course will remain stationary.

The boat will therefore be virtually a huge paddle wheel rolling over the water, instead of through it, with the passengers, engines and steering apparatus in the centre of the wheel. The steering gear will consist of steel plates, on the lee board principle, that will be suspended by chains from either end. The power from the engines will be communicated to the outer cylinders by means of friction.

FASTER THAN A TRAIN.

The inside cylinder will be open at both ends, and the revolving portion of the vessel will slope upward from the water line, thus obviating any danger of shipping seas. This roller boat will only draw about a foot to a foot and a half of water, but it is expected by Mr. Knapp that the vessel will develop a speed that will enable it to cross the Atlantic in forty-eight hours.

For a long time after Mr. Knapp conceived the idea of a cylinder boat he was unable to interest anyone in his scheme, everyone declaring it impracticable and chimerical. Finally Mr. George Goodwin, the wealthy Government contractor, of Ottawa, became interested in the scheme, and acting on his orders, the Polson Company are constructing the strange craft at a cost of \$10,000.

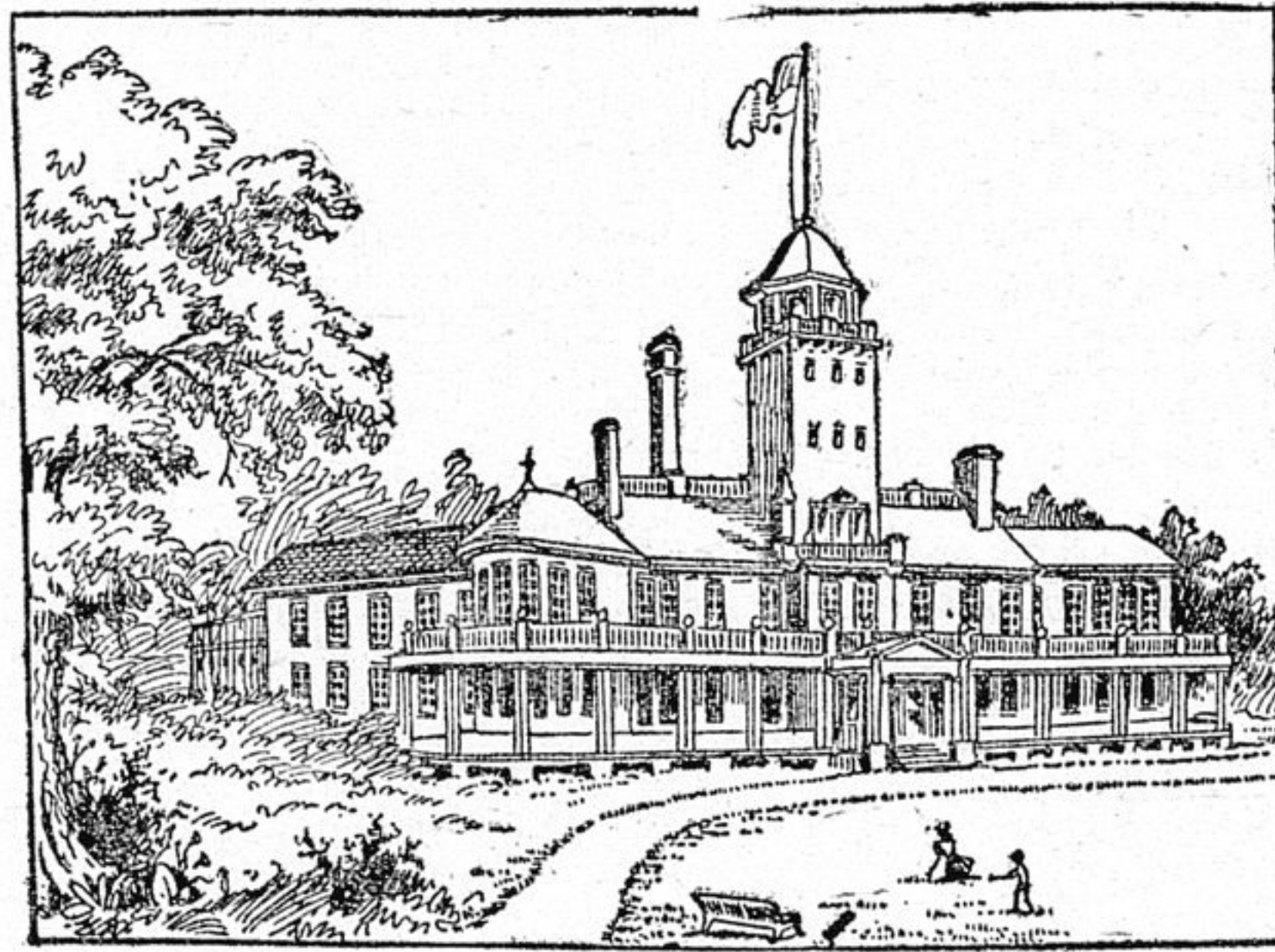
READY AUGUST 1ST.

This boat is being built as an experiment, for use on Lake Ontario only, but if it proves a success a monster roller, 750 feet in length and 150 feet in diameter, will be built for ocean traffic.

It is expected that this present boat will be launched in about two weeks, and will be ready for a trial trip about August 1st. The result of this most interesting experiment is being looked forward to with considerable interest, and every detail of construction and progress will be eagerly watched by all who take any interest in marine engineering or steamboat building.

SHE WAS A TALKER.

That's a speaking likeness of your first wife. I suppose the artist couldn't help it—and I had him paint it in the most quiet colors, too.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MUSKOKA COTTAGE SANITARIUM.

afflicted from those who are healthy. Whether the diseased person can be cured or not, it is clearly most unwise to allow those who are well to be exposed to the direct influence of the dread contagion. Patients suffering from small pox, fevers, diphtheria or other dangerous contagious diseases are promptly isolated. If this course were not adopted the ravages of these diseases would be very largely increased.

In the case of consumptive patients, and consumption is a contagious disease, the course of the disease is comparatively slow, and it is therefore impossible to isolate them in their own homes. To provide for the necessary special conditions and treatment of those afflicted with consumption, and to free their friends from the danger of contagion, modern civilization has provided Sanitaria for consumptive patients. These institutions are of inestimable value to humanity in two ways; they prevent the spread of consumption by contagion, and they help to arrest and eradicate the disease in the cases of those already afflicted by it.

There is surely no more attractive field for the philanthropist whose sympathy prompts him to do some thing practical for the amelioration of suffering than the establishment of these hopeful institutions. They are necessary for the relief of rich and poor alike. Statistics show that in Canada one seventh of the people die from consumption.

MR. W. J. GAGE, OF TORONTO,

after investigating the working of the leading Sanitaria in Europe and the United States set to work to form an organization for the establishment of Homes for Consumptives in Canada. For this purpose the National Sanitarium Association was incorporated under Dominion charter with some of the leading public men of the Dominion as first trustees, among them Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, President; Sir William Ralph Meredith, Vice Pres.; W. E. H. Masses, Ed. Gurney, Hugh Blain, D. E. Thompson, G.C., Hon. G.W. Ross, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, all of Toronto; Senator Sanford, of Hamilton, and Mayor McNeil, of Gravenhurst, Dr. Powell became Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Gage, Treas.

A site has been chosen after the most careful consideration in Muskoka in a district admirably suited for the healing of consumptives by favorable climatic conditions. The Muskoka buildings are nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation in July, 1897.

sumption. England is well in advance in the good work. London alone has three hospitals for the treatment of consumption. Plans have recently been completed in Scotland under the chairmanship of Sir William Gardner to erect cottages in the hills of Renfrewshire for consumptive patients at a cost of \$300,000.

Is there need of prompt action in Canada? Let Dr. F. H. Bryce, Secretary Provincial Board of Health for Ontario answer. He says:

"Some 1000 consumptive patients are now annually treated in the General Hospitals of Ontario, to the great danger of other patients." He states also that "in a single year 750 deaths occurred from consumption alone in twelve cities in Ontario." In a report recently issued Dr. Bryce gives the number of deaths from contagious diseases for the month of January, February and March 1897. It is found that there were 769 in all, of these 405 were caused by tuberculosis, or more than the total number of deaths from all other contagious diseases put together. This report covers only a little more than half of the population of Ontario.

The death rate from consumption in other provinces is almost the same as in Ontario.

LITTLE HOPE OF RECOVERY.

It is quite as bad to place them in ordinary hospitals where the prospect of recovery is only slightly improved and the danger of spreading the contagion is increased, because the enlarged bodies of the other patients are very liable to influence by the disease germ. The consumption sanitarium offers hope and life to the afflicted, and relieves their friends from the despair and weariness of hopeless attention and from the terrible danger of contagion from their own loved ones.

Cases innumerable might be cited in which poor girls have been affected by consumption through overwork and lack of proper food, leaving their bodies in a condition too feeble to be able to resist the contagion of consumption. In the past they have struggled on to earn a pittance as long as they could endure the strain and have finally given up the pitiful struggle and waited helplessly till the certain end. When such lives may be saved it is cruelly not criminal to let them be carelessly sacrificed without an effort to save them.

Every life saved is a centre of joyousness instead of a bitter sorrow. Every consumptive patient cured reduces the danger of contagion to the community. It is not merely a matter of sentiment. It is a great practical question in which every one is personally interested. There is no way in which Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee could be more appropriately celebrated