

# Woman's Realm

## A Useful Dressy Gown.

Dainty womanhood likes a soft, fluffy gown. Crepe de chine is a very good material to use for matinee or room gowns. It washes perfectly and is light and soft to the touch. Other materials in which these garments are seen are pongee, sarah, louisine, cashmere, light wools and flannels.

## Capas at Wedding.

At a recent English wedding the bridesmaids wore cavalier capes of white satin lined with rose red velvet. These were slung from the shoulders and held in place by straps of rose red velvet ribbon fastened to the waist. Their hats were ivory white beaver, trimmed with loops and bows of rose red velvet ribbon and large white ostrich plumes. They carried sheaf bouquets of red flowers. Their gowns were ivory white satin having near the hem of the full skirts silver gauze and ecru lace threaded with silver. The bodices had guipure of ecru net appliqued with Mechlin lace motifs.

## Striving For Beauty.

Let every woman strive for a beauty which all will recognize as being genuine through and through. That which is superficial will fade and pass away, leaving a flood of disappointments and unhappy memories, while the true beauty will prove a "joy forever." She who possesses this gift will be blessed. And yet it is not a gift, for beauty represents the ultimate result of sincere striving for the best in life, for the noblest in character, sweetness of grace and purity of soul. Every woman may possess these divine attributes if she will. The way is open and mankind will smile approval if she chooses to become the woman beautiful. The "woman who thinks" will shape her life to this course and will call to her aid the supreme source of strength and wisdom.

## An Index of Character.

A small, well-rounded chin, with mobile and red cushions of flesh upon, indicates a pleasure-loving owner. If dimpled, all the more so, for dimpled chins belong to coquettes. People with dimples love to be petted and loved; like admiration and praise. Generally sickly. Usually this chin is healthy, recuperative and long-lived.

Broad chins signify nobleness and large dignity, unless vertically thin, when, if with it there be thin lips of bloodless kind, you find cruelty.

Square chins with little flesh denote firmness and executive ability. These make good haters.

Long, thin chins are poetical, unstable and delicate in constitution. Such people are subject to bowel derangements. If thin through the angles of the mouth, too, they are prone to tuberculosis. Generally short-lived.

## The Little Woman.

This is undoubtedly the day of the little woman; but before going farther, let us clearly understand what particular fraction of femininity is implied in that term. On this point the little woman herself is naturally the best authority. But here a difficulty crops up. No woman who is not tall will admit that she is a little woman. If you endeavor to thrust littleness on her she will draw herself up to her full height, and with an eye glittering with latent greatness, declare that she is of that average height of which every reasonable woman is so immeasurably proud. A little woman, therefore, is a woman of average height. She is a pocket Venus, who may have blossomed into a library edition by the time she has come to the end of this eulogy. She is womanliness concentrated, energy incarnate, cleverness compressed, the essence of elegance, and the precis of prettiness.

As for the energy and vivacity of the little woman, what need be said? There is a dash about her impossible to larger women. Nor must personal magnetism be overlooked. It is eminently characteristic of the little woman.

## Vegetable Diet.

For the cook who wishes to substitute vegetables for meat, a knowledge of food values is imperative. Some vegetables are perfect substitutes for meat. You might grow strong and vigorous on them, while if you made a wrong choice, your family would slowly starve to death. All the grains, such as whole wheat, rice, barley, oats, corn, are perfect substitutes for meat. They have the same nutritive value without the wastes of animal flesh. Nuts, cheese, peas, beans, lentils, raisins, figs, bananas, are meat foods. Tomatoes, onions, celery, asparagus, carrots, leeks, spinach, apples, are all valuable and important articles of diet, but if you attempted to make them the basis of your dietary, your family would either starve or strike. Many vegetables have medicinal value which is more widely understood would diminish the need for drugs and the doctor. Raisins, grapes, asparagus, spinach, lentils, carrots, contain considerable iron. They are valuable for anemic people. Celery, onions, carrots and lettuce are nervines and should occur frequently in the diet of the high-strung nervous person. They may be served in a variety of ways, together or separately or in combination with other foods. With the addition of milk and butter, they become nutritious. Carrots are delicious in combination with celery or as a soup or broth.

take the place of meat always. Two eggs equal in food value the quantity of beefsteak usually served to one person.—Harper's Bazar.

## A Marriage Compact.

Unquestionably the root of many domestic troubles and marital controversies may be traced to the looseness and vagueness of the marriage contract. It formulates no definite and practical modus vivendi for the contracting parties. Even the "obey clause" is either omitted altogether or is no longer taken seriously. The mutual rights and duties of married life are left to be determined by combat and compromise, arbitration and conciliation. If the two parties get together at the outset and drew up a form of agreement to govern their partnership the chances of controversy and disruption would be greatly diminished. Here is a project for reform upon which the anxious students of the divorce problem might well concentrate their efforts.

The path of reform has already been blazed by a foresighted couple in Denver, Col., under the guidance of the mother of the canny bride and the father of the groom. The bride's mother drew up an agreement, or, rather, a catalogue of don'ts, which she asked the groom to sign. The latter submitted the draft to his father, who framed a counter pledge for the bride to sign. The concordat possesses high sociological interest. The groom pledged himself, in part, as follows:

I will not smoke in the bedrooms.

I will not join more than two secret societies, and will spend at least two nights a week at home.

I will not pretend to have business downtown that calls me away right after supper.

I will not conceal business conditions and financial conditions from my wife, pretending to be afraid she will worry.

I will not quit dressing well, and run around looking like a tramp, saying, "I'm married now, it doesn't make any difference," but promise, if able, to buy at least two new suits of clothes each year.

I will not insist on choosing the names for all the babies.

I will attend to the furnace myself or hire a man to do it. I will not refuse to discharge the cook. I will not complain or get sarcastic if the meals are disarranged or bad, and, finally, I will go to church with my wife at least three times a year.

And the bride promised, among other things:

Not to invite all my friends to visit, and not to exclude my husband's friends from the house.

Not to join more than three women's clubs or insist upon reading my papers to my husband.

Not to keep pet dogs.

Not to pick out some other man in the neighborhood and hold him up as a model.

Not to complain of feeling sick, tired and nervous oftener than is necessary.

Not to go shopping more than three times a week.

Not to drag my husband out to evening parties when he comes home tired and worried.

Not to insist that the baby gets its temper and bad traits from its father's family.

Not to insist on trying to economize by doing home repairing, painting, or making home furniture.

Not to tell my husband the shortcomings of the servants every evening at dinner; not to insist on talking to him while he is reading the paper at breakfast; not to ask him to suggest what to have for dinner, and finally, not to insist on buying his clothes.

Antique Furniture.

It is quite true that persons possessing antique furniture have come to have an exaggerated idea of its value, and it is daily growing more and more difficult to pick up bargains, even in the more remote towns of Connecticut. But one New York woman is rejoicing in the possession of a highboy for which she paid only \$2. She has since had an offer of \$150 for it.

While autoing not far from Ridgefield, Ct., recently, she stopped at a farmhouse for some water, and casually inquired if the family had any antique furniture to sell. The family looked at her, not seeming to understand what she meant.

"Old mahogany furniture—have you any that you would like to dispose of?" she repeated.

"Well, now, there's that old chest of drawers on the back porch—maybe that's what you want," and the farmer took her out to inspect the article in question.

It proved to be a handsome highboy of unusual pattern and large proportions. It was battered and one leg was broken off, but when the farmer offered it for \$2 the offer was accepted, and it was shipped to New York.

It was renovated, rubbed down and repaired, and to-day is the admiration of all the woman's friends who know the value of antique furniture.—New York Sun.

Exclusive Theatre.

The experiment of a "national" theatre is to be tried in America. Several wealthy men in New York have subscribed sufficient funds to build and endow the theatre. The highest price for a seat is to be \$100, and the lowest ten dollars, though a certain number of seats are to be given to students at the nominal price of a shilling.

The sale of typewriters has been forbidden by the police in Russia. This was done to prevent their use by revolutionists in issuing circulars.

## And the Little Woman.

Not to invite all my friends to visit, and not to exclude my husband's friends from the house.

Not to join more than three women's clubs or insist upon reading my papers to my husband.

Not to keep pet dogs.

Not to pick out some other man in the neighborhood and hold him up as a model.

Not to complain of feeling sick, tired and nervous oftener than is necessary.

Not to go shopping more than three times a week.

Not to drag my husband out to evening parties when he comes home tired and worried.

Not to insist that the baby gets its temper and bad traits from its father's family.

Not to insist on trying to economize by doing home repairing, painting, or making home furniture.

Not to tell my husband the shortcomings of the servants every evening at dinner; not to insist on talking to him while he is reading the paper at breakfast; not to ask him to suggest what to have for dinner, and finally, not to insist on buying his clothes.

## Pretty Things to Wear

Fashion has the scarf-habit. Never were so many beautiful, filmy scarves seen. Prettiest of all are the printed chiffon affairs.

A sailor shape in eyelet embroidery on snowy white linen had a wide scarf of pink satin ribbon tied in the back and falling in long ends.

Many debutantes of the season wore a Renaissance lace and a white Spanish robe among their treasures. These may be worn with vari-colored slippers of silk.

The broadest distinction exists nowadays in the gowns we wear, and the occasions on which we wear them. A dinner gown and a ball gown must not be confounded, and this means more gowns.

Candied Orange and Lemon Peel.

We would like to know if any one has ever tried the following method of making candied peel? If any one has a method of her own we would like to have it for our readers. E. L. L. says: "Soak the peeling twenty-four hours in salted water. Place in a fresh, cold water on the stove, let come to a boil; turn off this water and put on fresh boiling water. Let it cook until tender, then boil in thick syrup made of granulated sugar. Let the syrup cook all out, being careful not to burn; place on the platters to dry. This is fine for fruit cake, mince meat, or to season common loaf cake. It will keep any length of time, if preserved in either of these ways."

Popular Models.

The most popular models for white and hair blue serges and flannels for walking gowns are made after the same general lines as the linen frocks. That is, they are made with short circular skirts and box coats. A good model in black and white hair line serge had a circular skirt with the familiar inverted pleat down the front. The box coat was double breasted and had a black velvet collar. The sleeves were severe and had no cuffs.

In Pale Pink.

A radi waist was pale pink. The yoke and collar were striped with Valenciennes and inset with medallions of lace, like inverted exclamation points. The stripes of lace ran around the collar, and there were three of the medallions, the points of which ran up to the top of the collar. The yoke was in sharp points, outlined with the narrow insertion and having a medallion inserted between the points.

Soldiers and Chocs.

A correspondent who thinks the chess story we published the other day about Moltke is correct sends us another. It is to the effect that Moltke wished to try his strength against a famous professional. A match was arranged, but the professional was warned not to be talkative, as Moltke hated people who had a lot to say. Whether Moltke overheard this warning to the professional or not is not told. At any rate, the match came off, and the professional was very careful not to utter a word. At last, however, he took the liberty of saying one ominous word, "Mate." Moltke rose, went to the door, opened it, and before going out turned round and said: "Confounded chatter-box."—Westminster Gazette.

Vesuvius and Etna are never both active at the same time; when one is most violent the other is most quiescent.

## AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes Criticizes Careless Women of Wealth.

The women of wealth who wear diamonds, "careless where the purchase money comes from, when the cost means the misery of their working sisters," received especial mention in an address by Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, who was Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, before the "People's Meeting" at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany in New York City.

Mrs. Stokes was one of a notable list of speakers, the others being the Rev. Dr. H. S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League; the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch.

"Working Women's Wrongs" was the subject, and the miseries of the women of the greater cities, whose lives are spent in the sweatshops under inhuman masters who drive them to consumption and early graves, were discussed. Mrs. Stokes' address received earnest attention.

"Educating the wealthy to sympathize with the condition of the workingwomen," "giving the workingwomen the right of the ballot and having them form unions," and "legislation against employers who pay insufficient wages," were some of the remedies suggested.

The men who amass wealth by paying starving wages, and whose minds are never disturbed by any thought of justice toward their employes, also came in for criticism.

"The Bible utters its anathema against such men," Rev. MacArthur said. "The cries of the wronged toilers have entered into the ears of the Lord, and the gold and silver of such accumulation is cankered, tainted and hopelessly condemned."

Mrs. Stokes was introduced by Rev. Peters as a "young woman whose name on the lower East Side is a household word for sympathy and humanity."

"What I say I know to be true from my own experience of twelve years in a factory," Mrs. Stokes said. "A great deal of the discontent among workingwomen is due not so much to any specific wrong, as to the general feeling of absolute indifference as to the welfare evidenced by employers."

"People who draw dividends should know where the dividends come from. They should know the conditions from which these earnings spring. What would Jesus say to the women who wear diamonds, when the cost is untold misery and all health on the part of their less fortunate sisters? I think I could guess, and so can you."

Mrs. Stokes was questioned about this declaration by one of her audience and she said:

"I do not mean women should not wear diamonds. I have no objection to the wearing of jewelry by women who work for the money which buys them."

"Happiness is impossible for the working girl who sees herself handicapped in the struggle toward strouger, nobler womanhood; who cries out, or is terribly silent, when she finds herself held down, ignorant, weak and helpless, in the pitiful struggle for bread, and by the intensity of brutal disregard and industrial competition over which she has not the slightest control."

"All possible joy is generally excluded from the workshop," Mrs. Stokes continued, "by the rigid rules against talk and intercourse among the workers. Under such conditions, life becomes mere monotonous drudgery, and work becomes absolutely hateful."

Mrs. Stokes declared that "one-third of all workingwomen between the ages of twenty and forty-five die annually of consumption, because of the conditions under which they are employed."

It is quite true that persons possessing antique furniture have come to have an exaggerated idea of its value, and it is daily growing more and more difficult to pick up bargains, even in the more remote towns of Connecticut. But one New York woman is rejoicing in the possession of a highboy for which she paid only \$2. She has since had an offer of \$150 for it.

While autoing not far from Ridgefield, Ct., recently, she stopped at a farmhouse for some water, and casually inquired if the family had any antique furniture to sell. The family looked at her, not seeming to understand what she meant.

"Old mahogany furniture—have you any that you would like to dispose of?" she repeated.

"Well, now, there's that old chest of drawers on the back porch—maybe that's what you want," and the farmer took her out to inspect the article in question.

It proved to be a handsome highboy of unusual pattern and large proportions. It was battered and one leg was broken off, but when the farmer offered it for \$2 the offer was accepted, and it was shipped to New York.

It was renovated, rubbed down and repaired, and to-day is the admiration of all the woman's friends who know the value of antique furniture.—New York Sun.

Exclusive Theatre.

The experiment of a "national" theatre is to be tried in America. Several wealthy men in New York have subscribed sufficient funds to build and endow the theatre. The highest price for a seat is to be \$100, and the lowest ten dollars, though a certain number of seats are to be given to students at the nominal price of a shilling.

Popular Models.

The most popular models for white and hair blue serges and flannels for walking gowns are made after the same general lines as the linen frocks. That is, they are made with short circular skirts and box coats. A good model in black and white hair line serge had a circular skirt with the familiar inverted pleat down the front. The box coat was double breasted and had a black velvet collar. The sleeves were severe and had no cuffs.

In Pale Pink.

A radi waist was pale pink. The yoke and collar were striped with Valenciennes and inset with medallions of lace, like inverted exclamation points. The stripes of lace ran around the collar, and there were three of the medallions, the points of which ran up to the top of the collar. The yoke was in sharp points, outlined with the narrow insertion and having a medallion inserted between the points.

Soldiers and Chocs.

A correspondent who thinks the chess story we published the other day about Moltke is correct sends us another. It is to the effect that Moltke wished to try his strength against a famous professional. A match was arranged, but the professional was warned not to be talkative, as Moltke hated people who had a lot to say. Whether Moltke overheard this warning to the professional or not is not told. At any rate, the match came off, and the professional was very careful not to utter a word. At last, however, he took the liberty of saying one ominous word, "Mate." Moltke rose, went to the door, opened it, and before going out turned round and said: "Confounded chatter-box."—Westminster Gazette.

Vesuvius and Etna are never both active at the same time; when one is most violent the other is most quiescent.

# Fashion Notes

New York City.—Young girls always stand in need of pretty, becoming and tasteful blouses, and this one, designed by May Manton will be found in every



tribulation to the metallic gauzes that play so large a part in the ornamentation of toilettes and millinery for this winter.

## Misses' Box Pleated Blouse.

Pretty waists of this sort are much in vogue for young girls made of silk, messaline satin and the like worn with the coat suits or for gowns of lighter weight material suited to indoor wear, so that they serve a number of purposes. This one, however, is of claret red messaline satin with the yoke and cuffs of cream embroidered net over white chiffon. Both the front and the back are laid in box pleats, which are stitched at their edges to give an effect of tucks, while the sleeves are quite novel, the upper portions being loose and finished with the bands.

The waist is made over a smooth lining which, however, is made without darts, and is gathered at the waist line and staved with a straight band of material, the lining extending sufficiently below to insure comfort. The chemisette is faced onto the lining and the little square yoke, or trimming band, conceals the edges of the waist. The sleeves are made over smoothly fitted linings, which are faced to form the deep cuffs, and there is a



Misses' Blouse Waist.

Design by May Manton. Misses' Tucked Skirt.

narrow-pointed belt at the waist. The closing is made invisibly at the centre back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (fourteen years) is three and five-eighths yards twenty-one, two and three-quarter yards

Music Hath Charms For Berglar.

The tenant of a villa near Hamburg was aroused from his sleep by the sounds of extraordinarily good piano playing issuing from an adjoining sitting room. He went to the door and saw a ragged, disreputable looking fellow seated before the piano and playing Handel's "Messiah" with remarkable skill. Suddenly the man broke off with a shrill discord, and throwing himself across the piano, burst into tears. When the owner entered the room the musician started up in alarm and attempted to escape. He finally confessed that music had been his profession, but that, led away by bad company, he had eventually turned to burglary. The sight of the piano had made him neglect his more recent business.

Soldiers and Chocs.

A correspondent who thinks the chess story we published the other day about Moltke is correct sends us another. It is to the effect that Moltke wished to try his strength against a famous professional. A match was arranged, but the professional was warned not to be talkative, as Moltke hated people who had a lot to say. Whether Moltke overheard this warning to the professional or not is not told. At any rate, the match came off, and the professional was very careful not to utter a word. At last, however, he took the liberty of saying one ominous word, "Mate." Moltke rose, went to the door, opened it, and before going out turned round and said: "Confounded chatter-box."—Westminster Gazette.

Vesuvius and Etna are never both active at the same time; when one is most violent the other is most quiescent.

Lobster Farcie.—Cut up a pound of cleaned lobster; put a cupful of milk on to boil; rub a tablespoonful of butter and flour together, and stir into the milk; take from the fire, mix in half a cupful of stale bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the mashed yolk of four hard-boiled eggs with the lobster meat; salt and pepper to season. Put the mixture in a baking dish, brush the top over with beaten egg, sprinkle over with bread crumbs, set in a quick oven for fifteen minutes to brown. Serve hot, garnished with parsley.

Case of Celluloid Articles.

A manufacturer of celluloid articles says that the danger of these articles exploding into flame when near a fire is greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, he adds this long list of "Don'ts": "Don't place hot curling irons near your celluloid hair comb; don't drop a match on the celluloid back of a hair brush or hairdressing after you have lighted the gas in your dressing room; don't use the celluloid handle of your paper-cutter to press down the tobacco in your lighted pipe; don't put your celluloid beads near a light; don't hang a celluloid bead curtain where there is an unprotected light; don't keep loose matches in the same pocket with your celluloid card case or diery." It would be simpler not to use celluloid at all, as a matter of fact.

Canning Notes.

Label your cans with name and date. Do not allow draft of cold air to blow across the hot cans. Wash and dry cans thoroughly after the contents are used and then put away each with its own cover on. Light and warmth are enemies of all canned goods, preserves and jellies.

The rubber ring is the most dangerous part of the can. See that the ring is in perfect condition before using.

Sugar is sometimes omitted in fruit canned for pies.

Cans should be examined two or three days after filling. If syrup leaks out around the rim, they should be unsealed and heated again.

A box of sand is excellent to set jars of fruit in, as it keeps them dark. The light will spoil some varieties of fruit, strawberries and tomatoes being very sensitive to it.

Sauce For Cold Meats.—Pour sufficient water over three heaping teaspoonfuls of ground mustard to form a paste, rub smooth, then add half a cupful of vinegar, a pinch of salt and the beaten yolk of two eggs. Stand the vessel containing the mixture in a pan of boiling water and stir constantly until the dressing thickens, then add a generous lump of butter and stir until it is dissolved.

Sauce For Boiled Meats and Stews.—Brown two tablespoonfuls of butter; heat one cupful of meat liquor to a boil, skim and season with salt and pepper; stir in one tablespoonful of browned flour, wet up with cold water, and, as it thickens add the browned butter, also one teaspoonful mixed parsley and sweet marjoram, a few drops of onion juice and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil up once and serve.

Marshmallow Cake.—Make the batter after any good white cake recipe, and bake in layers. For the filling, boil one cup of sugar and four tablespoonfuls of water until it "ropes," then add a half pound of marshmallows torn into bits, and stir until they dissolve. Whip the whites of three eggs until very stiff; add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and stir into the syrup, beating hard all the time. Spread between the layers while warm, as it stiffens very quickly.

# Household Matters

## To Clean Painted Walls.

Put five tablespoonfuls of salaratus in a pail of warm water and wash with a soft cloth; rinse with another pail of clear water and the walls will look as if just painted.

## To Keep Ham.

To prevent ham from moulding after it has been cut, rub it with dry corn meal. When wanted, simply rub off the meal and the ham will be as fresh as when first cut.

## For Cleaning Windows.

Take one cup of white, one tablespoon ammonia, one and one-half cups of water; take soft rag and rub on glass; let stand fifteen minutes; then rub off with soft flannel; will leave glass clear and remove all spots.

## Using Cold Meats.

What to do with cold roasts meat is often a problem. Cold lamb is excellent when served in aspic jelly. Make the jelly—or buy it, which is easier and nearly as good every way—and pour a little in the bottom of a mould. Cut the lamb in thin slices of uniform size, and trim them neatly. When the layer of jelly is hard, arrange the slices with layers of jelly, and pour jelly in last of all. When the dish is quite firm, unmould and decorate with small olives, truffes, capers, or piments, and garnish with water-cress.

## Case of Celluloid Articles.

A manufacturer of celluloid articles says that the danger of these articles exploding into flame when near a fire is greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, he adds this long list of "Don'ts": "Don't place hot curling irons near your celluloid hair comb; don't drop a match on the celluloid back of a hair brush or hairdressing after you have lighted the gas in your dressing room; don't use the celluloid handle of your paper-cutter to press down the tobacco in your lighted pipe; don't put your celluloid beads near a light; don't hang a celluloid bead curtain where there is an unprotected light; don't keep loose matches in the same pocket with your celluloid card case or diery." It would be simpler not to use celluloid at all, as a matter of fact.

## Canning Notes.

Label your cans with name and date. Do not allow draft of cold air to blow across the hot cans. Wash and dry cans thoroughly after the contents are used and then put away each with its own cover on. Light and warmth are enemies of all canned goods, preserves and jellies.

The rubber ring is the most dangerous part of the can. See that the ring is in perfect condition before using.

Sugar is sometimes omitted in fruit canned for pies.

Cans should be examined two or three days after filling. If syrup leaks out around the rim, they should be unsealed and heated again.

A box of sand is excellent to set jars of fruit in, as it keeps them dark. The light will spoil some varieties of fruit, strawberries and tomatoes being very sensitive to it.



Sauce For Cold Meats.—Pour sufficient water over three heaping teaspoonfuls of ground mustard to form a paste, rub smooth, then add half a cupful of vinegar, a pinch of salt and the beaten yolk of two eggs. Stand the vessel containing the mixture in a pan of boiling water and stir constantly until the dressing thickens, then add a generous lump of butter and stir until it is dissolved.

Sauce For Boiled Meats and Stews.—Brown two tablespoonfuls of butter; heat one cupful of meat liquor to a boil, skim and season with salt and pepper; stir in one tablespoonful of browned flour, wet up with cold water, and, as it thickens add the browned butter, also one teaspoonful mixed parsley and sweet marjoram, a few drops of onion juice and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil up once and serve.

Marshmallow Cake.—Make the batter after any good white cake recipe, and bake in layers. For the filling, boil one cup of sugar and four tablespoonfuls of water until it "ropes," then add a half pound of marshmallows torn into bits, and stir until they dissolve. Whip the whites of three eggs until very stiff; add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and stir into the syrup, beating hard all the time. Spread between the layers while warm, as it stiffens very quickly.

Lobster Farcie.—Cut up a pound of cleaned lobster; put a cupful of milk on to boil; rub a tablespoonful of butter and flour together, and stir into the milk; take from the fire, mix in half a cupful of stale bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the mashed yolk of four hard-boiled eggs with the lobster meat; salt and pepper to season. Put the mixture in a baking dish, brush the top over with beaten egg, sprinkle over with bread crumbs, set in a quick oven for fifteen minutes to brown. Serve hot, garnished with parsley.

Vesuvius and Etna are never both active at the same time; when one is most violent the other is most quiescent.

Lobster Farcie.—Cut up a pound of cleaned lobster; put a cupful of milk on to boil; rub a tablespoonful of butter and flour together, and stir into the milk; take from the fire, mix in half a cupful of stale bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the mashed yolk of four hard-boiled eggs with the lobster meat; salt and pepper to season. Put the mixture in a baking dish, brush the top over with beaten egg, sprinkle over with bread crumbs, set in a quick oven for fifteen minutes to brown. Serve hot, garnished with parsley.

Case of Celluloid Articles.

A manufacturer of celluloid articles says that the danger of these articles exploding into flame when near a fire is greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, he adds this long list of "Don'ts": "Don't place hot curling irons near your celluloid hair comb; don't drop a match on the celluloid back of a hair brush or hairdressing after you have lighted the gas in your dressing room; don't use the celluloid handle of your paper-cutter to press down the tobacco in your lighted pipe; don't put your celluloid beads near a light; don't hang a celluloid bead curtain where there is an unprotected light; don't keep loose matches in the same pocket with your celluloid card case or diery." It would be simpler not to use celluloid at all, as a matter of fact.