ISOLATED

rain of Gold

...economically may ... results in the fu... will take years to re...

...wholly disproportion... ...condition of things, ...clock is distinctly ... only remedy is ... ...way of get... ...approaching on the ...loan or heavy ...ment has this ... successfully up... ...to manifest ... investors.

...correspondent ... Mail says the ... has decid... Government the ...credit. All ... repudiated in the ...probable cancella... Government, ... seize forcibly all ... The strikers' ... destroy confidence ... Government's financial ... declared force for ... future.

...D OF MONEY.

... St. Petersburg ... indications ... will overtake ... There were no buy... ... Thursday, and ... impossible to sell ...

...s, on Friday deco... ...ffer gold, any ... war with Japan. ...rumors that the ... ...ing the need of ... that the whole ... Department is ... ...ing the schedules of ... national fi... ...necessity for ... the short loan ... M. Mendelssohn, ...r of that the ... by the mutina... ...ing the war eq... ...the Treasury ... said to ... close the State ... ...tion facilities. ... ...ed a mani... ...law in Po...

...S FROM THE WIRE

... Items From All ... Globe.

...the strand... ...Canada ... ...over the ... ...Consul-Gen... ...ed that ... ...between ... ...instituted ... ...have become ...

...TAIN ... ...London ... ...in the Beer ...

...ISSION ... ...ed to ... ...ordered ... ...Christ... ...employed ... ...ch has begun ... Passenger ... ...unparalleled ... ...the expendi... ...exceeding the ... ...submitted to ... ...January. ... ...cattle and ... ...in Canada ... ...over the ... ...of ... ...in Consul-Gen... ...ed that ... ...between ... ...instituted ... ...have become ...

...ed to be raging ...hama.

...Schemch, exiled from Rus... ...complicity in a Nihilist con... ...is punished.

...ncellor of Austria has assur... ...workmen that they will be ... universal suffrage.

...quitable Life has been orde... ...the German Government to in... ...its premium reserves.

...ain's losses in southwest Af... ...mount to 1,852 of all ranks. ...Alfonso of Spain is said to ...aged to Princess Ena of Bat... ...niece of King Edward.

REGINA FAIRFIELD;

—OR—

A TERRIBLE EXPIATION.

CHAPTER IX.

...day was at length ... Thursday fort... ...was to perform ... immediately after ... set out for Hick...

...ed to go im... Regina had ... that they should, ... of the old ... time-honored ... spend the hon... at the patri... bridegroom, ...

...looked dis... ...not what sort ... this plan. ... ...edly persisted ...

...ed seriously. ...ly immovable. ... in their lives, ...ood her will, ...determination, ...most moment, Wolfgang gave ... firm, grave, ... but Regina ...ceded. Finally ... will to hers, ...mber with a ... and accept ... and prepare ...

... his room all ... when I wished ...ing that he ...insisted his let... and, accord... ...ar and unceremo... other, with... ...room.

...engaged in ... in fact—that ...entrance until ... sick of his ... ...diversity seen ... ...n page of ...

...letter into ...e around ... ...ing, ...ing ... ...which we were ... ...instead of ... among other ... Constantia to ... at his plan... ... with much ... Miss Fair... ...stantia. ... thought, name... ...ld not fail to ... Wallraven. ... and then I re... ...gested he call ... me that after... ...mournfully—said ... his memory, but ... be ready. ...

... it was evident ... ...fulness, was ... ...ently purchased ... at a very dear ... ...ate. His gloom ... or was varied ... of false gayety, ... anxiety. These ...ever, were never ... the absence of ...pressure he would ...ommand himself, ...anquillity which ...eal state of feel... ...how whether Re... ...mask or not. If ...mitted me to see ... ...ainly very much ... prospect of going ... ... and of having ...ven for a brides... ...veling companion. ... me one day: ... Ferdinand, what ...d about this mat... ...ory Hall? It is ...l Virginia gentle... ...love as a father, ... I wish to win. I ... idea of going to ...even setting eyes ... love to regard as ... I do not care if ... is tumbling down! ... prestige of old re... ...about that dilapidated ... ...does not always sur... ...making new tenement ...ense and costly." ...

... to Wallraven, she ...

...n absurd mistake of your ...my Prince of Darkness! ...pposing that I should be ...e worn appearance of ...house!"

...day previous to her wedding ...ame into my room. Smiling ...ing softly in a chair at my ... said:

"Ferdinand, I am so well ... Wolfgang has a letter from ...father, and now it is certain ...Miss Wallraven will be with ... evening, and attended by — ... you suppose! her twin bro... Constant Wolfgang's younger ... You never told me of ...

...knew nothing about him! What ...silent fellow your parti is. ... I wonder how many other ...s and sisters, aunts, uncles ...ins are to turn up."

... This Constant, who ... a year younger than Wolfgang, ...bsal for twelve months traveling ...d Europe, and has recently returned ...

"Ah! and they come this evening?"

"Yes! Ah, Ferdinand! I shall have a sister. I do not care for Constant much. I do not care for the brother I shall gain, for I have already one dear brother; but I care very much for the father and the sister I shall have. I have been lonely, Ferdinand. I have borne within my bosom a cold heart, because I have had no mother or sister to keep it warm. For some reason or other I never formed a female friendship in my life. I never could bring myself to make advances to other young ladies, and something within me repelled others from making advances to me. I have, with all my independence, ... sisterly relation, ... cold and strong enough; yet sometimes I have felt myself suddenly droop, with an utter weakness, for the want of some gentle woman friend whom I could love, whom I could trust. Now, in the failure of a sister of my own, my husband's sister will become inexpressibly dear to me, at least, I feel as if it would be so. I think it will be her own fault if it is not so."

I wondered to hear Regina speak so. It was the first glimpse, with one exception, that I had ever had of the heart within her cold bosom. Yes, I wondered, until I remembered that under the snow of earliest spring the grain still germinates unseen in the warm and genial soil.

That evening, according to appointment, Mr. and Miss Wallraven arrived.

In the bustle of their arrival, I had little opportunity of making observations.

After supper, however, when we were all—the three Wallravens, Regina and myself—assembled in our parlor, I had every facility for studying my prospective relatives.

First, I saw that Regina was more than satisfied with the new brother and sister.

Constant Wallraven was nearly the fac simile of Wolfgang—the same tall, slight, elegant figure, the same haughty set of the head, the same light-gray, blazing eyes, the same wilderness of slightly curling, silky, black hair, jet-black eyebrows, and long, black lashes. But he looked stronger, older, and more settled than Wolfgang. He looked as if at some time, not far distant in the past, he had been just such a chaotic assemblage of discordant elements as Wolfgang now was; and as if some mighty power had forcibly subdued the chaos, bringing out of it a world of harmony, beauty and strength. Withal, there was an expression of frankness, good-humor, and health of mind and body in his large blue eyes, which testified that the transforming power, whatever it had been, had not crushed but disciplined him. Only by the perfect peace, perfect harmony of these antipathic elements of character betrayed in his features and complexion could one judge of the pre-existence of a disciplining experience. One saw in him now a man who, though still quite young, had gained the great victory of his life—whose manner of existence and work was henceforth defined, laid out, and well understood.

I felt instinctively a high respect and a strong attraction to Constant Wallraven, as to a soul more exalted than my own.

Constantia was the same dark, majestic, superbly-beautiful woman I had seen her by night at Hickory Hall. I do not know that my artist taste was ever so highly gratified as by comparing these two young girls, Constantia and Regina, both so perfectly beautiful, yet so opposite in their forms, features, and complexions, eyes, and style—though both were of the queenly order. Constantia's was a natural dignity; Regina's a conventional stateliness. Upon the whole, we were all pleased with each other, and it was on the stroke of twelve before we parted for the night.

Once or twice I observed an unwonted thoughtfulness upon the usually clear, open countenance of my sister; but that was so natural under the circumstances, that it made no impression on my mind. When I had retired to my room, however, and before I had time to begin to take off my dress, I heard a tap at my door, and, thinking that it was of course Wolfgang, I bade him come in. The door opened, and my sister entered, and sank softly down in her usual seat, near my dressing-table. I looked at her inquiringly, anxiously. The stately gayety which had distinguished her all the afternoon and evening had quite gone, and the thoughtfulness that had once or twice, cloudlike, flitted past the sunshiny snow of her countenance, was now settled into a profound gloom.

(To be Continued.)

HOUSE WITH A HISTORY.

Two friends are walking along the street. One of them, pointing to a house, says:

"There's a beautiful place, but it's enough to make a man sad to look at it."

"Why so?"

"On account of its history; for, despite its calm and serene surroundings, it was built upon the groans, tears, wailings, and blood of widows, orphans, old men, and struggling women."

"You don't say so! Was it built by a monopolist?"

"Oh, no; by a dentist."

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

"Will you please give me $10, pap?"

"What does papa's little girl want with so much money?"

"I want to buy a doll."

"Heavens! A $10 doll?"

"No, the doll only costs 50 cents. The rest is for her clothes."

And if mamma hadn't been listening papa would have drawn a brilliant but cruel parallel.

TREES IN BERLIN.

Three hundred streets in Berlin, Germany, are planted with 44,000 trees, which represent a value of $190,000. The care of the municipal parks and gardens requires 250 gardeners and 700 assistants, male and female, principally the latter.

JAPANESE RECRUITING.

The Japanese army is recruited by conscription, but only twenty-five of the strongest and healthiest are picked out of every 100 men called up for service. The remainder are sent into the reserve.

PERMANENT FORESTS.

The Question Will be Discussed at the Forestry Convention.

The question whether our forests are to be permenent is one of special interest to Canada as the private wealth and public revenue derived therefrom has always been large and they have been the support of large numbers of our people. The permanency of the forests depends on several considerations. To argue that forest should be continued as such on the rich agricultural lands in the eastern Provinces, on the prairies of the West or the fruitful valleys of British Columbia would be an absurdity. These lands are better fitted for the purpose to which they are being devoted.

The principle on which the question should be considered is laid down clearly in the following paragraph by a scientific forester who is also a practical lumberman— ...

"Every foot of national soil should be devoted to that production under which it pays best; hence forests should never disappear, from land on which conservative forestry is the most remunerative use to which soil may be put. A national platform ought invariably to contain this plank. Land so described is called 'absolute forest land.'"

In every province of the Dominion there are large tracts of rocky, sandy, or otherwise poor land on which forests are growing or from which they have been burnt or cut off. These lands produced good timber but are not mineral lands or agricultural lands. They fitly fill the description of "absolute forest land." It is on such lands if at all, that the forests should be permanent.

This is one of the questions which will no doubt be discussed at the Forestry Convention which has been called by the Dominion Premier to meet in Ottawa in January next, and it may be expected that the discussion will throw considerable light on it. It may be worth while however to look at some of the facts that affect the problem.

In European countries, such as Germany, the forests are found on mountainous or poor land. The forests of Germany are situated, at least in the largest compact areas, in the mountains of that country, where seventy or eighty per cent of the land is under forest. Besides these the largest areas are heaths in Hanover and West Prussia, so that really only about ten per cent. of the forests are growing on good agricultural land. These for the most part are situated in river valleys where the land is subject to floods. A gradual process is however taking place whereby the Prussian State especially is buying up poor, sandy land going out of cultivation and planting it with pine. During the years $500,000 have been annually for the purpose and large areas productively stocked with Scotch pine. In France the same policy is followed and large expenditure for repurchase of denuded lands is always an important item in the budget.

But this policy is not confined to the Continent of Europe. The State of New York is paying up to $3.50 an acre for lands in the Adirondacks which were disposed of at five cents per acre, the purpose being to again cover them with forest. To this end the Forest Commission is going to considerable expense in replanting and reseeding these lands with valuable trees. Pennsylvania has adopted a similar policy and has given the Commission authority to purchase lands up to a value of $5.00 per acre. Other of the eastern and central states are moving in the same direction, but the expense of replacing the forests on these poor lands will be heavy and the time before they can reach maturity will be long.

In Canada the pressure of population is not yet great. There are vast still unsettled agricultural lands and uncultivated and it is not necessary that any person should go upon land which, so soon as the timber is gone, will be of no value and will not permit of the establishment of a permanent home. Germany has a population of about two-thirds acres but finds it profitable to hold 35,000,000 acres or 26 per cent. of its land area in forest. Canada has a population of about one to 350 acres. It is well to learn from history. Germany finds the profit from and the value of these poor lands, when kept in forest, steadily increasing, while the clearing of the forest and the attempt to use them otherwise left them waste and abandoned.

CONTROL OF LAUNDRIES.

French Government Has Placed Them Under Its Charge.

Laundries in France have been placed under Government control. In a recent decree issued by the president of the French republic it is recommended, says The Lancet, "that soiled linen should not be taken to the laundry unless packed in closed sacks or other suitable containers. Before being sorted the linen and the container should be disinfected by one of the prescribed methods, or by boiling in an alkaline solution, or at least should be sprinkled with water to lay the dust. In the last case the containers should be washed in hot or otherwise disinfected. These measures are obligatory in the case of linen from hospitals and sick-rooms. Overalls exclusively used for the work should be provided for the workers. These garments should be kept in good order and frequently washed and kept in a place apart from the wash-house and the rooms devoted to the reception of the clean linen. The practice is forbidden of manipulating soiled linen which has not been disinfected or washed in lye, in rooms devoted to ironing or to the reception of clean linen. Dirty water is to be conveyed directly from the building by a covered drain. Overseers of laundries are enjoined to draw up rules for the guidance of the work people in matters relating to the care of overalls and the necessity of cleanliness at each stage of the work, and forbidding the consumption of liquid or solid food in the laundry."

STILL HAD A LITTLE PRIDE.

"What is this man charged with?" asked the police justice.

"Stealing a dog, your honor," said the officer.

"Well, sir, what have you got to say for yourself?"

"Your honor," answered the prisoner, drawing a grimy coat sleeve across his nose, "if you'll make it embezzlement I'll plead guilty. I may be a thief, but I've got feelin's."

The Farm

THE FAVORITE BREED.

Shortlived is the popularity of anything not having the utmost practicability. Animals, machines, clothes or what are not necessary for special work and specific performance, but that animal the machinery or those, for the farmer, that can be used in the most ways is the most desirable and valuable.

The farmers vocation calls for varying duties and lines of operations. It calls for strong durable not easily soiled clothes. They may be neat, cut to fit and well made. It calls for general purpose wagon, not long wagons and implements, such as disc-seeder, combining all the use possible. It calls for animals also of general utility, specially in cattle as far as their uses extend and covered by his having cattle—beef and milk whether for home consumption or market.

Again, we say from the farmers standpoint that popularity which depends too much on the production of one product is short lived be product beef, milk or butter. We are now speaking of that large class of general farmers not a special class near cities such as dairy farmers for example.

The short time was when for a short duration of a decade or two the Jersey and her class were most popular among farmers. But your writer does not need to put up an argument that they won't do for a farmer out of reach of a butter market. The Holstein had her day of farmer popularity, now past, for she belongs in the dairy for milk production. Some says she is large enough for beef, but she is not a food beef animal. No feeder wants one of her steers even in his feed lot. She is big enough for a big flow of milk not suited for most profitable butter production. Hence we see there is a place for both the Jersey and the Holstein, but that place is not as a part of the assets of a successful farm. Neither should the cattle for the farmer be exclusively a beef breed for he is not a professional feeder.

What he does want is a breed in his diversified operations that will give him milk, cream, butter incidentally and raise calves that will command the top prize as feeders at one or, two years old. While in many cases the Shorthorn has been over developed along beef lines and the milking qualities neglected there many valuable families in which such is not the case besides the natural inclination from centimes of general purpose breeding and, management causes the Shorthorn breed to quickly return and respond to treatment that is inclined to bring out the milking qualities and inclinations as it is in all of the breed though it may be lying dormant.

BEST AGE TO BREED HEIFERS.

Breeders are not agreed as to the best age for putting the heifer in the breeding herd. Many maintain that she will develop into a better milker by being started early. Dr. Kitchen, writing in the Jersey Bulletin, says:

"If this practice of early breeding is carried out we have got to accept the small or medium-sized cow. If we breed late and less frequently the cow becomes larger, because the blood made in the animal is directed to the undesirable parts during times when it would otherwise be directed in part to the udder. Furthermore, the nervous system which presides over the distribution of the blood through these undesirable parts, become enlarged during these periods to such a degree that even when maternity ensues, not much blood is directed to the udder as would otherwise have been the case. Furthermore because we wish to avoid the tendency of the nervous system to direct blood and energy to these undesirable parts of the dairy cow, we do not feed the animal too luxuriously during the time she is not in milk. This practice also tends to prevent the cow from becoming a large one.

"There is an almost general agreement of opinion that the right time to breed for the best calf is at about fifteen months of age; this period varying somewhat according to the size and vigor of the animal. If an animal is sufficiently vigorous and of a good enough size when she comes to this age and is not bred, she goes on to a beefy tendency more or less fast according to heredity inclinations.

"I suppose every breeder of long experiences has noticed the tendency to a bull-head development if heifers are delaying in breeding. This tendency is due to the fact that blood which would have been directed to the hind quarters through the stimulus of the forward part of the animal through the influence of the activity of the brain, if the animal is not pregnant."

SHEEP BREEDING.

The experience of sheep breeders in England in breeding sheep is valuable to farmers in this country. An English Exchange urges liberal feed for the ewes as breeding season comes on and good feed must be kept up to obtain good wool and good lambs. Pure bred rams of the large mutton breeds are popular for mutton and early spring lambs and the class of wool wanted. It is the rise in wool after decades of low prices that has brightened up the farmer's prospects and decided him to go in more extensively for sheep; and that idea is a fair one, other things being equal, because there is naught else on the right sort of farm that pays like sheep, improving the land as they do. But they must be fed. They eat more than they are estimated to do. It takes very high class sheep indeed to feed three or four average-fed shear hogs or theves to the acre in summer, and one lamb ewe to the acre is enough for any grass land in winter. First, there are the new entries. If pure-breds it is important to see that there is no stain in the blood; if cross-breds there should be considerable uniformity of type. Wool is, as shown, a more valuable commodity than it has been, so that in either cross-breds or pure the fleece should be good. Footrot ought not to be allowed to taint the breeding ewes. It is sure to spread among them if members are introduced with diseased feet, although they may walk nearly sound for the time being. Old, incurable cases are not, however, found so much among the theaves as among older ewes. The udders of the theaves, like those of heifers, may be passed as right, as it is rarely that cases of bad teats, and if possibly, there should be defects it could hardly be identified so long in advance of giving birth to the young. It would be very easy, though, as with the maiden heifer, to make a big blunder by culling some good breeder for a purely imaginary defect.

DUPES SLEW POLICE.

Murder Follows Attempt at Arrest in Belgium.

A fearful riot was caused in the Village of Rosaix, near Blache, Belgium, recently, by the police attempting to arrest a man named Auguste Buisseret, who claims to be an inspired prophet.

Buisseret, who professes to be able to cure all diseases and to promote the fortune of all who believe in him, is stated by the police to be a coal miner. He arrived quite recently in the village, and so great was the influence he exercised on the inhabitants that they provided him with a house, upon the front of which a gigantic white cross, a crown and seven stars have been painted.

Buisseret, attired in voluminous white robes, encircled by a crimson girdle, and with his head crowned with laurel leaves, was haranguing a crowd, which thronged about him, kissing his hands and garments, when a force of police approached to arrest him.

Buisseret called loudly upon his followers to "destroy the impious infidels," whereupon the police were attacked by the mob, which threw them down and trampled on them, two policemen being killed.

Meanwhile, Buisseret made his escape, and has not yet been found. He has received a sum of over $1,500 in free-will offerings from his dupes during the last two months.

GOOD PRESCRIPTION.

of anything that will prevent seasickness?

Dr. Quackhem—Yes. Stay on land. Two dollars, please.

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Sunlight Soap

is a perfect cleaner and will not injure anything.

Best for all household purposes, Sunlight Soap's superiority is most conspicuous in the washing of clothes.

Common soaps destroy the painted or varnished surfaces of woodwork and take the color out of clothes.

Even the daintiest linen or lace, or the most delicate colors may be safely washed with Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Equally good with hard or soft water.

Your money refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

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A SMOKE-OUT.

The Home

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASONS.

Many sweetmeats for Christmas should be prepared now in order to acquire a proper flavor before the holiday season sets in. A luscious blending of certain rich ingredients can be obtained only by standing a length of time after they have been mixed, and the housewife who could have her feasts as they were in "ye olden time" must begin at least a month ahead of holiday season.

Among Xmas holiday sweets, mince pies take first place. The filling for these is put together in stone crocks and allowed to remain untouched at least two weeks. It gains an added flavor the longer it stands. Here are two capital recipes, procured from old-fashioned cooks:

No. 1.—Five pounds of chopped beef, two pints of chopped suet, ten pints of chopped sour apples, two pounds of sugar, one quart of molasses, two ounces of cinnamon, one ounce of cloves, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of pepper, six pounds of fruit. Thin with one quart of sweet cider, one cup of brandy and one cup of Madeira wine. Mix all together and scald.

No. 2.—Cook two and one-half pounds of beef (this should make two quarts when chopped), four quarts chopped apples, one pint of currants, which have been thoroughly cleansed, one quart of raisins stoned just before using, one cup of chopped citron, four cups of brown sugar, two cups of molasses, one cup of chopped suet, 1 nutmeg grated, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half tablespoonful of cloves, two or three cups of cider that has been boiled down. Place in an earthen vessel and keep in a cool place. This quantity will make twelve pies.

Of pest consideration to the mince pies is the plum pudding. To be most delicious this should be cooked in a cloth pudding bag and hung from a rail for three or four weeks in a dark place. An old English recipe is this:

Soak six ounces of stale breadcrumbs in a can of hot milk, and allow it to stand and cool. When cold add on half pound of brown sugar, the yolks of three eggs, one cup of cream, one half pound of suet, chopped very fine, one half pound of raisins, seeded just before using, one half pound of currants, two ounces of citron, chopped, one half pound of sweet chopped fine and floured, one half pound of candied lemon peel, one tablespoonful of grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, one teacupful of brandy or wine and one teacupful of sweet cream, and the last thing add the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Put into a pudding bag which has been previously scalded and floured with flour. Allow the pudding to swell before tying the bag. Boil seven hours.

Plum Pudding, No. 2.—One pound of dried baker's bread, crumbled; one pound of chopped suet, half a pound of sugar, one pound of seeded raisins, one pound of English currants, eight eggs, one tablespoonful each of brown sugar, one grated nutmeg, the large blade of mace pulverized, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half pint of flour, one-fourth pint of black coffee. Roll the bread and moisten with a little boiling water. Cover tight until the bread is soft. Add the well beaten eggs, sugar and flour, then the spices, salt and fruit floured with flour. Last of all add the suet and coffee. Steam for two hours in a two quart pail.

Plumless Plum Pudding.—Two cups of raisins, two cups of currants, two cups of chopped suet, one-half cup of almonds blanched and chopped fine, two cups of flour, two cups of grated stale breadcrumbs, one-half cup of citron, orange and lemon peel, eight eggs, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of cream, one-half cup each of sherry and brandy, a large pinch of salt, some grated nutmeg and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Put into a large bowl, the raisins seeded, the currants washed and picked, the suet chopped very fine, the citron, orange and lemon peel chopped fine, the sugar, brandy, wine and eggs and lastly the cream. Add the flour sifted with the baking powder, the salt and the breadcrumbs, and mix all together. Put in well-buttered molds or bowls, set in pan of boiling water that reaches half way up the sides of the molds, and steam five hours. Turn out on dishes carefully. This will make two large puddings or several smaller ones. When needed they should be steamed for two hours, taking care that the water does not penetrate the pudding.

Some delicious cakes to be made now for Christmas are the following:—

Imperial Cake—Two pounds of sugar, two pounds butter, worked together. Add two pounds of flour, part of which is used for dredging, two pounds of raisins, three pounds of blanched and chopped almonds and two pounds of sliced citron. It is well to pound the almonds in a porcelain mortar, a small quantity at a time, adding rose water occasionally to keep them from becoming oily. After mixing in the fruit with the sugar and flour, add one wineglassful of rosewater, two glasses of sweet brandy or grape juice, a small quantity of mace and one teaspoonful baking powder. Bake four hours, placing in a cool oven at first and increasing the heat gradually. When cold, put in a tin box and seal tightly.

Christmas Cake.—Beat one pound of butter to a cream, having previously cut it into five or six pieces and dropped it into a dish of warm water to soften. Add one pound of powdered sugar and beat until very light. Now mix in ten eggs whipped together and add one pound of pastry flour. As soon as these ingredients are perfectly smooth, stir in one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of allspice, the grated rind and juice of two lemons and one-half pint of unfermented grape juice. Mix together one pound of sultanas, one pound of currants, one pound of stoned raisins, one pound of orange peel, one-quarter pound of lemon peel and one-half pound citron. Dust with a half cup of flour and mix thoroughly with the remainder of the cake. Line a fruit cake pan with greased paper, filling it afterward with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven for three hours, increasing the heat during the last hour. For a medium-sized family this recipe should be halved and it will last as a rich sweet all through the holiday season.

USEFUL HINTS.

To relieve tender feet add a tablespoonful each of borax, spirits of ammonia, alcohol, witch hazel and camphor to a foot-tub of hot water and soak the feet for ten minutes then dry and dust with talcum powder.

For fruit ices, take a pint of ripe fruit, six ounces of [illegible] if the fruit is very sweet, the juice of a lemon. Pound the fruit with the sugar, rub through a fine sieve, mix gradually with one pint of custard or cream, and freeze.

Each morning before breakfast take a glass of hot water in which has been squeezed the juice of a lemon or orange. The lemon or orange with the skin, and a quantity of boiling water or tea can be made and the next day used soon.

A simple way to remove stains is to sprinkle them with salt and lay the article in the sun. Cold water, a tablespoonful of ammonia and some soap will remove grease spots. Ink stains we could not answer for, but perhaps some reader can.

One of the best ways to clean a rug or carpet is to sprinkle it with damp tea leaves to use when sweeping. If the rug is very much faded it can be restored by rubbing with a cloth wrung out of strong ammonia water. Before sweeping any rug or carpet it should be thoroughly dusted with a damp cloth. Then sprinkled with a dry one.

Make sweet pickles as follows: Two pounds of sugar, one ounce of cloves, cinnamon, one ounce of mace, one ounce of celery seed, one pint of vinegar. The spices should be ground fine, but not powdered, and well mixed. Scald the vinegar and pour it over the fruit two days in succession. Store in jars and seal tightly.

When linoleum begins to look faded it can be made to look as good as new by rubbing a little glue in a pail of water and applying it with a flannel cloth. Let it dry before walking on it.

If you have a bottle of ink that you keep in a dark place, wrapped in an old cloth, you will find that you get the straw between the cork and the bottle. This is more disgusting than to have the ink break a straw when the cork has just swept the bottle clean with, and cleaning it by pushing it between her teeth is apt to spoil a delicate cake. Cleanliness and little things is quite as important as great things.

Unless you live in an apartment with all the rooms on one floor, have a handy cellar, both upstairs and down, to save steps and patience. Have a work table on each floor, with scissors, black and white thread, thimble and buttons. Have in another basket or a box have a hammer, screwdriver, screws, tacks and a pair of pliers. Of course you have a letter pad and a couple of pencils in various parts of the house, as well as the scissors.

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Many a woman's hair is not as golden as it is [illegible]