

THURSDAY, JULY 9th, 1908.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

MATTERS AND TOPICS OF INTEREST TO OUR FEMININE READERS WILL BE PRESENTED AND DEVOTED IN THIS COLUMN, WHICH IS IN CHARGE OF A CAPABLE LADY EDITOR.

HOW THE VISITING CARD CAME TO BE.

The use of visiting cards dates back to quite an antiquity. Formerly the porter at the lodge or door of great houses kept a visitor's book, in which he scrawled his idea of the names of those who called upon the master and his family, and to inspection it was submitted from time to time.

One fine gentleman, a scion of the nobility from the Faubourg St. Germain, was shocked to find that the porter kept so poor a register of the names of those who called upon him.

The names, badly written with spluttering pen and pale or muddy ink, suggested to him the idea of writing his own name upon slips of paper or bits of card-board in advance of calling upon his neighbors, lest his name should fade so badly at the hands of their porters.

This custom soon became generally established. In China, cards have been in use for a thousand years, and the rank of the caller is denoted by the size of the card.

Thus the visiting card of a high Mandarin would be an immense roll of paper, neatly tied with red.

In France they early began to engrave the name and surround it with allegorical designs, while hearts in flame, doves, quivers of arrows, and Hymen's torches were the favorite ornaments during the period of the three late Louis.

Under the Empire the Imperial eagle spread its wings just above the name on the cards of the fashionable, and at the Restoration they were diapered with fleur-de-lis and tinted in different shades.

They were made with a sheen to imitate silk, and enamel to represent porcelain.

About 1835 it was a novelty to border the cards with lace paper, the centre of some of which was occupied by a landscape in water-color, the name of the person inscribed upon a stone or some conspicuous place.

Then the plain card came into vogue. At one time enormous visiting cards, in the middle of which the name was inscribed in microscopic letters, were the correct kind.

Later came the medium-sized card and the name in bold, large letters, and next followed the fashion of engraving the fac-simile of the owner's signature.

The "P.P.C." card is the only survival of a passing fashion during which cards were printed with those letters in one corner, and others with "P.R." (partie remise—a function deferred), "P.C." (partie condolence—a card of condolence), "N.P." (n'oubliez pas—do not forget), which were intended to convey the object of one's visit to the person whom one did not find at home.

Certain little eccentricities followed in the custom of leaving cards, some of which we all can remember. If a caller did not find the friend whom she wished to see, she would turn down one corner of her card to indicate that a personal visit had been made.

This began to be regarded as common-place by certain persons who aspired to set and change the fashion, and the cards were next folded down their whole breadth to express regret or disappointment at missing the pleasure of an interview.

The cards of the young men of New York about 1845 were highly glazed, the name in infinitesimal characters. A few years later the card of "John T. Brown" would read "J. Townsend Brown" and at present, "Mr. John Townsend Brown" is "the proper thing."

In France it has long been the custom for everyone to send cards by

post on New Year's day to one's entire acquaintances. This answers for the year, and the recipients are assured that their acquaintance is desired, and the "paste-board war" ushers in social "peace and good will."

INFORMATION FOR THE COOK.

Most cooks, young in experience, will welcome this information as to the length of time the different vegetables should be cooked:

Bake potatoes from 30 to 40 minutes. Steam potatoes 20 to 40 minutes. Boil potatoes (in their skins), 20 to 30 minutes.

Asparagus (young), 15 to 30 minutes. Beets (young), 45 minutes. Corn (green), 12 to 20 minutes.

Cauliflower, 20 to 40 minutes. Cabbage (young), 35 to 60 minutes. Celery, 20 to 30 minutes. Carrots, 1 to 2 hours.

Lima or shell beans, 45 to 60 minutes. Onions, 30 to 60 minutes. Oyster plant, 45 to 60 minutes.

Peas, 20 to 60 minutes. Parsnips (young), 30 to 45 minutes. Spinach, 20 to 60 minutes.

String beans, 30 to 60 minutes. Summer squash, 20 to 60 minutes. Turnips (young), 45 to 60 minutes. Tomatoes, 45 to 60 minutes.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

To kill insects at the roots of pot plants, add to little mustard to the water.

Ceilings that have been smoked by a paraffin lamp should be washed with soda water.

Curvature of the spine frequently results from sleeping on pillows that are too high.

Brussels sprouts are regarded by many physicians as the most valuable green vegetable food.

The best way to break in a new pen is to hold a lighted match under the pen for an instant, and then plunge it into the ink. This will remove all the oil or grease on the surface.

Though many remedies are given for removing ink from white goods, hot tallow is said to be effective. Dip the stains in very hot, even boiling, melted tallow. Let it cool on the material, and then wash as usual.

One hurried meal will not do any ordinary person harm, just as one swallow does not make a summer (no pun intended); but if one becomes many, and gets at last into quite a habit, then a very different result most likely ensues.

It is the greatest mistake in the world ever to eat a heavy meal when tired. Indigestion is sure to set in, and the food never nourishes the body.

After a long fatiguing expedition or journey, or a day's shopping, a woman should never sit down immediately to a heavy dinner or supper.

When new lamp chimneys are bought place in a kettle of cold water, let it come to a boil, then set on back of stove where it will gradually cool. This is an excellent toughening process.

All glass-ware, dishes, tumblers and the like treated this way will break less easily. Keep the kettle covered tightly until the water has had time to cool.

A piece of sponge fastened to a stick or wire is a good thing with which to clean lamp chimneys. It is a good plan to be rather particular about the care of lamps. Clean them often; rub the burners when dim, or gummy; sometimes boiling a short time in suds is good for them when the wicks will not move freely. Always fill every day and in the daytime.

Deputy-reeve Eyres, that a by-law be introduced levying a license on all places of amusement.

Ald. Dobson said Lindsay was in no financial condition to instal a filtration system.

Mayor Begg pointed out that Ald. Dobson's remarks were out of order, as the Council were going to reconsider the question of filtration.

The waterworks by-law only had two readings, and will be sent to the Lieut.-Governor.

It was moved by Deputy-reeve Eyres, and seconded by Ald. Jordan, that a change be made in the G.T.R. time-table so that the train from Port Perry would meet the train from Lindsay to Toronto at Manilla.

The above by-laws were all given their several readings, excepting the waterworks by-law.

Mr. Dougal Sinclair asked to have the walk on Peel-st. west of Cambridge, repaired. The matter was discussed for some time, and it was finally decided to refer the request to the commissioner, and the walk be built on the initiative plan.

Ald. Calvert asked the Council to have the walk on Queen-st. repaired, but the matter was left over.

The Council then adjourned.

A DERRICK SCOW.

Mr. John Carew will shortly have a first-class apparatus for raising sunken logs along his mill water front and elsewhere. He has men at work building a new scow, which will be fitted with an engine and lifting appliances. It will be capable of good and fast work, and will be ready in a couple of weeks.

Conditions of The Free Press Vacation Trip

SEND IN YOUR NOMINATIONS, AND THEN HUSTLE FOR VOTES.

Every candidate must be nominated by blank printed in any issue of The Free Press. There are no restrictions as to the number of candidates in each district. The more the merrier, married or single. Only ladies over sixteen years of age are eligible. Nominations may be signed by parents or friends. This is insisted upon so that The Free Press can trace up each nomination.

The districts simply represent the residence of the candidates. A lady residing in Lindsay, anywhere north of Kent-st., will be a nominee for the first district; a lady residing in Lindsay south of Kent-st. will be a nominee for the second district, and so on according to the list given in another column. No candidate will be permitted to transfer votes to another contestant after the entries are made at The Free Press office. The right is reserved to withdraw the offer from any district where only one candidate is nominated or voted for. Of course it is advisable to nominate a candidate early, so that her friends can start collecting ballots for her and help her in the campaign.

A coupon will be printed in The Free Press each day, and will also appear each week in the Weekly Free Press. Each coupon will count one vote, whether clipped from the daily or weekly Free Press.

There will be special ballots issued to subscribers who pay in advance. The subscriber must turn the ballot until the time limit marked thereon and turn it over to his or her favorite in the race. Either the candidate or the subscribers must turn the ballot into the circulation department of The Free Press before the expiration of the time limit, otherwise the ballot will not count. This is done to avoid extra clerical work in the last week of the campaign. These special ballots cannot be replaced if lost. The best plan is to immediately turn them over to The Free Press when the subscription is paid, writing on the ballot the name of the candidate to be favored. Candidates themselves will probably solicit subscriptions and make collections in advance. This may be done for either old or new subscribers. The candidates will be provided with temporary receipts to give subscribers, who will receive official receipts when the money is turned over to The Free Press. Rural subscribers and candidates are requested to make remittances by postal note or money order.

Subscribers to The Daily Free Press will receive the paper by carrier in Lindsay, or through the post office if preferred.

Rural subscribers to either the daily or weekly receive the paper through the mail.

The special ballots for paid-up subscriptions will be credited as follows: Two years' subscription to daily Free Press, \$5.00, counts for 2,500 votes; one year, \$2.50, counts for 1,000 votes; six months' subscription, \$1.25, 400 votes; three months' subscription, 75c., for 150 votes.

One year's subscription to Weekly Free Press, \$1.00, counts for 400 votes. No subscription for more than two years in advance is accepted for The Daily Free Press, nor for more than five years for the Weekly Free Press. If subscription is intended for the United States, 50c. extra must be added to each weekly subscription to cover extra cost of postage, but the ballots will count the same as Canadian subscriptions. A limit placed on the paid in advance subscriptions in order to bar a candidate from receiving aid from wealthy friends during the last stages of the contest.

To make the contest fair and above board, no nomination will be accepted for any relative of any member of The Free Press staff. The Free Press reserves the right to reject any nomination.

Subject to the approval of The Free Press, any successful candidate has the right to name a substitute, if she is, through illness, or any other valid reason, unable to go on the trip herself, such substitute must be named five days before the party leaves Lindsay.

The Free Press desires to be perfectly fair in this contest, and all candidates accepting nomination must agree to abide by the terms herewith set forth.

The contest will close at 9 o'clock Saturday, August 8th, and no ballots whatever will be accepted after that date.

VOTING DISTRICTS.

Following are the voting districts in The Free Press Montreal-Detroit free trip competition:

District No. 1—All north of Kent-st., in the town of Lindsay.

District No. 2—All south of Kent-st., in the town of Lindsay.

District No. 3—The Villages of Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon, and the townships of Fenelon and Verulam.

District No. 4—The villages of Woodville and Omelee, and the townships of Manvers, Eldon, Ops, Emily, Cartwright and Manvers.

District No. 5—The townships of Somerville, Baxley, Carden, Dalton, Laxton, Digby, Longford, and the county of Haliburton.

The contestants running in any one of these districts must live in the district in which they are running, but are permitted to receive votes and secure subscriptions from any territory.

The Farmer and His Work

Farmers not Satisfied With Plan of Taxation

MANY FARMERS THINK THAT IT IS UNFAIR AND UNWISE.

The feeling that exists among many farmers that the present system of taxing farm property is unfair, and that it is not a wise one, was voiced recently by Mr. J. A. Rutherford, of Fowler's Corners, while chatting in the office of the Dairyman and Farming World. Mr. Rutherford is doing considerable work improving his farm. He pointed out that the more work of this kind he does the more his taxes will be increased, and stated that there were farmers in his section who had drefused to paint their farm buildings because they knew that their taxes would be increased out of proportion to the improvements made.

Mr. Rutherford feels that a system which increases the taxes of those men who have enough enterprise to improve their farm buildings and farm lands and yet does not affect men who allow their farms to go unimproved is neither fair nor in the best interests of the country. A good many readers of The Dairyman and Farming World feel the same way. Some of our readers are in favor of a straight land tax, which would not take into consideration the buildings on the land. What do our readers think about this?—Peterboro Examiner.

STOCK NOTES.

It is claimed that more barrenness has prevailed amongst cows, and that a larger proportion than ordinary of those calving have died. The general opinion is that fewer cattle than usual will be exported this year. Fat stock are scarce, and store cattle are not as plentiful as in more recent years, although a few correspondents claim to have the usual supply of stockers on hand. One return is to the effect that it will be another year before Ontario cattle conditions will right themselves. Sheep have done better than any other class of farm animals, and have been most fortunate in lambing. Some complaints are made of "grub in the head," and the dog nuisance is referred to several times. Swine are thin, and are not to be found in as large numbers as last year. So many brood sows were sold just before the winter, owing to the scarcity of food, that it is doubtful if the fall delivery of bacon hogs will be anything near the record of more recent years. A form of crippling among swine, attributed to rheumatism is reported in various localities. The good growing weather of the middle of May was greatly welcomed by owners of live stock, and many animals were then on grass.

GRAIN WINTERED WELL.

While correspondents are not nearly unanimous, the general tenor of reports regarding fall wheat is favorable. In most cases the crop entered the winter a little short on top, but snow fell early, and lay on the ground nearly all the season, thus affording good protection, except on knolls where the young plants were exposed, and in some of the fence corners where the crop was smothered. Early sown wheat did better than that put in later, and the crop did best on rolling land. The greatest injury to the growing wheat was caused by the ice forming in low places during the wet and cold days of the latter part of March and the beginning of April, resulting in a number of patchy fields. There was only a small area plowed up, however, and most of the thin or bare spots were sown to spring grains, chiefly barley, in order to save the catch of grass. The lesson of the year is the old one of the benefit of drainage, as several correspondents point out that most of the injury to the crop occurred on low-lying and undrained land. There is but little difference to note in the condition of fall wheat in the various districts, although the best showing must be credited to the Lake Erie counties.

FODDER WAS SCARCE.

All classes of live stock faced the winter with a poor prospect of fodder supply, as hay and grain were both scarce and dear. In order to meet the situation a large number of horses, cattle and swine were sold at sacrifice prices, but even then fears were expressed by some as to the possibility of bringing the remaining animals through in any form better than that of mere sustenance. It is the general opinion that the average condition of live stock is much better than was expected, and the provident handling of fodder supplies has shown that Ontario farmers as a class are well capable of meeting such an emergency. No disease of an epidemic nature has been reported amongst live stock. Horses are described as being rather thin, but they are in fair working condition. Aside from mild forms of distemper and indigestion—attributed by some to much chaffy stuff having to be eaten—they may be counted as being in good general health. Some correspondents complain of too many old horses being kept. Cattle have

not fared so well as horses, and, as a rule, were quite thin when turned on the grass. Some correspondents complain that lack of straw for bedding has resulted in some cattle being affected by a stiffening of the limbs.

DOES A FARMER'S WIFE NEED A HOLIDAY?

Who ever heard of a farmer's wife taking a holiday? It is a fact in life that the most obvious needs are often the least taken into account. Everyone needs a period of relaxation from the routine of life. All nature thrives because of the variety of elements, and men and women do their best work after a change of scene and environment. Those of us who spend our days amid the rapidly succeeding scenes in the city or town, realize very keenly the necessity of resting and relieving the nervous tension and worn out body. But who thinks of including the farmer's wife under this heading?

Some years ago an incident was narrated in one of our magazines of a farmer's wife who through years of routine duties about the farm, had hoped against hope for a visit to the city, but the fulfillment of her wish was deferred so long that her mind weakened and faded. Surrounded by the beauties of nature, the bugbear of monotony proved too much for her. This may or may not be a true story, but who of us has not felt a well-nigh irresistible desire to get free of the routine for a time, and see new faces and places? There are no doubt thousands of brave, cheerful women on our Canadian farms who plod on year in, and year out, at the ever-increasing demands made upon their strength and time, and at an age comparatively early, are worn out and nervous wrecks.

Who is to blame? The average farmer means well, but he does not realize the need of a holiday for his wife. His one aim is to make a home for his family, and he, too, works hard to accomplish this. An intelligent farmer knows it is wisdom to rest his fields every few years, if he is to maintain a high average of results. He knows that his horses require a fair proportion of time to rest, and every farmer prides himself on his stock. But for the poor tired wife and mother, he seldom, if ever, gives a thought. This is not due to studied indifference at all, but it has never come into his notice.

THE DAILY DUTIES.

Listen to the average day of the woman on the farm, where good help is not obtainable for any money. She is mistress, cook, laundress, chambermaid, nurse, and performs the hundred kindred duties in the house, and often outside it. She is up at four o'clock in the morning. There is the milking, breakfast to prepare, eggs to hunt, vegetables to prepare, bread to bake, dishes to wash, children to bathe, chickens to feed, and between times give her undivided attention to the immediate wants of the baby. Churning has its day, and the subsequent preparations for market all demand her best efforts. At first these duties are entered into with zest, but physical strength often fails, even when the spirit is willing. Then washing and ironing days come around with fearful persistency. Never a spare time to think or rest, because there is the mending, or the garden to weed. At the end of the day, the men come in for tea, and after the chores are done, they are through for the day. Not so with the woman of the house. The preparations for the morrow are all important then, if by any chance, an hour is free, she is in no condition to enjoy reading or recreation. Her eyes are tired already; her back and shoulders ache; she is happy, perhaps, but, oh, so tired.

Does such a woman need a holiday? This is an average woman's work on a farm. I visited just such a home not long ago, and every reader will know many such cases. Nothing but a complete change will save that woman from being a nervous wreck.

If the butterflies, who spend their days worrying with dressmaking, going to theatres, afternoon teas and bridge parties, need a rest, surely the woman who is putting her best into life, needs now and again a holiday. MARION DALLAS.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.



Boys' Norfolk Suits

Many parents like to see the boys in Norfolk Suits. The Norfolk Suit has a style of its own and a swagger appearance not possessed by any other style of suit.

The fabrics are light Homespins, Spring Worsted, Serges and Mixed Suitings in broken checks and stripes.

This style of Suit is especially adapted for Boys from 6 to 15 years of age. Knickerbocker Trousers or regular cut.

Don't think of passing this store when ready to clothe the boy—that is, if you want the best.

Remember always that in buying here your money is only on deposit until you are perfectly satisfied.

LANG & MAHER,

Clothiers and Furnishers to Men Who Know. Peterboro and Lindsay. East of Benson House.

FURNITURE

A larger stock than ever in all lines of Furniture Some Special Values in Dining

Room and Bedroom Suites

We handle the best grades of Mattresses and Springs as well as the cheaper lines. You can get anything you want here in

Upholstered Goods, Couches, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Odd Pieces and Parlor Suites

Upholstering and Repairing Done Neatly and Promptly.

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Don't Allow Yourself to be Misled...

by the windy talk and big promises of other dealers—you will find our values in

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

are unsurpassed, and buyers will find everything new and up-to-date. There is satisfaction in getting right goods at right prices and we invite a Call.

WM. CAMPBELL.

FENELON FALLS

Meeting of the Town Council Monday Night

HOT WEATHER ONLY KEPT ONE MEMBER AWAY—MUCH BUSINESS DEALT WITH.

The hot weather of Monday only kept one member away from the regular town Council meeting, which was held in the chamber. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Wilson, of North Ops, asked the council to assist the Township Council in meeting the expenses incurred by leveling the boundary road. The Council discussed the matter for some time, and it was further referred to the Town Property Committee.

Mr. Ferguson asked for a permit to make some improvements on a wooden structure attached to his house. He desired to tear about six feet down and make the roof absolutely fire-proof. The permit was granted.

NEW BY-LAWS.

Moved by Ald. A. J. Campbell, seconded by Ald. Geo. E. Rea, that authority be given to issue debentures for \$10,000 for improvements to the waterworks system.

Moved by Deputy-reeve Eyres, seconded by Ald. Rea, that a by-law be introduced for fixing the payment of taxes.

Moved by Deputy-reeve Eyres, seconded by Ald. Calvert, that a by-law be introduced to strike the rate of taxation for 1908.

Moved by Ald. Jordan, seconded by