

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Lieut. De Gerlache will leave Antwerp in July for the Antarctic Ocean, on the steamer Belgica, which has been specially fitted for polar services.

The past two years have witnessed a remarkable revival, among geographers, of interest in Antarctic explorations, and is rather surprising that more has not been done in the way of putting an expedition in the field.

It is more than half a century since any important additions have been made to our knowledge of the Antarctic regions. The British and German committees have prepared long lists of the important gains to science that may reasonably be expected to result from the renewal of these researches.

TORNADO DRILLS IN KANSAS.

Caves Are Being Built Under School Houses and Children Drilled to Reach Them.

We have fire drills in our public schools in the East, and very effective drills they have proved in more than one case of emergency.

When tornadoes strike a Kansas town everybody makes at once for the prairies. It is the only way to escape death from flying doors and chimneys, falling and toppling buildings.

It is very much like our own fire drill. The teacher sounds the alarm on the piano and the children all stand up. Then the march is played, and out they go in good order, down the stairs and into the cave.

DIDN'T KNOW HER.

We are satisfied that those burglars were perfect strangers in the neighborhood. Why, the stupid things tried to chloroform Aunt Maria.

CONDITIONS UPSET THEORIES.

Why have you quit fighting for the single tax, Emory? I expect to be married in June.

About the House.

WHEN WE WERE GIRLS.

"Do you mind the Widow Martin's quiltin'?" Her daughter Sue was a flighty thing; Always laughin' an' flirtin' an' jiltin'.

"How it snowed that day, though 'twas just November!" Was the quilt 'Log Cabin' or 'Irish Chain'?"

"I have forgot. But I well remember. The widow's nephew from down in Maine."

"When we shook the cat, he set her yellin'." An' bounced her out in about three whirls.

"They had many ways o' fortune-tellin' When we were girls."

"Don't you remember the spellin' battle— 'Twas summer then, and the weather fine—"

"When Polly Jenks spelt 'c-a-t-l, cat-tle.'" An' Temprance Trimble 'v-i-g-n, vine!'"

"But what did it matter, word or letter? They had cheeks like roses, teeth like pearls."

"Men were the same—no worse, no better—"

"When we were girls."

"'Twas the master himself that Polly married."

"Why Jane, what ails ye? What makes ye sigh?" You could not wsd while the grandsire tarried;

"So youth an' roses an' love went by. They tell me Polly is fine and haughty In boughten roses an' boughten pearls."

"An' the master just the same that taught ye."

"When we were girls."

"Oh, the winter time, full o' rides an' dances."

"The summer days when we sang an' spun; The meetin'-house, an' the stolen glances."

"Across the aisle when the prayer was done!" Fifty year since we two were twenty; But it all comes back as the smoke upcurls—

"The joy an' hope an' love an' plenty When we were girls."

CARE OF MATTRESSES.

The old-fashioned, open bedtick, filled with straw or husks, that even in the hands of an expert made uncomfortable ridges and hollows at night, and dust and litter in the morning, has been very greatly supplanted by the mattress that has none of the failings mentioned.

From a hygienic point of view, the selection and subsequent care of bed-chambers and beds is next in importance to the choice and preparation of food. Absolute cleanliness and fresh, pure air are essential to restful sleep.

No mattress filling is at once so comfortable and durable as horsehair, and neither is any other sort so expensive. But when well made the cheaper sorts are comfortable and just as easily kept wholesome.

Like all other house-furnishings, mattresses are cheaper than ever before. A pure South American horsehair mattress, full size, forty pounds, can be purchased for twenty dollars; mixed hair, same size and weight, twelve dollars, and short hair, eight dollars; cotton felt, fifty pounds, costs eight dollars, and African fibre or husks, with cotton top, five dollars each.

Mattresses made in two parts, one the width of the bedstead, exactly square, and the other oblong shaped, are snugly fill in the remaining space, are in every way preferable to full-sized ones. But whatever the style, every mattress should be protected by a cover made of strong unbleached muslin.

A free circulation of fresh air should be secured in every bedroom as soon as possible after the bed is vacated in the morning. Every article of bedding should be removed from the mattress, and the latter drawn up across the foot-board, or partially resting on a chair, so the air can circulate freely on all sides of it.

In addition to this, a mattress that is in daily use should be carried out of doors at least once a month, laid on "horses" or other proper supports, and thoroughly beaten with a carpet-whip and exposed to the sun and wind for several hours.

Every year, or at most every two years, a mattress should be ripped apart and thoroughly renovated. If the ticking is not worn, do not fade the coloring by boiling it, but wash carefully through two tubs of warm soap-suds, to each of which two tablespoons of borax have been added.

To cleanse horsehair, shake out all the dust possible, then wash through two tubs of suds, and two of clear water, adding two tablespoons of borax to the suds and one to each of the clear waters. Dry on sheets spread on a piazza or the grass, but not in a

sunny situation. When thoroughly dry, comb and pull apart until very light, and then retack. Cleanse husks in the same way.

Cotton batting should never be used a second time. To make a mattress you will need a straight and a curved upholsterer's needle, strong linen cord and a quantity of circular-shaped pieces of leather or felt to string and place next the tick to keep the cord from pulling through.

If measurements are taken from a tick that has been washed, allow two inches in length for shrinkage. An extension dining-table, with the frame removed, makes a convenient frame for holding a mattress to fill and tack. The ticking should be evenly spaced and marked for tacking before it is filled.

TO CARE FOR CLOTHING.

No matter how beautiful or expensive our gowns may be, without proper care they will not retain their stylish appearance.

Every day garments should be disinfected, for brushing is not sufficient, as it will not remove the unpleasant odors that come from long usage.

Some women sprinkle their waists and dresses with scent and use sachet powders to perfume their bonnets and wraps, and this is quite a good scheme so far as it goes.

But better than scent bags or perfumery is a clothespole and an open window. Turn the garments wrong side out, and let the air and sunshine do the rest. An all night airing is good, but a day of purifying sunshine is better.

When a bonnet lining or a set of dress shields becomes perceptible, it should be removed, while cloth garments can be sponged and pressed clean. A pint of benzine does not cost much, and will clean anything in the way of kid, silk, lace, or worsted, while camphor is another common and effective disinfectant.

Garments that smell of nothing are the cleanest and most agreeable, as there is always a suspicion of bad sanitation or bad habits when there is strong perfume employed.

If a scent is desired to neutralize what is known as shop smells, emanating from the laundry, factory, kitchen, or packing room, orris, muscadine, bergamot, or a small piece of sandalwood is preferable to the strong odors of manufactured perfumes.

Perspiration stains may be removed from the arms of white or woolen or silk dresses by spraying with warm water into which ammonia has been poured, and then with clear water, and finally press the place before it becomes quite dry.

Deodorized alcohol with a teaspoonful of some good scent, to a pint, and put on in a spray, will leave the clothing sweet and clean smelling, while for the skin there is nothing more aromatic and agreeable than a handful of lavender water dashed on after the bath.

VALUE OF LIME.

Many housewives who are extremely frugal in other things seem to have no idea of the value of time. A good deal of time is daily wasted and much extra labor expended in preparing the meals by having to wash one saucepan in which to cook a second dish that could as well have been cooked with the same fire and watched at the same time as the first.

Have you ever seen some busy housewife hanging out clothes on a cold, windy day, taking off a clothespin every time a garment is added to the line, trying to make the pin hold two and sometimes three articles? When good clothespins can be bought at such low rates it seems like very unwise economy to stand on the cold and damp ground double the time really required to shake out and hang up the clothes and run the risk of taking cold while so doing.

Any mathematician compute the number of half hours spent in a family of half a dozen children in untying half knots in shoe strings that are too short or so worn as to require tying in more than one place and must again be untied before the little shoes can be taken off? Shoe strings cost, it may be, 10c a dozen pairs. Could the year alone in managing worn-out shoe laces in order to save a few cents not be better utilized in doing some sewing, or some other work, by which enough could be earned to stock the family with shoe strings for life? Beware of these extravagant economies.

ARRANGING HER TRESSES.

To suit a long, narrow face, the hair should be dressed round, and it is always best to show a coil or roll from the side behind the ears; also endeavor to fill up the nape of the neck as much as possible.

For a sharp-featured face, always avoid dressing the hair right at the top of the back of the crown in a line with the nose, as this so accentuates the severe outlines. Dress the hair low down or else quite on the crown-top to meet the fringe.

For a round face, narrow dressings are becoming, and can be taken well down the neck.

For a broad face, narrow dressings are preferable, but which should be kept somewhat high.

Exceedingly tall people should keep the hair dressed rather low and decidedly round.

Very short ladies can have their hair dressed high, as it gives addition to their stature.



Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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THE FARMER. CLOVER THE BEST. There can be no question clover is the best—yes the very best for dairy stock of all kinds. The heifer and the milk cow dry, says a writer. Good clover is almost good enough with to keep a cow in milk and condition. It will keep the dry stock very nicely. Of course no clover hay other than brought a bunch of heifers winter to early spring calving. Year-old wheat straw, but liberally with oil meal. They say for cows that I have been very early-out. I have while it was very green and meaning to bloom. I on loads of Hungarian mill a great success. I had so in June but the weather was so dry that it did not till we had had a good rain then it came up and green began to head when they in very good condition, I retained its bright green fed out in the winter. The fairly gorge themselves the butter from the milk had the June flavor and times having but a short I have tried many substitutes but green did fairly well cured but I found them to cure. Mine grew contained so much sap thick on the ground to quite impossible to dry also cut very little the cow ate very little not much better than my poor success with on my experience. I on quite rich ground a very luxuriantly, and four feet tall before. There was too great a as they should; however as well as I could and the barn. The man who me yet it was the never did for they were tangled together. They put a food to be fed as hay. That information the cost of a registered and a colt nearly three have grown peas with success. If the peas same time as the oats be a good idea to sow but the peas that I use ripe before the oats cut. Cornfodder does well cured. It is peculiarly handled, the peas can berown. But went substitutes help get that which is the better to make the hay clover hay, using the compelled by necessity doubt the best hay to regard to its savoring ing food but it is produced of age planted especially. It is easily grown land of many kinds enriches the land and mechanical condition er crops, and it is the first in point of value. Two crops are almost occasionally a third; really furnishes good the second crop is growing Our calves are bred the dairy, and to be is of great importance from good well-developed dams, says a knowledge ers' Gazette. When calves if the udders condition the calf is taken or two days old; if the swollen the calf is longer, as I have found takes the place of a caked udder. When cow they are put in stall and kept separate not suck each other. We commence feeding milk three times a day and then we feed a day and we part whole milk and ator, and keep some oats and a very little they can get it, what best hay we have, at to see how soon the eating the feed and four weeks old we get arator milk entirely give them milk two quantities that the more each time. We the water each day or three weeks old at them the skim milk it for them, say six I do not put you until nearly a year are large enough to out the milk they fodder they want, bran and cake meal. eat plenty of coarse large, barrel and a cow capacity to eat and one with a small bag are intended for the be fed heating food cotton seed meal, as be made fat, but such as wheat bran they develop good condition. One very essential