

Chat to . . . Boys and Girls.

I promise the girls a few more good recipes for candy-making at home, so I hope the boys will not grumble if I devote one page this week to that subject. Well I know that they will feel interested in the candy when made, and help to eat it with pleasure if it is a success, and there is no reason why it should not be if my little friends will follow the directions faithfully. I shall give only the simplest recipes, and I am sure your friends will be delighted to provide the ingredients, and give you the use of the kitchen occasionally when they see what delicious bon-bons you can make with your own hands. Always remember when pouring taffy from the kettle, to place the scrapings in a separate dish, for if rapped into the candy will very likely cause it to grain. Taffy may be formed into many simple and pretty designs, the work must be deftly and quickly done as the candy soon cools, and then it cannot be handled. A pretty way is to form it into long strands, which may be shaped into horse-shoes, hearts and baskets etc. A little basket may be formed by winding a small strand of taffy around a cup till you have it deep enough, then remove the cup, add a handle and set away the basket to cool. These you will find very saleable when you have a little bazaar on hand. And now for the taffy, you will take three teacupfuls of granulated sugar, a cupful of vinegar and water, about one third vinegar and two thirds water, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Boil sugar water and vinegar together until half done then add the butter, stirring only enough to mix the butter in, and boil till done. Drop a little of the candy now and then into cold water; if it snaps when pulled apart is done, and must be immediately poured upon a buttered dish to cool. Flavor with a little vanilla extract poured upon the top. For Walnut taffy you may boil a pint of good molasses and a desert teaspoonful of cream of tartar until the mixture will snap when tested. Take the kettle off the fire and stir in very gently one pound of walnut meats, after rubbing a very little soda through them, (less than a quarter of a teaspoonful will answer.) Then pour on a buttered dish or pan to cool, and when nearly cold cut the taffy into blocks with a sharp knife that has been well buttered. Almond taffy is very nice made in this way—melt half a cupful of butter in a saucepan and add two cupfuls of sugar. Boil until nearly done, when add a cupful of blanched and pounded almonds, and continue boiling, until the candy will snap when tested in water. Pour upon a buttered dish or pan and divide into squares when cool. This is very rich. If you are all as fond of coconut as I am you will like to try my recipe for coconut bars. Place in the kettle two cupfuls of granulated sugar, half a cupful of water, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. Boil until nearly done, and then add two cupfuls of grated coconut. Now boil the candy until it will snap when dropped in cold water; pour it into buttered tins, and when cool cut into bars. But I think there is nothing in the candy line, after all that is better or less hurtful than good old-fashioned Butter Scotch, such as my grandmother used to make for us in her lovely, bright, airy kitchen, where the walls were painted light blue, and the bricks on the hearth were a rich red the tables and long bench as white as old Hannah's strong arm could make them, and where we children loved to gather on a rainy or snowy day for candy making or

doughnut frying. And I really think grandmother enjoyed it just as much as we did. I can see her now with her white cap strings pinned back, to be out of the way, her large white apron on and the long handled spoon laid ready to hand—how lightly she stepped across the floor, and how she laughed at our attempts at "pulling" the sweet mass of stickiness we were so eager to try. Ah well those were happy days and free from care—a pleasant memory all through my busy life, and because of my own merry childhood I like to do all I can to help young folks enjoy themselves. So right here I shall give you our recipe for butter scotch, hoping you may have great success with it at many an innocent frolic. Boil together a cupful of sugar a cupful of molasses, half a cupful of butter, a tablespoonful of vinegar and a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda. Stir often to prevent scorching, and as soon as the syrup will snap when tested in water, remove it from the fire and flavor to taste. Pour it out upon a buttered tin in a sheet, about one fourth of an inch thick, and when nearly cold, check it off into squares with a sharp knife. Separate the squares when cold and wrap them in paraffine paper. This is an excellent recipe, and so simple that even a child may be able to follow it. And now my boys and girls good-bye for another week. In the meantime I hope you may enjoy a very pleasant and helpful week in the midst of which remember —
AUNT BELL.

HINTS FOR NEW GOWNS.

Fashions are as uncertain as the stock market. On one thing only will the dress-maker stake her fame, and that is the clinging skirt. That promises to see another new year in, and may last even longer. Therefore no woman need hesitate to order one for herself, unless she is too stout to wear such a skirt.

One might suppose that it was still too early to prophesy concerning the styles for next season, but already the spring tailor-made gown, that unmistakable forerunner of summer, has made its appearance. But before woman learns how her next season's gowns are to be made, she wants to know what they are to be made of. A marked feature of all this year's materials is an exquisite softness. The clinging styles which began to take hold of woman's affections a year ago set the manufacturers to experimenting, and, as a result, they have turned out plain cloths, all wool goods and wool and silk mixtures, far finer in texture, lighter in weight and more beautiful in coloring than any that have ever been on the market before. It is true that fashionable materials are high in price, and the present styles demand yards and yards of the goods, but they are so effective when once made up that even a woman of an economical turn of mind does not regret her extravagance in this direction.

Cloth gowns of plain tailor cut and of the dressy sort have the lead in fashion so far, and they bid fair to retain their popularity until supplanted by more dressy stuffs of the crepon and crepe de chine order. In point of color gray and light fawn shades, violet and pearly tints and several new coral shades prevail in cloth. White or a cream so deep that it almost borders on yellow is introduced in one form or another on all cloth gowns except the regulation coat and skirt costume. Some of these even show elaborate stitchings of white. The coat and skirt costume is, as seen here, a distinctively American product. Stylish tailors say that American women decline to follow the dictates of European fashion authorities when it comes to the severe tailor gown, and, while regarding their suggestions, evolve an original costume far smarter than those modelled in England, Germany or France. For instance, last autumn word came from all these countries that the long coat was the thing, and would probably hold its own through this spring. Very few women could wear it well, and immediately it was modified here now the very short and saucy coat has so entirely prevailed over its long rival that it is certain of retaining its popularity, perhaps even to the end of the year.

Another item of coming fashions which seem absolutely certain is the use of plain skirts of rough cheviot in big plaids and combinations of fashionable tints. With these will be worn coats of plain cloth. Tailors are advising for this material, as for all plain cloth costumes, a skirt quite devoid of fulness at the waist in the back and fastening at one side in front, where it is made to lap over down the entire length, rounding at the hem or left square, as shown in the first model, and stitched in many rows which extend round the bottom of the skirt. All coats for spring tailor gowns are close fitting and very short. The latter feature cannot be too often or too much emphasized.

The use of crepe-finished material, crepe de chine and all the gauzy fabrics which

A Word to Women

Very few clothes are discarded because they are actually worn out. They are thrown aside because you get "tired of them." You want something new or different and it costs a good deal of money to buy new things.

Why don't you take those discarded clothes which are in your closets and bureau drawers, and make them new with

Maypole Soap

Dyes any Colour

Maypole Soap cleanses and dyes at one operation. It dyes any material any color—from sombre black to the most brilliant hues of the rainbow. An ordinary wash-bowl is all that is required for small garments.

Maypole Soap does not streak or crock the fabric. Anybody can use it. It multiplies your wardrobe at almost no cost. Your children can be clothed with the material in your cast-away garments, made new with Maypole Soap.

The best druggists and grocers sell it. Black, 15 cents a cake. All other colors, 10c. Better send for our free illustrated booklet that tells all about home dyeing.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Managers

Canadian Depot: 8 Place Royale, MONTREAL.



are soft and clinging is certain, for not only are fashionable retailers behind in their orders for such goods, but the French manufacturers further declared that it will be impossible for them to fill the demands for such products for weeks to come. Silk wrap voile, plain, embroidered or showing a silk stripe or spot, vies with silk and wool crepe de chine, plain, striped or figured, and spider-web silk and wool veilings for first place. Imported silk and wool poplins are almost equally popular, though not quite so effective. A decided novelty shows a stripe of silk open-work, that looks as if it might be worked by hand, and one of plain goods, on which are fluffy-looking silk dots as large as a silver five-cent piece. Most of the new fabrics are one-toned, though a second color is occasionally introduced in a dot or stripe. The plain voile in all the new colorings, showing a black embroidered dot, looks as if it might have been designed especially for the Parisian, who never fails to introduce a touch of black, even if it is nothing more than a line of it at her waist and throat, on every costume, for every occasion.

STRIPES IN TABLE LINEN.

The Patterns of Twenty Years Ago in Style Again.

The latest design in table linen may be known by the stripes. That is, when you see a striped table cloth you may put it down as a very new one or a very old one.

Some of the patterns which were used twenty years ago are making another appearance now, and so, too, are some tablecloths of the same date.

It isn't likely that much of the table linen made to day will survive so long. Unless the twentieth century goes back to some of the ways of the eighteenth, to the old and careful bleaching of linen in particular, there will be no tablecloths which will last for twenty years and no sheets which will wear for thirty years. It isn't altogether the fault of the makers that linen doesn't wear as it once did. Things

that are made in a hurry wear out in a hurry and there's no help for it.

'Once,' said a well-known Broadway dealer, 'nine weeks were spent in bleaching linen. Now you can get it done in nine days. Of course, there is a difference. There is the slow bleach linen from Ireland and Scotland, which for wearing qualities is the best in the world. It costs more than the same grade of linen bleached by the same process. When a manufacturer has to prepare his goods in a rush he first gives the linen a strong chlorine bath. Then he puts it into water, gives it a weaker chlorine bath later, and so on. You can imagine the effect this has on the thread when I tell you that the French linens bleached in this way weigh only two-thirds what the Irish slow-bleach linens weigh. The chemicals burn up a third of the material. That is what it amounts to.'

'In olden times, a man used to dip water from a trench and scatter it over the linen on the grass. It is said that they could, with a sweep of the arm, send the water in an even shower over an astonishingly large area. But people won't wait for that sort of thing nowadays. So the chlorine bath is having its turn.

'Linen in this country? Oh they don't make linens here; nothing but the cheapest commonest varieties. Everything we handle is imported. Linen, so far as its geographical origin goes, is like all Gaul. It is divided into three parts—Irish, French, and German. Among the Irish linens, because they are of the same style so far as they go, are included Scotch linens. And among the German linens are also included the Austrians. I haven't much to say about Austrian linen, though. It is a poor imitation of the French. The German linens differ, according to the locality they come from. Those that are made around Dresden are of excellent quality, while those that are made in the hills further south are poor.

'The new designs come from France. In Ireland they use the same patterns year in and year out and there is always a steady demand for them. But in France they are constantly devising new styles. The French linen is lighter in weight, sometimes almost as fine as a pocket handkerchief, of course it doesn't wear so long as the heavy Irish line. It isn't intended to.

The dealers say that, judging from the cloths they sell, the round table is still in favour. The usual size of cloth for a round dinner table is 4 yards square. Dinner napkins are almost large enough for small luncheon cloths; some of them being three quarters of a yard square, others being oblong in shape and measuring 30x39 inches. A fine cloth 2½ yards square costs from \$40 to \$50. The same cloth 4 yards square costs about \$120. Some of the specially fine French cloths cost \$75 when they are only 2½ yards square. Dinner napkins of fine quality often cost \$90 a dozen. Where the cloth has a double border the design in the napkin matches the part of the cloth which shows on the table. That is to say, the napkin does not repeat the double border. It has only the inner one which, on the table, should run at the edge of the board right under the plates.

When it comes to lace-trimmed linens for luncheon tables the prices take a big jump. One large linen cloth, with an inserted six-inch band of point de Venise lace and a little wider border of the same lace costs \$450. A mere centre-piece, trimmed with the same lace costs \$250. Among centre pieces those trimmed with Duchess lace are the swellest thing. The colored laces have gone out of style. The butter-colored lace trimmings which had such a rage at one time are quite superseded by white. Point de Venise is very fashionable, but when it is in the very pale ecru in which it so often comes it is not the thing. One dealer showed a little centre-piece trimmed with point de Venise in pale ecru. It had been \$20, but he said it could be bought now for \$5. A \$450 cloth, trimmed with the same lace, had been marked down to \$250.

'For luncheon people who have handsome mahogany tables do not use cloths, but merely use a centre-piece, with doilies for the plates and dishes. Luncheon napkins are from fifteen to eighteen inches square. We sell a good many of the colored linen cloths for afternoon tea tables, but they are not used for anything else. No fringed napkins are used for anything. They are obsolete.'

The most beautiful linen sets for beds also come from France. One set, consisting of an upper sheet and the halves of two pillow cases, was marked \$65. They were exquisitely embroidered by hand. The use of fine linen covers, embroidered colors, for trimming beds has gone out of fashion. They were very dainty with their Dresden flowers in pink and blue, their festoons and bow knots. But their time has gone by. Lace is now the garniture, if the expression may be used, for trimming beds. Fine Swiss covers with insertion of lace, grenadine with lace stripes, and similar materials are used over colored silk.

DEATH'S CLOSE NEIGHBOR.

For Twenty Years Mrs. Roadhouse Was a Subject of Dread Heart Disease—Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart Gave Her Relief in Less Than Half an Hour.

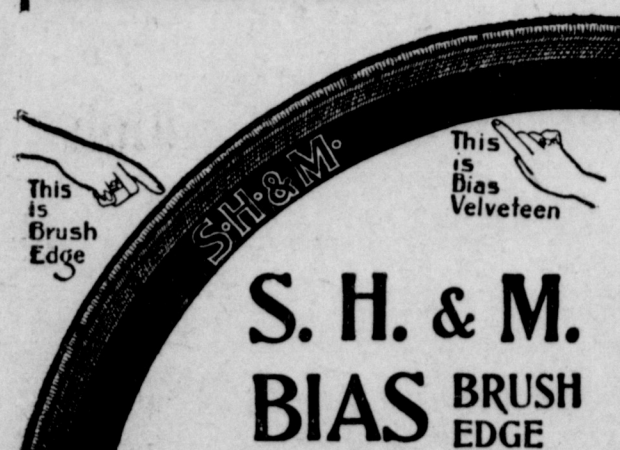
Mrs. Roadhouse, of Willisroft, Ont., is 54 years old. For more than 20 years she had been a great sufferer from heart disease. The pain and palpitation at times lasting for five hours, and so acute that often she wished for death that she might find relief from her sufferings, but she was attracted to Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart through reading of the wonderful cures wrought by it. She commenced using it and in one of her most distressing heart spasms found complete relief inside of thirty minutes. She swears by it to-day as the only heart cure. Sold by E. Brown and all druggists.

Under the Water.

Two hundred years ago Port Royal was the capital of Jamaica. But the great earthquake of 1692 buried almost the entire city in Jamaica Bay. Every public building, including the ancient cathedral, now lies ten fathoms beneath the water, where on a clear day they can be plainly seen. Ten years later came a great fire which destroyed the few shabby streets that the earthquake had left. Bravely the people strove to create a new town, and had almost succeeded, when, in 1722, a hurricane destroyed the place. The year of Waterloo, 1815, saw Port Royal again visited by fire, and in this case all that was of value to the city disappeared in the ruins.

A little girl in Manchester drank a pint of paraffin oil. The doctor thought she would die, until one of her relatives hit on a happy expedient. They slipped a yard of candle-wick down into the oil, lit the upper end, and during the evening she lighted the room nicely and then went to bed all right. B.T.E.

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S. H. & M. is stamped on every yard. If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

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Lovely
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These corsets are designed to show off the figure to the best advantage without the customary evil effects. They impart to the body that delightful appearance and perfect ease so much sought after by fashionable women. The material used throughout is of the best and the construction faultless in every detail.

PRICE: \$1.00 TO \$3.50 PAIR.