

HOUSEHOLD.

THE WORKING CLOTHES.

So many busy housekeepers do not pay proper attention to their clothing during the cold weather. They run about in a thin calico dress and perhaps slippers. Many times a day they step out for one purpose or another, without wrapping a shawl about them. They are warm and flushed from their work, and a cold is readily contracted. No sooner are they over one cold than they get another, and thus it goes throughout the winter, leaving them pale and weak when spring arrives.

The woman who works about the house needs, as much as anyone, to be well clothed. She is almost constantly exercising and her clothes become damp from perspiration. For that reason she ought to wear flannel or other woolen undergarments so that every exposure to cold will not chill her.

From head to foot she should be kept in health. During cold weather no woman should go about the house in slippers. Shoes which come up close about the ankle are best. The ankles and wrists are very susceptible to cold, and rheumatism is frequently contracted from carelessness in not protecting them. For kitchen dresses nothing is more satisfactory than either calico or gingham, because it is washable, but these materials are not warm enough for winter unless the bodice is lined with cotton flannel or other heavy warm material. A woolen petticoat extending below the knees will afford warmth and is absolutely necessary when thin dresses are worn.

If one desires to wear a woolen dress at work, large aprons should be made which almost meet in the back and with a piece in front reaching to the shoulders. It is necessary then to have long cuffs of calico or gingham extending over the elbow where they may be pinned. These protect the sleeves, are simple to make and will be found very convenient and neat.

YOU BEGIN.

Many people, and especially the young, have a way of beginning things that they never finish. It may be a piece of embroidery, patchwork, or even a garment that they have commenced, when something more congenial to their taste strikes their eye; they throw down their work in an unfinished condition to be consigned to some closet or drawer and finally to find its way to the rag man.

The early training of children has something to do with this bad habit. Let parents see to it that whatever is begun by a child is completed, if no more account than the making of a doll's dress, or the building of a cob house, or the making the little split basket, and the habit will never be formed and they will learn that it is better for them and they will be greatly benefited by it as they grow older.

One completed piece of work will yield more pleasure and profit than half a dozen unfinished and left unfinished at the time. And besides, a piece of work well done gives us a degree of pleasure that we never experience if it is done. If one sets out to learn a trade or profession let him learn it by remaining under competent instructors until every detail of the business is mastered. Skilled labor is what the public calls for, and to become skilled one must give time and service until it is accomplished.

However mental the service we enter upon let us make it honorable by doing it well. If we do the family washing, let us do it in the best possible manner. The labor involved in beginning half a dozen things, would finish half of them and make them profitable and useful.

And finally let us remember whatever we do or say, let it appear even insignificant, is open to the inspection of all His requirements of His children. Finish your work, for life is brief and time is short.

RICE CAKES FOR BREAKFAST.

In all these cakes, left-over rice may be utilized, thus every spoonful may be saved.

Rice Waffles.—Mix 1 cup rice with 4 lb butter and a little salt. Stir in 1 1/2 pints flour, beat 5 eggs separately, stir the yolks together with 1/2 milk, add whites beaten to a stiff froth, beat hard, and bake at once in waffle-iron.

Rice Griddlecakes.—Mix 1 cup rice with 1 qt sweet milk, the yolks of 4 eggs, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; beat the whites to a stiff froth, stir in 1 teaspoon soda and 2 of cream tartar; add a little salt, and whites of eggs; bake on griddle. While hot spread them with butter and jam, or jelly; roll up neatly, cut off ends, sprinkle with sugar, and serve at once.

Virginia Flapjack.—Stir rice into 1 qt sour milk, thicken with flour, add a little salt and saleratus.

Rice Croquettes.—Make cold rice into small cakes shaping with the hand; dip into egg, and fry; sprinkle with grated cheese, and serve.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Few housekeepers realize that they waste half their coffee by grinding it coarse. The particles should be as fine as the best granulated corn meal. It makes at least one-third difference in the strength of drip coffee whether the particles are fine or coarse. The flav-

or is also declared to be better when the particles are fine.

Save time in handling handkerchiefs, collars, etc., in the wash by putting them in a pillow case as you rub them out. There is then no "fishing" in the boiler to get them, and they can be put through the wringer in the pillow case more rapidly.

Keep a clean whisk broom to sprinkle clothes with. Dip this in water, shake the greater weight of the water off and then a few shakes of the brush will dampen the clothes much more evenly than it can be done by hand.

If you have a sink in your kitchen clean the drain pipe by pouring down it a boiling hot solution of washing soda at least once a week. Allow a quart of the soda to four quarts of water. Use it liberally.

If cranberries have dried and shriveled, these skins will be tough when they are cooked. The remedy is to soak the shriveled berries in cold water for several days before using.

Pieces of unbleached cotton a yard long are better than small holders for handling things around the store. They can be washed and ironed as holders can not.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Wash, scrape and cut into half-inch lengths enough celery to measure one pint. Add to it a pint of boiling water and cook till very tender. Put it through a sieve, water and all, but leaving out any tough fiber. Melt a tablespoonful of butter, stir into it a heaped tablespoonful of flour, stir till blended; add gradually three cups of hot milk and stir till smooth and slightly thickened, then put in the prepared celery, season to taste, and stir in a half cup of rich cream, hot, just before sending to table. This is delicious.

Brown Bread.—Mix a quart of Graham flour, a pint of corn meal, a teaspoonful of salt and one of baking powder. Dissolve a scant teaspoonful of soda in an equal quantity of boiling water, put into one cup of molasses. Stir a quart of cold water or milk into the dry ingredients, add the molasses, heat, pour into a buttered mold and steam four hours. Turn out on a flat pan and bake one hour in a moder-

Nice Cake.—Eggs.—Work together 1-2 cup Graham flour, 1/2 cup butter, or nice, sweet lard, 1 scant teaspoon cinnamon, 1 scant half teaspoon clove and a little salt, then stir in 1-2 cup nice molasses. When the cup-tins are ready, and the oven hot, dissolve 1-2 teaspoon soda in a few drops of water or milk, add it to 1-2 cup sour milk and beat it into the mixture. Then add flour enough to make a moderately soft dough that will not run; beat all together thoroughly, beating several minutes after it is smooth. Drop a tablespoonful into each little cup and bake immediately in a moderately hot oven till evenly browned. Brush over with a coating made of powdered sugar mixed with a very little cold water and let stand a few hours before using. These little cakes are attractive and appetizing, and are nice for the tea table, or for the school lunch basket.

Farina Porridge.—Put farina into hot water and let it boil 10 minutes. Pour in cold milk and let scald, but not boil. When done there should be about 1 qt. of the whole, of which about 1-3 is farina and 2-3 milk—about 4 tablespoons farina to 1 qt. milk. This is sometimes very palatable to people who are sick in bed.

Pickled Eggs and Beets.—Boil beets until tender, peel and slice in vinegar, with salt and a little sugar. Boil eggs 1-2 hour, stand a few minutes in cold water, remove shell and entirely cover with the vinegar and beets. When wanted for the table the eggs are cut in two lengthwise and served with the beets, or on a separate plate garnished with celery leaves.

Coffee Cake.—Half a cupful of butter, 1 cupful brown sugar, 1 cupful molasses, 1 cupful clear, strong coffee, 1 beaten egg, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 4 cupfuls sifted flour, 1 teaspoonful mixed mace and cloves, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 cupful currants, well washed and dried, 1 lb. seeded raisins, 1-4 lb sliced citron. Dredge the fruit and add fruit last. Bake about an hour in a moderate oven.

NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.
It is proposed to employ the electrical deposition of metallic substances in the formation of the frames used to mount sections of prismatic glass, so as to unite them to form large sheets for windows. The sections are mounted loosely in frames of thin ribbon or wire, forming the "cathode," and near them, acting as the "anode," is a similar framework of the metal, of which the electro-deposited frame is to be formed. The metal is deposited along the wires, between them and the glass, until a complete grid or frame is formed, which holds the portions of glass firmly together in one piece.

QUITE WILLING.
Can't I have your daughter as a Christmas remembrance? asked the brave young man who had bearded the rich old father in his den.
No, sir, I would rather part with every cent I have on earth.
Very well. Out of consideration for your paternal feelings I will accept the alternative.

ASTRONOMICAL.
What is a meteor, mamma?
Well, it's just one of your fathers' excuses for staying out late at night.

CURED FOR AND CURED.

LITTLE SICK CHILDREN.

Short Sketch of the Work Done by the Great Mother Nurse—The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

From every country in the Province of Ontario children are admitted into the Hospital for Sick Children at Toronto, free if their parents cannot afford to pay.

And few of the poor little sufferers who are nursed and cared for have rich parents, it would seem. Last year the expense of the Hospital was nearly \$30,000. And to meet this but \$1,325 was received from pay patients. The balance must come from the more fortunate folks, who are charitable and generous.

The Hospital for Sick Children is the largest of its kind in the world—without exception. There are 200 cots. The average number of patients is 100 per day; 476 were nursed in the Hospital this year—312 little ones were cured and departed with health, strength



and sturdy limbs.

In the dispensary department medicine was given to 4,133 children. Nearly 5,000 children were treated in one year.

A great record of good. In twenty-two years some 24,000 sick children have been nursed and cared for by the Hospital for Sick Children. Where do the little patients come from? From all parts of the province—cities, towns, villages and townships. How do they come? Very often par-

ents hear of the work of the Hospital through the newspapers. In some instances friends of the little sufferers make application on behalf of parents who are poor, but independent and self-reliant.

It generally falls to the lot of the chairman of the Hospital Trust to decide when there is a question of ability to pay. One day, about a year ago, this gentleman was driving towards the city of Brockville, and while passing a school-house the scholars rushed out in eager haste for the fifteen minutes of joy they crowd into recess.

Mr. Robertson smiled as the youngsters passed him, but the smile vanished when he observed in the rear a little chap who was hobbling along on crutches, happy but crippled. One of his legs was bent at the knee to a right angle. The carriage was stopped, and the little fellow called, "My boy, how did you injure your leg so badly?" was the enquiry.

The lad explained that he had met with a mishap one day while chopping wood; that he had been treated in an eastern hospital for some time, that his leg had been straightened, but had again become useless. His parents and schoolfellows looked upon him as a cripple for life.

And so he might have been. "How would you like to have your leg straightened for good?" asked the Hospital chairman, who knew of the complete cure effected at the great Toronto institution in similar cases. "Well, mister, there is nothing I would like better," said the boy.

He was assisted into the carriage, and told to direct the driver to his father, who had a blacksmith shop near by. The boy was one of a family of seven children. Most gladly did the father give his consent to the child's removal to the Hospital for treatment.

Do you consider it healthy to sleep after eating?
I don't know, but I've always found it mighty healthy to eat after sleeping.

The little deformed lad thus fortunately met on the highway near Brockville is a cripple no longer. His leg is stiff, but it is straight. He remained in the hospital for many months. But it was a joyous homecoming when the boy walked firmly and straight without the aid of stick or crutches.

This is a single case. Thousands of cases might be cited. The editor of this paper has been informed that if anyone knows of any sick child under fourteen years of age who is suffering from accident or disease, and whose parents cannot afford to pay for proper medical or surgical assistance—they are asked to communicate with the Hospital for Sick Children.

There is room for such children in the Hospital. They will be nursed, cared for, and in all probability, cured. There is a debt of \$70,000 hanging over the institution, \$20,000 of which is for debts which must be paid at once. Even with the strictest economy it requires no less than five executive officers, 24 nurses and 20 domestics to carry on the work of the Hospital. Twenty-five more children could be taken care of with the same number of attendants.

The work of the Hospital is ever increasing. Its doors are wide open to every ailing child in the province. Such a work should have a million friends in Ontario. If each friend could spare a dollar—what a rich endowment with which to carry on the work!

But the trustees only ask for \$20,000—a sum which they are required to pay before the end of January. Everyone can help.

The need is most pressing. The appeal is the appeal of poor, weak, suffering childhood, of little, wan-faced babies and children who lie on beds of pain.

The Hospital appeals to you—the reader of this newspaper. Your dollar will bless you in the giving.

And you will give it. Every penny aids—every dollar helps—and your dollar may restore health, strength and straight limbs to some poor crippled boy or girl.

Won't you help? This is a home charity—something that should appeal to every heart.

It was Charles Dickens, that great-hearted Englishman—the friend of the fatherless, the reliever of the oppressed and down-trodden, who appealed to every human heart, when he said: "The two grim nurses—poverty and sickness—who bring these children before you, preside over their births, rock their wretched cradles, and nail down their coffins."

In this enlightened Canada of ours—this bright Province of Ontario—this shall not be as long as the doors of the Hospital for Sick Children remain open.

Help remove that mortgage. Help unload that load of debt. Contributions for the delivery of the



(Group of children who are being treated by the best doctors in Canada, at the Hospital for Sick Children.—reproduced from photograph.)

Some Rand Mining Figures that are not in the Least Encouraging.
A correspondent of the London Telegraph writes that as rich as are the gold mines of the Rand district, in South Africa, it is costing about as much as the gold is worth to get out the metal, and 100 mines must be closed down, as they cannot be operated at a profit. There were 186 mines in operation last year in the district, but some of these have already been closed down. The big paying properties number only about a dozen. This is not an unexpected report. When the noted experts of some of the strong South African operators came to America and scoured the country for paying properties, it was noticed that the charm of South African mining was wound up. When the outrageous "expert" reports of South Africa, already practically exposed, were circulated two years ago and all the winter following, it was clear to anyone who knows anything about mines that such unparalleled purchased lying had never been done before. But it was swallowed in England, and it lost European investors, it is said, \$750,000,000.

LOSSES \$750,000

MATTERS OF HYGIENE.
Stranger—I want a room as low down as you can spare.
Clerk—Give you 976, top story. Best candor for you sir.
Stranger—I want to be low down, so as to be handy to the bar-room.
Clerk—Front! Show the gentlemen to parlor C.

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Bits of Information From all Parts of the World.

The best farming lands in Siberia are those nearest to China.

Commerces in Persia is still carried on almost entirely by caravan.

Almost all the camphor used by the world comes from Japan and Formosa. More than a third of the French crown jewels have been bought by Americans.

In proportion to the size of its body the ant has the largest brain of all animals.

Most of the inhabitants of Persia still live in villages, for safety against robbers.

The only windows in Korean houses are pieces of glass about the size of a nickel.

An aeronaut has declared that a woman's voice carries three times as far as a man's.

Hindu ploughs are so small that peasants carry them to the fields on their shoulders.

It is estimated that 12,000,000 bicycles have been built in Europe and America up to date.

According to a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, raiding a chicken-house is not burglary.

There are parts of the Ganges valley in India where the population averages 1,200 to the square mile.

Germany expends \$600,000,000 a year on spirituous liquors and nearly \$24,000,000 a year on tobacco.

Millions of families in India live on 50 cents a week and women work in the fields for 3 cents a day.

Berlin is to have several clubhouses where single women can get their meals and pass their leisure hours.

Among the natives of Mexico there are, according to Lumboltz, about 150,000 survivors of the Aztec race.

London had 18,900,000 of the 79,400,000 telegrams sent in England during the past year, ending March 31, 1897.

It takes 2,000 of the Korean coins known as "cash" to equal \$1. Travelers need an extra bullock to carry their funds.

About 75,000,000 telegrams were sent in the United States last year, while the telephone was used ten times as often.

Pekin with its 1,500,000 inhabitants, is still enclosed by a wall sixty feet thick at the bottom, as high as a four-story house.

Jewish emigration from Russia is decreasing in consequence of the Emperor's liberal policy, which encourages Jews to settle as farmers.

Germans consume as much wine, beer, and brandy every year as would equal one-half of the French indemnity after the Franco-German war.

For England to maintain her present level of prosperity, her exports must according to Mr. Kershaw, increase in value £2.6 millions annually.

The German government makes enormous profits on its railways. The annual receipts are about \$250,000,000, of which 45 per cent. is pure profit.

Elephants on Indian railways pay at the rate of 6 cents a mile. The baggage-cars have compartments for dogs, cats, guinea-pigs, rabbits, and monkeys.

France has 83,465 public schools, an increase of 223 within a year; 15,909 of them are under clerical control. The number of teachers is 151,563, the number of pupils 4,580,183.

The Constantinople Museum has been enriched by archaeological treasures taken by the Turks during the late Greek war from the museums of Larissa, Trikkala, Tyrnavos, and Almyron.

A Baltimore judge has decided that faith-cure doctors are not entitled to remuneration for their services. He takes the ground that the faith-cure physicians renders no apparent service to the sick.

The results of 13,196 analyses of milk made in different parts of the world during the year 1892, and the average of all these analyses show that the milk yielded 3.91 per cent. of fat and 12.71 per cent. of solids.

The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal relates a curious attempt to evade payment under the death duties act and its sequel. Upon the passing of the act an old gentleman transferred by deed of gift his property to his young wife. Never dreaming that she would pre-decease him, the lady made a will in favor of an old lover, a young fellow who had been too poor to marry her. She died of an accident in the hunting-field, and her widower would have been destitute if her heir had not declined to touch a penny of the property so long as the old gentleman lived.

THE FINISHING TOUCH.

How are you getting along with that submarine boat of yours, Flightly?

Elegantly. I have so far perfected it that it sinks beautifully. All that I have to do now is to get it running nicely under water.

A PROFITABLE GUEST.

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