



"Loch Lomond"—An Old Scottish Song

By yon bonnie banks, and by yon bonnie braes,
Where the sun shines bright on Loch Lomond;
Where me and my true love were ever wont to gae,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomond.

(Chorus)—Oh, ye'll tak' the high-road,
and I'll tak' the low-road,
And I'll be in Scotland a-fore ye.
But me and my true love will never meet again,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomond.

'Twas there that we parted, in yon shady glen,
On the steep, steep side of Loch Lomond,
Where in purple hue the Hieland hills we view,
And the moon coming out in the gloaming.

(Chorus.)

The wee birdies sing, and the wild flowers spring,
And in sunshine the waters are sleeping;
But the broken heart it kens nae second spring again,
Tho' the waefu' may cease frae their greetings.

(Chorus.)

—Requested.

Our Social Chat

After the stormy ending of the rough winter season, it would be strange if the most apathetic of us did not hail with joy the Easter promise; and with bright, warm sunshine showing, every dent and scratch on the furniture, every bruise and break of the wall-paper, or soil and stain on the carpet, we are too ready to rush into the work of house-cleaning, forgetful that there may be stormy times still before us—cold, wet days, raw winds, frost and general discomfort, which only the genial heat of the morning and evening fire indoors can turn aside from bringing us coughs, colds, aches, pains and fretting sickness.

Whatever else you do, leave one room untouched, with a stove ready for use, about which to gather in the chill of early morning or late evening. Don't be too hurried in getting out of the flannels and thick clothing, and do leave the blankets on the beds until they have served the full term of the changeable season.

Remember, too, that you will make double speed if you will put nothing away for the summer without mending and cleaning. Give everything a good sunning, and washing up, patching and darning. Let the children wear the worn woollens as long as they may, for children have a habit of getting too large for their last year's clothing during the summer months, and, unless you have others "in line" to which the outgrown garments may be handed down, the laying away may mean a clear loss to you.

Remember, too (and this is for the brothers), that you are going to have a fine vegetable garden, this year, and are going to spring a surprise on the gude wife by doing the heavy work

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

for her. Vegetables and fruits are cheaper than drugs, and far more effective, and you are going to take a pride in having plenty of both, in so far as your own individual efforts can bring it about. Let the boys and girls have a little garden of their own, if they wish to, and don't be too free with your overseeing their labors. Let them run it themselves, and learn to be self-reliant.

"Broad-Minded"

One of our readers asks what is meant by "broad-minded," and how one may attain it. As I understand it, it means a liberal, tolerant, unselfish condition of mind, willing to hear all sides of a subject, and seeking to sift out from the mass that which seems the nearest right, at the same time allowing the same privileges of belief and latitude of opinion to another which is claimed for one's self. A broad-minded person listens to expression of opinions contrary to those held by one's self and receives them courteously, and, though she may not accept them, considers kindly at the moment what she may reject after investigation as of inferior worth to those she already holds; thus she adds to her own store of knowledge by exercising the privilege of comparison.

The broad-minded person realizes that no one person can possibly know all there is to be known about even the simplest matter, and that there are always other sides than her own to every question; views received from another may serve to strengthen, rather than weaken, those she already possesses. It is possible that her own foundations may be insecure, and only by testing them with a broader knowledge can she be sure she is right. If our own convictions can be easily overthrown, they are not worth keeping, and one should seek beliefs that will strengthen character, rather than merely serve to prop up views so fragile that they will not bear the touch of opposition. There is nothing so sure to breed discord as a spirit of intolerance, and irritable severity in pronouncing against the opinions and beliefs of others is a sure sign of a narrow, selfish, bigoted spirit.

A sensible woman (or man) knows she may learn something from even the most unpromising sources; that mental growth, even though progress means disillusioning, must come from constant investigation and assimilation of bits and ravellings of knowledge, gathered in various ways, and from many view-points, and that there is no surer way to cut one's self off from these many sources of mental gain (which one must have in order to make satisfactory growth) than to treat with intolerance the views or ideas of others which may be either new or distasteful to her, or which seems to point out the weak places in her own accepted beliefs.

The Delineator says: "In that very human document, Herbert Spencer's Autobiography, the great philosopher refers with much candor to his mother. He deplores her absence of tact, she was 'too simple-minded to think of maneuvering'; or if exceptionally, she attempted it, she showed her cards in an absurd way.' Thus she sacrificed herself until she brought on, in later years, 'a state of chronic exhaustion'; and then this: 'She was never sufficiently prized.' This is the quiet tragedy of millions of homes—a tragedy which tact might, in most cases, prevent. In the end, the result

falls heaviest on the wife and mother. It was that way with the Spencer family. When it was too late the husband saw, and the son regretted. But the wife and mother had reached the 'state of chronic exhaustion.'"

Water-Proofing Boots and Shoes

From Scientific American: To prepare a dressing that will render leather boots and shoes water-proof, and which is not injurious to the leather, leaving it soft and pliable, use oil and rubber as follows: Heat in an iron vessel either fish oil or castor oil, or even tallow, to about two hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit; then add, cut in small pieces, vulcanized or raw India rubber to the amount of one-fifth the weight of the oil, gradually stirring the same with a wooden spatula until the rubber is completely dissolved in oil; lastly, to give it color, add a small amount of printers' ink. Pour into a suitable vessel and let cool. One or two applications is sufficient to thoroughly waterproof a pair of boots or shoes for the season. Boots and shoes thus treated will take common blacking with the greatest facility.

Another: To make boots and shoes waterproof, take beef tallow, four ounces; resin, one ounce; beeswax, one ounce. Melt together; when cool, add neats-foot oil equal to the mass. Warm the boot or shoe thoroughly, and apply, rubbing it in with the hand. Two applications will make them impervious to water and keep them soft. —T. S.

Fashion Notes

The Delineator for April says: The prediction that 1906 would prove a "white season" is being verified, and a wave of white is overwhelming every department of high-class establishments, from parasols and hats to shoes and hosiery. All morning frocks are on strictly simple lines; some introduce hedebo and eyelet embroidery, and others are absolutely plain, rows of stitched straps and tiny linen-covered buttons being the sole ornament. The skirts of these suits clear the ground, and the coats end generally at the waist line. Most of the coats are square cut in the new and popular style called pony coat; others follow the becoming Eton-bolero effect, plain or laid in plaits that open at the bottom.

With this suit is recommended a white linen shirtwaist, cut on severe lines, with turn-down collar and a handkerchief pocket on the left breast. Soft lingerie blouses to wear with the morning frocks will be equally correct. The naval suit is very becoming to slender figures, and is quite as correct for morning wear as the shirt-waist suit. The princess and bolero effect are still the height of fashion, and without a bolero jacket, a woman's wardrobe for the summer will be incomplete. It is now worn with a skirt to match, but as warm days come on, it will accompany lawns and organdies.

The most distinctive shape in hats is the new sailor, with its flat, inch-high crown and tilted on the left by a bandeau. The sailor hat is seen in straw, but shows itself mainly in hats of lingerie and of embroidered linen.

The yoke is prominent on both waist and skirt in some instances; the yoke on the waist may be in plastron or round style and the neck high with standing collar, or cut out in round or pointed line. The skirt yoke is extended to form a panel, or cut round.

Tucks in bayadere style are always pleasing on shirt-waists of soft ma-

terial. The wide tucks may extend all around the body, curving somewhat in front, and the tucks in the sleeves are in seeming continuation of those in the body.

The close hip and expansive lower edge are still characteristics of the fashionable skirt. Devices for introducing fullness into the lower part of the skirt are much used, inserted plaits being a favorite mode of producing the desired effect. Full skirts will be as much in evidence as they were last season, for thin goods. The fullness at the top may be taken up in half-inch tucks with an inverted box plait at the back, or the gathered or shirred style may be used. A panel effect may be given at the front.

For the Toilet

Brittle nails are said to be the result of too much lime in the system. To remedy this, drink a great deal of pure soft water, and at the same time soak the nails in warm olive oil, every day. Vaseline answers the same purpose, and should be rubbed around the base of the nail where it grows out of the flesh. Any hard substance will injure the selvage that grows around the edge of the skin about the nail, and it should be pushed back gently with the back of the thumb nail on the other hand.

The housekeeper's hands should be cared for in cold weather by avoiding the use of strong, alkaline soaps, and careless drying. Too frequent washing renders the hands rough, red, dry, harsh and wrinkled. If the hands are very much soiled, it is best to grease them well before washing. This softens the dirt and loosens it from the pores, and they should then be washed with soft, warm water, a little pure, vegetable oil soap, and dried thoroughly on a soft towel, after which they should have a good rubbing with bran, corn or oatmeal, or almond meal.

Poor and cheap soaps are the cause of much trouble. The alkali eats into the skin, robbing it of the natural oil, drying and shrivelling it, and causing it to look like parchment. Highly scented soaps are not to be recommended, and many medicated soaps are very injurious. Use only pure, vegetable oil soaps, and even these as little as possible.

Uses of Rhubarb

Our first "fruit" of the garden is rhubarb. The majority of the people do not appreciate it at its full worth. Early in the season, a few stalks are used for pies, and the remainder allowed to go to waste, when it might be a common article of diet all the year round. For the spring and summer season, it can be made into a variety of pies and puddings, and for the winter season, it may be preserved in the form of jam, jelly, butter, and canned, either alone, or in combination with other fruits. One of the objections given to the plentiful use of rhubarb is the amount of sugar called for to make it sweet enough; but it is worth the cost.

Rhubarb Pie—Line a pie tin with rich paste; mix half a cupful of nice white sugar and one heaping tablespoonful of flour together, and spread over the bottom of the crust; cut the tender stalks of rhubarb into small pieces without peeling, and fill into the crust; over this sprinkle a cupful of white sugar and put on the top crust. Bake in a slow oven, so the

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed wetting if it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Sumners, Box 118, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.