ABOUT THE HOUSE.

NEATNESS AND STYLE.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us.
Burns.

So sang the poet, but he is not the only one who has had occasion to make a similar remark. Not a day passes but that one is provoked to such an utterance. Almost every woman glances in the glass when she is dressed and satisfies herself of her appearance, but not everyone stops to pick up the hand mirror to ascertain if her hair and dress look as well in the back as in front. Her veil is knotted carelessly; wisps of hair straggle over her coat collar; she brushed the front of her jacket but the poor back was neglected. All this is sheer carelessness. Small hairpins are cheap. It costs no more to remove the dust on the back of the coat than in front. The ends of the veil could be tucked in neatly. The hair should be arranged in such a manner that the appearance from side and back will accord with that from the front.

Now, for the skirt. Do not have frayed or discolored edges. Wear neat and tidy underskirts. They may not show in walking, but in stepping in and out of cars or carriages, they will. Have them in keeping with the rest of the costume. Then have the skirt band tight or it will never be at peace with the blouse or waist, no matter how many pins are used. Put the belts on carefully, allowing no string ends or frayed edges to show.

Do not forget the placket hole. How often, alas! has not this been neglected, much to the dismay of the wearer when she discovered it. Place a small but strong hook and eye in it and hook the sides together when the skirt is donned, and thus avoid any embarrassment from such a source.

A woman should never feel that she was dressed until she is satisfied that her back view is as neat and pretty as any other. No matter how pretty the clothes or the wearer, if there is not an air of tidiness about her she cannot look attractive or stylish.

VACATIONS AND REST.

Now that sweet summer is here let every housekeeper put down her burden for a day or two occasionally and repair to the woods. If there is a lake or river near by take a sail or go on an excursion to a neighboring town. Do get away from the daily routine of care for a day, and take a good book and a hammock along.

Camp life is always fascinating, and in the country there are so many pretty places to choose from. A small tent, comfortable hammocks, and a body of water near by where fish may be procured will give the children so much pleasure, not to mention the benefit the mother will derive from her outdoor life for a week, free from care and worry.

If the camp is within driving distance of home, many of the home comforts may be brought to the woods, and if the weather is smiling, the novelty of such a life will not wear off in two weeks. To think that no big dinners need be cooked, no big washing and ironing done—just to read, hunt, fish or amuse oneself in anyway one pleases—why, it makes every weary housekeeper yearn to throw down her cares and go!

If it is possible to leave the home for so long, have a picnic in the neighboring woods. Gather together the children, the neighbors, the hammocks and a good lunch, and rest, laugh and play. The day will be well spent.

SOME SIMPLE RECIPES.

Baked Beefsteak.—Take the bone from a large sirloin steak, flatten it with the side of a hatchet, wash over the upper side with a beaten egg, and spread thickly with a forcemeat of crumbs, minced ham (or any other available cold meat), a teaspoonful of minced onion, a little pepper and salt, a beaten egg, and three tablespoonfuls of sweet milk or cream. Make these into a paste before spreading. Roll the steak around them, tying closely with soft pack thread. Have ready some drippings in a frying pan, with a cupful of boiling water. Cover and bake for forty minutes, turning and basting often. When done, remove the strings, lay the beef upon a hot dish, thicken the gravy with browned flour, boil up once, pour half of it over the meat and the rest into a gravy boat. The round is one of the most desirable portions of the beef, since it is almost entirely free from bone; and while not so tender as some of the interior portions, it excels all in nutritive value, and when properly cooked no part of the carcass is more delicious. A large piece of the thick meat of the round, coated in a heavy paste of common flour, and water, hung either in the open air or in a refrigerator till well ripened, properly cooked by any of the approved methods, forms a food fit for an epicure—or for anybody, so far as that is concerned—and will be found especially agreeable in flavor, as well as easily digestible. The coating of flour paste retains the juices of the meat, and prevents the drying of the exterior portions which would otherwise take place, accompanied with more or less discoloration. Almost any other portions, except the tenderloin, may be flour-coated and hung for ripening in the same manner.

Boiled Beef Tongue.—Wash and wipe a good-sized fresh tongue, well trimmed about the root. Put it into a kettle of boiling veal stock, with half a carrot, a peeled and sliced onion, half a bay leaf, a sliced leek, a branch of soup celery, two sprays of parsley; six cloves and nine whole peppers. Let the tongue simmer slowly in the stock for two hours; then drain. The stock can be used for a Julenne soup. Skin the tongue as soon as it is taken up, before it has time to cool. A tongue thus cooked may be served in a variety of attractive ways. A piquant sauce with cucumber pickles will be relished by nearly every one. So will tomato and macaroni.

BOYS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

The earliest age at which a boy can enter the royal navy is 15. He must be five feet in height and measure thirty and a half inches around the chest. The standard is altered from time to time, according to the requirements of the navy. A boy must be of good character, able to read and write and have the written consent of his parents or guardian to his entry.

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

There Are a Quarter of a Million Slaves in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar.

When Prof. Nicholson of the University of Edinburgh recently visited the British Protectorate of Zanzibar, East Africa, he paid particular attention to the system of negro slavery which still exists there, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government. The importation of new supplies of slaves has been prohibited by law, but Prof. Nicholson says that this law has never been fully enforced, and never will be so long as England upholds the slave system there. The continuance of that system is defended upon the ground that it is in accord with the prevalent Mohammedan religion; but England might as well, on the same ground defend the custom of offering human sacrifices, which is in accord with the pagan religions prevalent in some of her other African possessions. Slavery in the name of Mohammed is no more justifiable under British law than cannibalism in the name of the heathen gods. It is also defended on social and economic grounds by the highest British functionary in Zanzibar, who argues that its immediate abolition would seriously embarrass the finances, and thus weaken the power of the protectorate Government. Prof. Nicholson regards this argument as discreditable, and favors the total, peremptory and immediate

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

He casts aside the plea that the revenues would be reduced by emancipation or by the payments that would have to be made to the owners of slaves, saying that if England will not spend the paltry sum required for compensation, she is unworthy of her name.

He does not believe that, in the event of abolition, three-fourths of the whole body of slaves in Zanzibar, would abandon their work, so that the clove and other plantations would be ruined; it is his opinion, after seeing the slaves, that they would remain at work as usual, if paid in wages for their work. Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, has maintained in the British Parliament that the settlement of the slavery question in Zanzibar ought to be left in the hands of the British-Zanzibar authorities, who understand the question in all its bearings, but Prof. Nicholson is inclined to think that these authorities regard revenue as more important than freedom, and he says that the military administrator, Gen. Matthews, has been described as "more Arab than the Arabs," that is to say, the Arab slave dealers in Africa. It is in plain language that Prof. Nicholson reproaches England for conniving at slavery in Zanzibar. It is admitted that, if existing decrees were enforced, the slave system would disappear within a few years, but must it exist for these years under the British protectorate, to England's dishonor?

Prof. Nicholson does not speak of any "horrors of slavery" in Zanzibar. He gives the language of another observer, who says that the work of the slaves in general is not onerous, and, when it is done, there is no interference with their liberty of action. Between master and slave there is a tie of

MUTUAL SELF-INTEREST.

This other observer has also said that no one who sees the town slaves can fail to be struck with their gayety and lightness of heart, and no one who joins them in their dancing and singing clubs will come away with the impression that the yoke is always heavy. Prof. Nicholson himself affirms that, in many cases, the domestic slaves live in comfort; but that circumstances cannot be accepted as an apology for the slave system.

He desires that the British Parliament shall take speedy and decisive action in the case.

No estimate of the number of slaves in Zanzibar is made by Prof. Nicholson, but a Commissioner of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society who visited the protectorate last year sought to procure the desired statistics. He came to the conclusion contained in his report that there are as many as 250,000 slaves in the islands, and that the further importation of slaves is going on all the time. Most of the slaveholders are Arabs.

Prof. Nicholson, when he visited Zanzibar, was amazed at the information given to him by a British functionary that nineteen-twentieths of the black people whom he saw there were slaves, and he had to give up his childish belief, founded upon what he had learned long ago at school, that "a slave can not exist on British soil," or even on a British ship. Zanzibar is as much a part of the British empire as India, and it was at Zanzibar that Prof. Nicholson first realized to what an extent negro slavery exists under the British flag and with the connivance of the British authorities.

HOTEL LIFE.

Mrs. Rich (boarder at great hotel)—Oh, Mr. Boniface, my nurse has gone off, and the new one I engaged can't be here for a week. As baby is not well, I'll attend to him myself if you will spare me a chambermaid to look after him while my husband and I are at meals.

Proprietor—Certainly. I'll send you Mary.

Proprietor (a few days later)—Mary, your work seems to be dreadfully behind.

Mary—Sure O'im tindin' Mrs. Rich's baby.

But that is only at meal time, and it doesn't take them over fifteen or twenty minutes to eat a meal—less than an hour a day.

Yes, but they has ter spind about three hours a day waitin' for 'em.

HIS FORTUNE.

My dear Jimson, what is the cause of your joyful expression of countenance? Have you received a fortune?

I have my dear fellow, I have.

Congratulations. And the figure?

It's a b-o-y!

PRACTICAL FARMING.

MONEY IN IMPROVED STOCK.

Many farmers harbor in their minds a mistaken view of improved livestock. The phrase "fancy stock" has been before their eyes in a wrong light. The male of any pure bred sort of stock, if a truly typical representative of the breed, is capable of improving his progeny out of the common female stock. compared with the get of a common sire.

Most people are too prone to look on the new cow as on a dress suit, as mainly ornamental. The average man of good management will select his clothing with a view to usefulness as well as looks. His "best suit" under right selection, should be the cheapest in the end, comparing it with the so-called "cheap common suit."

The same is true of the improved cow. A three-fourths blood grade cow that is a choice individual of the type of her pure-bred sire at a cost of sixty dollars, is better property under right management, than two common cows lacking in merit and unknown breeding. If of a rare strain for butter, with a rich inheritance of butter records through several generations back of her pure-bred sire and pure-bred sire of her dam, and herself a producer of one pound or more of butter per day, such a cow bred again to the best of thoroughbred sires should produce off-spring still better. The 300 pounds of butter per year furnished by a model cow, pays a good dividend on the cost. Half this amount from a cow of half the cost, would not be profitable, because the food consumed would be practically the same.

The farmer who has five cows, or two or three farmers, owing among them, a dozen cows, if making an average of 200 pounds of butter a year per cow, can well afford to buy or hire a pure-bred sire. The first heifer calves should develop into cows of 250 pounds capacity per year. The gain in butter and milk on two season's produce of a pure sire should ordinarily more than offset any extra cost of the sire, compared with the scrub bull. The common sire eats as much as the "fancy bull," and usually breaks over the fences more than his rival.

The production of beef, pork, mutton, wool, eggs, etc., may be augmented in each case by careful breeding. The common stock are usually improved in the offspring from one-fourth to one-in value or capacity for profitable production of commercial commodities. Pedigree alone will not insure profit. Pedigree, merit and proper feeding are half in value of capacity for profitable production of commercial commodities.

Within the next fortnight much thought should be given to selecting a sire for the herd.

HOW TO SALT BUTTER.

Perhaps every one who has ever made butter has been troubled with this at some time. The cause of the mottled condition which is frequently seen in butter is a disputed one, yet it is simple enough after all.

As we all know, salt affects the color of butter. All butter takes on a deeper hue when it has been salted a few hours. Take a lot of butter from the churn in a mass, salt it in streaks by cutting down through it with the ladle and scattering salt freely where the ladle went, let it stand half a day before working, and you will see a good illustration of mottled butter. In a few words the explanation is this: Mottled butter is caused by uneven distribution of salt; nothing more nor less.

To avoid this the following plan is an excellent one, and one which is followed by many of our best butter-makers to-day: Leave the butter in granules, wash with water cold enough to prevent adhesion, drain and salt while still in the churn, then revolve the churn or tip from side to side until the butter globules mass somewhat and the salt is evenly distributed.

By tipping the churn one way then the other, the salt may be very evenly sprinkled on, or a wooden fork of suitable size may be used to stir it up, adding only a portion of the salt at a time.

The salt melts or dissolves the moment it touches the grains of butter and each grain is instantly coated with brine. Then when the butter has drained a few minutes remove it to the worker, press until moderately dry and pack away. No further working is necessary, and there will be no trace of streaks or a mottled condition to be found.

Salting in the churn is sure to be a favorite method with those who try it. The amount of butter can be very closely estimated, as the amount from a given quantity of cream does not vary very materially from time to time. Nor is it essential to weigh out the salt each time. Measure out a pound of salt, usually a full pint of salt will weigh a pound, and it is more quickly measured than weighed each time.

Some adhere very tenaciously to the old way of twice working their butter, but once is a great plenty. If the salt is evenly distributed and the excess of moisture pressed out, that is sufficient and can as well be done at one operation as at two.

KEEP THE COWS CLEAN.

The skin of an animal is an active excreting agent, and a large quantity of foul matter is thus removed by it from the blood. All this matter will dry on the skin, and if not removed frequently will cover it and clog the numerous pores by which the effete matter escapes. This dried matter is most easily loosened by the card made of fine wires and acting like a comb, and a stiff brush then completes the cleansing of the skin by removing these loosened scales. Besides, the skin is continually changing, scales of dried tissue loosening in the form of dandruff, while the new tissue is formed under them. It is in this way that in time the whole of the skin is renewed. All this dead and impure matter acts as a ferment on milk and will cause it to sour or take on an unpleasant odor very quickly. Thus it is not only necessary to keep the cows clean but to remove this matter from the skin before each milking by the use of a card and brush.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

An English scientist finds that when potatoes are cooked without removing their skins they lose only 3 per cent of their nutritive quality through extraction of their juices. When the skins were removed before boiling the loss was 4 per cent, which makes the latter way a very wasteful one.

Persistent work pays in net profit and satisfaction. Weeds eat up so much plant food and drink up so much water in a dry time; and yet they can be kept down so cheaply with mower and smoothing harrow and weeder if we use our brains in the way of good management.

Three methods are practiced to preserve the fertility of the soil, to-wit: Rotation of crops, application of commercial fertilizers and the use of barnyard manures. Though all three are often blended the first is of primary importance, as it costs nothing but labor of mind in determining the relative value of crops produced and the condition in which the soil is left.

Luxuriant crops are always produced upon new land where the woods have been burned over. The power of potash in ashes to liberate nitrogen from the humus in the soil is sufficient to make ashes of great value. Rank, rich soil, full of vegetable matter will produce crops much better after an application of wood ashes than if supplied with a good dressing of manure.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

A Marked Improvement Shown in Recent Inventions.

Electric lighting is passing through an interesting and important stage. At one time the main point considered by the customer was to have a large aggregate amount of light nsde his house, store or factory, and the disposition and quality of it were secondary matters. Economy, comfort and health are now factors which enter largely into the lighting arrangements of every new installation. In offices particularly there is more care given to the screening of the light, and it is placed at a greater distance from the desk wherever practicable. One singular result of this innovation is that clerks who are constantly at the desk suffer less from the dropping out of the hair than formerly. At one time the light would be fixed just over the head of the occupant of a desk, and the heat of the light would so beat down on his scalp that in course of time the hair became weakened and baldness ensued. This, indeed, is given as one of the many causes why baldness is nowadays so prevalent. With a better placing and a judicious tempering of the light has come a distinct improvement in the health of employes, and in one large establishment where over 100 clerks are employed the low rate of absenteeism from sickness, which is less than one-third of the normal, is attributed to this cause. In factories it is found that the good or bad arrangement of the lighting will make an enormous difference in the amount of work done by the operators, and the less strain there is to the eyes either from too much or too little the better is the output of the operative department. In a recently built mill it was decided, after a good deal of experimenting, that the best service, life and illumination at moderate expense and great economy was obtained by the use of twenty-four-candle-power incandescent lamps, at 114 volts, and 3.1 or 3.5 watts. Elaborate attempts were also made to ascertain the best size and shape of lamp bulbs, but the results varied so in each case that it is yet an open question. The general trend of opinion seems to be in favor of comparatively large bulbs, with small necks and well rounded on the ends. This shape in a twenty-four-candle-power lamp gives a light which, although intense at the bulb, is sufficiently diffused over its required area to give uniform illumination, and the streaks of light radiating from the tip of the amp, which in a cloth factory are most objectionable, are to a certain extent diminished. In inspecting cloth rooms it was found difficult to examine the fine work turned out when clear glass bulbs were used, as the "streaks" prevented rapid inspection, The use of higher candle-power ground glass bulbs, with fluted opaque shades, has overcome this difficulty and gives a light almost equal to daylight.

MORPHINE HABIT INCREASING.

Brain Workers in Europe and America Becoming Addicted to the Drug.

Dr. Norman Kerr, one of the ablest English physicians, says that the use of opium and its various preparations is becoming much more common in America and England than formerly. Brain workers, lawyers, newspaper writers and doctors, he says, have resorted to the drug to stimulate their jaded nerve and brains to enable them to do more work.

Dr. Kerr asserts that there is more danger in the use of opium among English-speaking people than among the residents of the far East. The people of India or China seem to be able to take the drug in small quantities all their lives without having to increase the dose and thus become slaves.

In America or England nearly every one who begins using opium is lost. Dr. Kerr says that he has known of a few cases in which the patient cured himself, but those cases are rare, and as a rule the person who takes the first dose never stops.

THE SPIRIT OF ORGANIZATION.

Teacher—Willie, you are to stay in after school and do three extra examples.

Willie—What? And git put out of the Scholars' Union for workin' overtime? I will, I don't think.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

BOTH DISAPPEARED.

What made Dorsey leave his last boarding house?

They put two feather pillows on his bed and he was afraid he would be deaf in both ears.

Hay Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Spencer—"They told me at your office that you were only one of the clerks. And you said you were a director." Ferguson—"So I am. I address envelopes."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.— South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

THE PROPER METHOD.

Brown—Have you read this article upon "How to tell a bad egg?"

Jones—No, but if you have anything to tell a bad egg, my advice is to break it gently.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cts.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

"Frederick," said she, "don't let the baby stand alone." "Why, she's old enough to learn to walk." "Old enough to learn to walk! Why, she hasn't even learned to ride a bicycle yet."

10 cts. Cures Constipation and Liver Ills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a vial—40 doses.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

A JUDGE'S SUGGESTION.

An English Judge, Sir John Bright, has judicially made a valuable suggestion to bicycle makers: "Human ingenuity is very great, and I cannot help thinking it would be an excellent thing if some one would invent a bicycle that could not, under any circumstances, be ridden at more than eight miles an hour, and that no one should be allowed to ride any other.

Relief in Six Hours.— Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or feamle. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

NOVELISTS OF THE DAY.

Blackmore is now one of the oldest living English novelists. He has just celebrated his seventy-first birthday. George Macdonald is, however, his senior, being 72. Among other novelists who are getting on in years are Meredith and Mrs. Oliphant, who are each 68. Miss Braddon is 59, Walter Besant 58, Ouida 56, and William 51.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

Newsboy—Extra! Extra!

Gentleman—How much is it?

Newsboy—Two cents. Have one?

Gentleman—No.

Friend—Two cents is the regular price of that paper. Why didn't you buy?

Gentleman—If there had been anything in it worth reading the boy would have charged five cents.