

## HOUSEHOLD.

### A HAIR RECEIVER.

Is there any article more of a necessity to feminine comfort than some sort of a convenience as a receptacle for hair? Every bedroom occupied by the gentle sex should be supplied with a hair receiver. How many girls have spent a night at a friend's, and, after making the morning toilet, looked in vain for something in which to deposit the objectionable little roll of hair one wishes to put out of sight! Nothing to be found! Not even a scrap basket—another useful article usually considered superfluous in bedrooms—so she is forced to leave the unattractive reminder of her dainty presence in bold relief on the dressing table.

To make an inexpensive and pretty hair receiver's take a butcher's cuff they are about five cents a pair,—and put in a bottom of cardboard neatly covered with silk. Line the cuff with colored silk, gathered with a narrow ruffle around the top. If red silk is used, sew on the outside of the cuff a bunch of poppies or red roses, and suspend the receiver by a red satin ribbon, with a small bow, at the top. The flowers may be varied with the color of the lining—daisies with yellow, roses with pink, forget-me-nots with blue. It is always desirable, of course, to have such things harmonize with the prevailing color of the room.



Eton jacket of cadet blue cloth trimmed with stitching. The scalloped revers and deep collar are stitched at the edges and inlaid with dark blue velvet. Sleeves cut with shaped, pointed cuffs, which are ornamented with stitching. Material required, cloth, 50 inches wide, 13-4 yards.

### FARMER'S CORNED BEEF.

An old farmer corns beef by this recipe: To pickle 50 lbs of beef, put 2 gals cold water in a kettle, add 4 lbs salt, 11-2 lbs sugar and 1 oz saltpeter. Let boil 10 minutes, skim well, take from the fire and set aside until cold. Put the pieces of beef in a tub or small meat cask and cover with brine, weight the meat under, cover the top and set in a cool, dark place. The meat will keep one year. The best cuts for corning are the brisket and pieces adjacent to the backbone, though ribs and any refuse bones can be corned.

Then there's a knack in cooking. Many make the mistake of putting it into cold water. They take it from the brine, just wash it, and being in haste, pour cold water over it first and keep it boiling until it fairly grows hard instead of tender. A better way whether vegetables are cooked with it or not is to cover with boiling water. This will coagulate the outside and retain the juices. Then set it over the fire, let it come to a boil and simmer slowly. An old rule is 15 minutes for every pound of meat but more time is necessary. When done set off the fire and let stand half an hour before taking up. If it is to be served cold, place under weights and press for four or five hours. Slice very thin, garnish if convenient and serve with some tart sauce.

Corned Beef Omelet.—Estimate 11-2 lbs meat, remove bone and objectionable scraps, mince, add bread crumbs, stir in 2 eggs, season with pepper and salt, dip into a frying pan of hot salt fat or dripping and allow to fry five minutes. Do not turn. Sufficient for eight persons.

Corned Beef with Potato.—Chop fine a quantity of beef and season with butter, salt and pepper. Then mash hot potatoes, add milk and butter and a well-beaten egg and stir together then place upon the bottom of baking dish a layer of potatoes, alternating with a layer of the minced beef until the dish is filled, cut small bits of butter upon the surface, sprinkle over a little pepper, bake until the top browns. This is "variety" for a "snug little dinner."

Corned Beef Hash.—This simple but dainty dish, being often carelessly done, warrants the repeating of a recipe, though, insufficient cooking is generally the secret of all failure. The beef and cold potatoes should be chopped separately, add half of a minced onion, melt one tablespoon butter in the frying pan, dust in a tea-

spoon of flour, stir until brown, pour in the potatoes and meat and 1 pt of hot water, mix thoroughly, season with pepper and salt, cover and let simmer half an hour. Have a care upon it, stir, add water, let simmer, send to table hot.

Farmer's Luncheon Salad.—Boil until tender in salted water, cabbage, turnips, beets, upland cress. Chop beets separately, mix and add 1 pt minced beef, season with white unground mustard, serve cold with a dressing of vinegar, pepper and salt and ground mustard, having first been scalded.

Corned Beef Tea.—Put lean meat in soak over night in tepid water, in the morning cut in small pieces or chop let stand upon the stove until noon, let simmer five hours, sift, then boil in fine oatmeal, rice or crushed crackers. This is both nourishing and stimulating.

Corned Beef Sandwiches.—Chop well cooked corned beef very fine, season lightly with salt, pepper and mustard, mix this with melted butter, spread upon ample slices of brown bread, serve with cold slaw or cucumber pickles.

To Press Corned Beef.—After the meat has been well cooked, remove bones, tie securely in a cloth and press into a basin beneath heavy weights and let stand 8 or 10 hours.

### SILVER CASES.

Cases of cotton flannel for silver are desirable properties. Make each one to hold a dozen forks or spoons, with two lengths of flannel laid one on the other, and divided into compartments by machine-stitching. Have the piece which forms the back of the case wider than the front to furnish a flap to fold over at the top, say from three to four inches deep. Measure the size of each case by that of the article it is to hold—table, dessert, tea, or coffee spoon, dinner or dessert forks, etc.

### SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MEALS.

The mistake most parents make is trying to provide a school luncheon that shall take the place of a noon-day meal. That is difficult without putting up a bulky package, and a large quantity of cold food eaten in the middle of the day does not properly fit the child for afternoon study. A hearty meal at half past four may break up the household routine, but it is proper for children to be hungry on getting home, if they take a "bite of something and run out to play" after the usual fashion they are not properly hungry at six, and, besides, six is too late for a child to eat the heartiest meal of the day.

### A FEW SPRING "DON'TS."

Don't be too ready to put on lighter wraps.

Don't be the first to discard your heavy underwear.

Don't take too much spring medicine in your haste to beautify your complexion.

Don't forget that wind blows in May as well as in March, and produces tan, freckles and hard, rough skin.

Don't be afraid to carry an umbrella even when it is clear.

Don't start your house-cleaning too soon.

Don't forget your rubber shoes on a damp day.

### GOOD GOLF PLAYERS.

Servants of Wealthy Englishmen Must Be Skilled in Sports.

Many times during the last twelve months advertisements for men servants in London papers have set forth that applicants must be good golf players, the gentlemen in such case being gentlemen living in lonely places where they found it hard to get regularly any neighbor who could enjoy a game with them.

Such advertisements excite surprise in the mind of the general public, but in connection with minor yachting, and in cases where the owners of small yachts are enthusiasts of limited means, the same rule has been observed for years, a man servant who could not only perform his domestic duties efficiently but "hand, reef and steer" as well being regarded as something of a treasure. And for years—as all professional cricketers know—a certain nobleman, whose principal residence and estate are in the south of England, has engaged no indoor male servant who was not an able, all-round cricketer, his very valet being a once celebrated county bowler. It is only a very few years ago that a match took place on this nobleman's grounds, in which all the eleven on one side were personal servants—four of them indoor ones—of the gentleman in question.

### THE STIMULUS OF YEARS.

This is a sad world; people lose all their enthusiasm after 50.

That's not so; look at Cousin Georgiana.

What is she enthusiastic about?

Why, stupid, keeping everybody from knowing she is 50.

### SPEAKING OF LAWYERS.

What sort of a legal light is a pettifogger? asked Dimling, when a discussion arose about lawyers and lawyers.

A pettifogger is a legal lightweight, replied Larkin.

### NO CHANGES IN WEATHER.

Temperature and Rainfall as They Were Thousands of Years Ago.

We find the "early" and the "later" rain to-day in Palestine precisely as described 3,500 years ago. "Jordan overflows all its banks" in February to-day exactly as it did in Joshua's time, thirty-three centuries ago. Plants taken from mummy cases in Egypt, which must have been gathered more than 5,000 years since, are practically of the same size and have the same appearance as those growing to-day. Records of vintages in France for over 700 years show practically the same dates as to-day. Actual observations of rainfall for over 200 years at St. Petersburg show no change appreciable to us, though, of course, the earliest observations were extremely crude and somewhat unreliable. Facts of this kind might be adduced to fill a small volume.

On the other hand we have records of most extraordinary cold weather in ancient times. One winter the light wine in France froze. Another winter the river Po froze over so as to bear teams, an unheard of phenomenon to-day. In this journal for June it is stated that "Parnassus and Socrates, now free from snow, were covered with it in classic antiquity." Also, "the name Greenland which strikes us as singularly inappropriate, was not inapplicable at the time it was named, in the fourteenth century.

It is entirely probable that descriptions of the cold in ancient times were much exaggerated. Parnassus and Socrates have snow at times, and in earlier days, when protection against the cold and snow was much less than now, a little snow would go a long way. The earlier voyagers from Iceland, more than 1,000 years ago, leaving a land of almost perpetual ice and snow and reaching a land in the summer with its beautiful green color, to the unaccustomed eyes would very naturally give the name of Greenland to it. In the summer time, it is said, Greenland presents a most beautiful green near the Danish settlements to this day. Our oldest inhabitants, who have been wont to describe the terrible cold and deep snows of their boyhood days as incomparably greater than any thing which does or can occur to-day, completely lost their reckoning in the last winter when reading of a ship that had sunk in New York harbor by weight of the ice upon it; also, that Washington had thirty-four inches of snow on a level, and the lowest temperature ever noted in that city. A careful study will show no appreciable change in the climate of this earth since the early historic times. Of course nothing here adduced touches climatic times, which changes have been established beyond question.

### EMPRESS AS REFORMER.

While the Emperor of Russia has been seeking with noble ambition to reform the warlike habits of European nations through the reduction of military and naval outlay, the Empress has also been at work in another field of operations. She has been setting the example of simplicity and economy in dress at a luxurious court.

The Emperor as a man of peace found himself surrounded with soldiers who were guarding the approaches to the palace. He disliked military reviews, and reduced the number of battalions, employed for the purpose of protecting him. It was a practical method of letting his subjects know that he took little pleasure in the pomp and glory of military power.

The Empress, as the daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse, had been brought up at a quiet German court, where there were few great functions and where princesses were accustomed to dress plainly. She became the central figure of the Court of St. Petersburg, where there were large and magnificent ceremonies, and the great ladies were arrayed in the costliest Parisian costumes. She has astonished them by the quietness and plainness of her gowns on state occasions, and by her lack of interest in the luxurious pleasures of a rich and powerful court.

The Empress Eugenie, when Napoleon III. was at the height of his power, took a different line. As mistress of the Tuileries, she ordered the fashions of the world, and never counted the cost of a costume. As she had a true eye for color and remarkable taste in dress, she was well-fitted for her position as queen of the world of fashion.

The Princess of Wales has the reputation of being the best-dressed woman in England, but she has not encouraged habits of extravagance. Her costumes are remarkable for simple elegance, and she wears few diamonds and jewels.

The Empress of Russia has no talent for dress. She is like her mother, Queen Victoria's second daughter, a woman of simple and homely traits; and she is trying to set an example that will be useful in a capital where women of the upper classes are noted for their extravagance.

### SURE SIGN.

I am certain that Sue is engaged to Mr. Dinkey, said Miss Kittish to Miss Flypp.

Why, she never mentions him. That is what convinces me. She used to make all manner of fun of him.

### STORIES FROM THE FRONT.

#### CORRESPONDENTS TELL OF DEEDS DONE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

What An Old Chief Says About the English—Fun and Games Even Amid the Hall of Bullets—Two Irish Soldiers Have a Fistic Battle.

Writing to a London, England, paper, Mr. Bennet Burleigh sends the following criticism passed on Buller's methods by an old Zulu chief who had fought against the British under Cetewayo:

"What do you think of the fighting, William? It was at Spearman's, after Spion Kop, Vall Krantz and the rest, William was questioned. The old negro groaned and wearily rolled his head and eyes about for a minute or so before answering, 'Umph,' said William, 'Zulu, when he fight, he give Boer no rest; he no wait for things; he go all night, all day. Zulu don't mind what he eat. Zulu give Boer no time make ready; he beat him and kill him, every man. Your generals from England, they no sense make fight. They sit down, one day, two day, three day. Then he fight, one day, two day, and then he go away again. Your soldiers, I see thousands of them everywhere. They go 'bout, all day doing nothing, no fight. While they go 'bout, Boer come make plenty big holes back of hill; then you can't get him out. Damned foolishness. Oh, your generals from England, no sense make fight. Zulu, when he can't fight here, there, he go around him Boer indicating with his fingers, this way, that way, and gives rascal no rest; and old Willie groaned again in spirit and flesh. The conversation really took place, and this is but an outline of the Zulu Othello's criticism of British methods."

#### TO BE IN THE FRONT.

The same writer, speaking of the Irish soldiers says:—"I have had many conversations with men of the Irish Brigade, and found them strange as it may seem to their Home Rule friends, extremely patriotic, devotedly loyal to the Queen, and intensely resentful of any doubt of their love and loyalty toward her Majesty. I chanced to have a copy of a disgraceful cartoon issued by one of the Dublin weekly papers, depicting Irish soldiers dragged by the scruff of the neck into battle by their officers. This I carried to the front, and showed to a party of Irish privates. It would have shocked you to hear the curses which they heaped on the heads of all those who were responsible for that cartoon. It is as good as a tonic to get into conversation with the 'Dubs,' Dublin Fusiliers. After the battle of Colenso there were only about 400 of these gallant soldiers left, and these were sent back to Frere. Having regard to their terrible losses, it was decided that the remnant—all that was left of the Dublin Fusiliers—should remain at Frere to open communication. When told of this, however, parade they became a crowd of madmen, and vowed that they must be in the very front. The ruction was so great that they had to have their way. That's the spirit in which the remnant of 'Dubs' went forth again to try conclusions with the Boers."

#### KNOCKED HIM DOWN.

One Ladysmith correspondent, after relating many incidents of Boer "sliminess" in regard to the misuse of the white flag, gives the following example of Boer humanity:—

"When our cavalry reconnaissance was pushed forward after the successful night attack on Gun Hill the Hussars got into a very tight place, from which they extricated themselves by a dash that cost many lives, and some wounded were left on the field with their dead comrades. Ambulances were sent out for them under a flag of truce. As one Hussar was being carried on a stretcher a young Boer joined at him, using epithets that were

so coarse and cowardly they roused the ire of a bearded veteran, who probably fought against our troops 19 years ago. With one blow he felled the youngster, and thereby gave him an object lesson in the treatment that is met for those who abuse a helpless foe.

To chivalry of a similar kind Capt. Paley owed his life when wounded after the night attack on Surprise Hill, according to the story told by one who heard it while the wounded officer was being brought back to camp next day. In the confusion and darkness Capt. Paley's men did not see him fall directly after the had given the order for them to charge. He was left there sorely wounded, and one of the many foreigners now fighting against us in the enemy's ranks levelled a rifle at him, but was stopped before he could pull the trigger by a blow from the butt end of a rifle that sent him reeling. Again it was a gray-bearded veteran who had come to the rescue of an Englishman."

#### FOUGHT WITH FISTS.

Here is an account of a fight which in a fight, written to his father by a Natal volunteer:—"There was a funny incident during the fight at Colenso. The Irish Fusiliers were making their way towards the Dutchman's left flank, amid a terrific rifle and shell fire, and at one spot they halted for cover and a little time to regain breath. Here two of the men quarrelled, stood up amid the singing around them of hundreds of bullets, had a regular set-to with their fists, with their comrades looking on, and when the best man won, they coolly resumed their march to the river front, well satisfied with their little interlude."

#### TO DRESS BECOMINGLY.

Everyone knows that vertical stripes give length of figure, and horizontal lines width. Only tall and slim figures, therefore, should wear horizontal trimmings on their skirts and bodices. These are fundamental rules, which even a novice in the art of dress knows, and yet how often we see them disregarded.

Another rule—also frequently disregarded—is to choose a style of dress in harmony with the person and features of the face. For instance, a stout woman should never dress like a slim girl, or a slim girl like a stout one; a divergence from this rule produces discord and offends the eye.

Then, again, a different cut of dress is required for a classic profile and a round face. It is by the profile, however, that the face must be judged, if your dress be chosen as an adjunct to your personal appearance.

And what gives the profile its particularity? The nose—yes, the nose. Therefore, if the line of your nose is long and pure, like a Grecian statue, you should dress with severe and noble simplicity. If, on the contrary, your profile lines are irregular, giving you a little impertinent air, then your dress may be fanciful, with a dash of originality in it, not to say caprice.

#### BY WAY OF PRECAUTION.

Being a wise man, he desired to take no chances.

Of course, you understand, he said by way of preface, that I have plenty of female relatives.

Certainly, she answered, somewhat nonplussed.

I have four sisters already, he went on, and any number of cousins.

I realize all that, she returned, but I fail to see how it interests me.

Oh, only indirectly, he said. Before saying what I have to say I merely desire to have it understood that I have my full quota of relatives of that description. Do I make myself clear?

I think I grasp your meaning, she answered.

In that case, he announced, I will ask you to be my wife.

The mayor of Hastings turned on the water into the first of two new underground reservoirs constructed at Fairlight.

## Is It the Kidneys That Are Deranged?

If so uric acid poison is in your system and your sufferings will be great until you set the kidneys right—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys healthy and cure all uric acid troubles.

The most painful, the most fatal and consequently the most dreaded diseases of the human body are caused by the presence of uric acid in the blood.

Uric acid is the name given to the foul, poisonous impurities which are left in the blood when the kidneys are deranged and unable to perform their duty of filtering the blood.

So long as the kidneys are in perfect health the uric acid is passed out of the body by way of the bladder and the blood is kept pure and clean.

When there are severe body pains, headache, backache or weakness in the back; when the skin becomes yellow, dry and hard; when the urine contains deposits, is thick, or irregular; when there is stomach trouble and pains about the heart; when you feel weak, dizzy and become languid and deponent; you can put the cause down to uric acid in the blood resulting from deranged kidneys.

The nature of your ailment will be decided by your constitution. The poison left in the blood will find lodgment in the weakest part and set up some dreadful disease. It may be Bright's disease, diabetes or dropsy. It may be the twanging pains of rheumatism. It may be chronic stomach troubles or bladder ailments. Whatever the form of disease this

poisoned blood may cause the cure can only be brought about by setting the kidneys right.

The experience of tens of thousands of men and women in Canada and the United States points to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as the most effective means of setting the kidneys right. No other kidney medicine can produce so much irrefutable evidence of its wonderful curative virtue. No other kidney medicine has received such hearty endorsement from physicians. Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that Dr. Chase is a prince among physicians.

Nature has only provided one means of keeping the blood free from uric acid poisons—the kidneys. Nature's most effective invigorators of the kidneys are contained in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Purely vegetable in composition, scientifically prepared from the great formula of Dr. A. W. Chase, thoroughly tested in thousands of severe cases, wonderfully efficient in all diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills stand alone as the world's greatest kidney medicine. They prevent and cure disease by ridding poisonous impurities from the blood. One pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.