

home, moreover, with the greenish-white ladies' tresses, and the adder's-mouth, with its tiny green blossom, too; and one day I found myself half crying for joy over the sudden beauty of the white fringed orchis; and in August,—there never was such luck!—I found the yellow fringed orchis, and the ineffably sweet purple fringed one; and by that time the little rich wet corner of my yard was a perfect chamber or jewels to me, worth more than the treasure-house of any Oriental king, with here a quaint rose-purple flower whose white lip was spotted purple, and here a sweet-scented, blushing bogonia. For the other flowers in the yard had grown as all common flowers do; but these things that I had brought home from the dark, wild wet woods and swamps seemed to belong to some other planet, and to tell of some other life,—some strange, fantastic, foreign principle of life. They told of another life for human beings, too, different from this crowded brick and mortar one. "A life," I said to Mr. Annersley once, that I suppose I never shall have,—but a life on a farm in the country with one corner of a garden running down into wet woods." He stopped and looked at me, quite gravely, a moment. "Perhaps you will have it," said he. "I think it depends on yourself whether you will or not."

Well, well, those things were not all my wealth by any means. What plinks I had, such great globo crimson carnations and white ones, too; one box, outside the parlor floor lodger's window, was all nothing else, and another box was full of snowy sweet alyssum and forget-me-nots and niggonette, and another box was all yellow oxalis and blue lobelia, and just as soon as they could blow out-doors I had all sorts and colors of double columbines shaking in the wind, white, golden, blue, purple and scarlet, in the box out of Mr. Annersley's window, and over the sides another box brimming with yellow escholzia and marigolds, I had crimson cypress vines, and sulphur-tinted canary bird flowers, and nasturtians of all deep, rich impossible blood colors streaming; and then I had purple cinerarias and yellow coropsees, and Star of Bethlehem, all an odd prickly velvet over its midnight blue, and bachelors' buttons and balsams and four o'clocks, and there were pots full of violets, full of geraniums, of purple achemines and glorioles, and an oleander tree that when it bloomed was like a rosy sunrise in the room, and in the yard was the corner of my dear wild flowers, and my June peonies, and my larkspurs, bluer than blue, and my rows of sweet peas, and morning glory and scarlet runners covering all the side of the fence, and a vast orange trumpet flower and a purple clematis and a wisteria running up the back of the house, and hollyhocks, stately as old-fashioned lovely ladies, and dahlias, and princess' feathers, each in their season, and last of all my white chrysanthemums and scarlet salvias,—a perfect little wild garden, every inch used, and not a half inch wasted. I used to look out over the yard in the morning and wonder at myself, and I used to look up at the house when I came home from market, and think it looked as if it ought to be Paradise inside. But it wasn't.

I really don't know where they all came from, these darlings of mine. This person gave me one, and that person gave me another, and some I begged, and some I bought, and one, yes one, I stole. You'll never believe how wicked I was. I stole it walking in the Park. And I tried so hard to look innocent, passing the policeman, that I know he knew I was guilty, and I hope I made up for it afterwards a little, by scattering a whole handful of its very own seed in the same spot in the Spring; and I do believe that that great patch you see there like live brown and gold velvet in the sun came from those identical seeds.

Those seeds, and the seeds of the others, too, gave me no end of trouble by the way; for people all up and down the street, and people who passed that way, strangers, too, and all our acquaintances of course, used to come and beg me for some of the seed of this, that or the other. And it grew to be a real nuisance, it took so much of my time, and I was afraid, too, I would have none left for myself. I was doing some up to give away one day, when Mr. Annersley came in. "It isn't generosity at all," I said. "I don't like to do it. I wouldn't mind so much, though, if I thought they really wanted them. But it's only a freak, because our flowers look so pretty. I don't believe they'll ever come to anything. They're just wasted."

"Sell them, then. Don't give them away. It will amount to something in the year."

"Oh dear, no—I should be ashamed."

"Ashamed of turning an honest penny? I'm not."

"But they're not worth a penny."

"Oh yes, they are. Why, you know there are some establishments for nothing else than the sale of flower seeds. Do them up in neat packages, and I'll take them to the store. Those that want them will want them enough to pay for them. And they won't be wasted, either." I should never have done it, you see, but for him; he was always looking out for my interest that way. And what did I see, the next week, but a great black and white placard in the shop window: "Flower Seeds from Miss Forester." The girls were so outraged! But he didn't take the placard down, for all that; and I kept putting up and sending round to him my flower seeds as fast as they ripened, and in the late spring he handed me more money than I could believe, from their sale.

One way and another, all the time, the house gradually became an actual bower. Once some men came staggering in, not looking at all like men, but more like Birnam Wood, and they carried between them an immense azalla bush, a mound of snow and sweetness, with the compliments of the old gentleman next door. The girls said of course it couldn't be for me, but as they couldn't make up their minds for which one of them it was, it didn't matter; and I returned thanks, and did it so carefully not to mention any names, that Mr. Annersley who was writing in there, looked up at me with a laugh in his brown eyes, and the old gentleman said, "You're a little girl as sweet as those flowers themselves, and I know somebody else that thinks so." And then I ran away. A few days after that Mr. Annersley bought me a tiny southern orchid, just the least flower of one, an air plant that had no root, which there couldn't be any doubt he gave to me. "There's a fortune in those things," he said, "although I fail to understand why. And, if you would like, Miss Louise, there's an exhibition of orchids to-morrow, and we might see them together, if you will."

(To be Continued.)

In the beginning, God wrote with His Divine Finger, all over the universe, laws for its perfect governance. And he who offends against those laws interferes with the Great General Plan—an act of which not only himself but all those round him must feel the consequences.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
THE ANTIQUE ORNAMENTS.

BY FANNIE L. FANCHER.

"Mother! mother! Oh, here you are!" and Stella Ray paused for breath, having, girl-fashion, ran very fast up stairs into the sitting-room in search of her mother. "That horrid composition day has come again. Now 'twas bad enough before, when we could write about birds, and flowers, or Spring, but this time Miss Carter had to up and give us our subjects, and Professor Gaylord's going to give us a prize, a volume of poems, for the best essay; but dear me! what can a body say on such a jumble of words as that?" said Stella, throwing a small slip of paper to her mother, and wiping away an angry tear. "I know you won't help me write it, but please explain what it means, for its all Greek to me. Don't believe there's any sense to it anyway. Blanche Miller's subject was easier: 'A Bird in the Hand is Worth Two in the Bush,' and Inez Lord's is only 'Fetters.' I could write a beautiful one on that—a temperance essay, you know. I declare, they aimed to give me the hardest!"

"My dear daughter, don't allow yourself to get so angry or excited, with such trivial cause. Your subject is a grand one. It surely is something that we, with our selfish natures, are very loth to do," and Mrs. Raymond, in slow, measured tones, read: "Live, and Let Live." "There is much sense in it, Stella," said her mother; "a very sermon in itself; one that it would be well for us to hear often now that a cruel winter is upon us."

"But mother, we don't control our own and other people's lives?"

"Not directly, my dear. "We are told in the Good Book, however, that no one lives to himself alone. That means, we are all dependent creatures. Not only dependent upon our Creator, but upon our fellow men. Your father, you know, has many employes, that live by the means that they receive of him for their labor. Your father, in turn, lives by the patronage of the people. This very morning, Stella," continued she, "I did something that I would not have done, had I thought of this maxim. I told Kate, that after this week, I would try to do the rest of our sewing for the season. Julia can sew very well on the machine, and I thought, in some way, we might do it ourselves,—though the cares of the house, and the demands of society are all that I ought to attend to,—but I desired another luxury, some of those beautiful antique ornaments at Hortons & Young's. Your father has so many demands upon him just now, that I dislike asking him for means to procure them, so I conceived the plan of saving Kate's wages. You see, Stella, I was unwilling to 'let live.' Kate is a very faithful girl. She has, you know, sewed for several seasons here, doing all our common sewing. I have paid her well, knowing that she needed it, and more too, for the necessities of life. Poor girl! with an invalid mother and a drunken father, her life must indeed be hard. I shall tell her to-night, ere she returns to her home, that she may remain. You see, my daughter, I needed this lesson, and I shall begin the new year with this maxim ever before me."

"No, no, you did not, my precious mother!" exclaimed her impulsive daughter, "other women may need it, but you are always doing something for the poor."

"We are not to answer for the shortcomings of others, my dear," replied her mother. "We must do our duty if others fail to do theirs. Yes, daughter! there is much food for thought, or an essay, in this sentiment. Why, I have acquaintances that are allowed large sums of money to defray household expenses. They will, however, dispense with all the hired help possible; grinding down to the last penny the help that they do employ, in order to possess a few more adornments for self. Will heartlessly enjoy various luxuries and amusements, while owing, for weeks, some poor seamstress, she, meanwhile, suffering for the money which she has more than earned; but, fearing to lose their patronage, she waits until they are ready to pay her."

"Oh, how wicked and mean!" indignantly cried Stella. "But mother, should we give to the poor, in order that they may live?"

"It is seldom expedient to do this, for, in so doing, we are apt to create beggars. It is usually best to receive an equivalent, in work, for our gifts. The worthy poor, however, seldom desire anything that they have not earned."

"Thank you, mother, ever so much for your help. I now understand the subject, and who knows that I cannot win the prize. I shall do my best," and she ran down stairs, humming a lively air from the Mascotte. Her mountain had suddenly dwindled to a small mole-hill. Another perplexing problem she had also solved. She hastened to find her elder sister, to enlist her in engaging at once, those ornaments desired by her mother, for their joint Christmas present. Content and happiness came with full measure to her, as it does to all, when forgetting self, and planning for the pleasure of others.

Mrs. Ray soon sought Kate; she was pained to find her in tears. "Kate," said she, "I have changed my mind. I shall need your help another year."

"I have been wondering what I had done amiss," said Kate.

"Why, I told you I would give you a good recommendation."

"Ah, Mrs. Ray! such good places are seldom found in the city, with the best of a recommendation. I couldn't help feeling bad, for I had planned to get mother so many comforts, and perhaps save enough besides to get me a new flannel dress, when merchants knock down prices, after the holidays. This one I'm wearing isn't fit to be seen in its shabbiness. And I have been looking back a little, to the time afore I came here, Mrs. Ray. Sewing here and there for a trifle, often not gettin' my due. There are few women so willin' to let us poor folks live, as you be, Mrs. Ray. Most rich women clutch their pocketbooks as tight as they can, then they roll up their pitying eyes to Heaven, saying: 'O Lord, have mercy on the poor!' Few of 'em act as if the 'laborer was worthy of his hire.' I have been a cherishing hard, bitter thoughts ever since you told me you'd not need me any more. Ah now, mother, think I, what of your faith in prayer, and all o' that? Mother's always said my snug place, and good pay, was a direct answer to her prayers."

"Perhaps, Kate, were I to tell you why I changed my mind, and reinstated you, you might think it was God's doings," said Mrs. Ray. Then she confessed her plan, and her lesson, as she called it, to increase this poor girl's faith in her mother's faith, and her mother's God.

Stella became so enthusiastic over the subject that she won the prize. Her essay being pronounced by competent judges, very fine indeed. Kate Green, the seamstress, spent the happiest New Year of the twenty years of her life. She

had been enabled to procure many comforts, even luxuries, for her invalid mother. And the longed-for serviceable dress, was sent to her from "Santa" or some other mysterious friend. Having the promise of steady employment, besides, she felt enabled to help others less fortunate than herself.

Mrs. Ray's antique ornaments, a Christmas present from her daughters, was indeed a pleasant surprise to her, and she mentally decided to place them on a conspicuous shelf, where they would ever remind her of her determination to always 'let live.'

Dear reader, did Mrs. Ray lose anything by her course? Does not the Good Book teach that: "The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth, shall be watered also himself?"

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
TABLE TALK.

BY JEANIE DEANS.

He was a spruce young lawyer, she the village school teacher, and the table at which they sat, good Farmer Brown's.

I suppose they thought they possessed the refined manners of educated people. Doubtless they did, good drawing-room manners. I can only speak of their table-etiquette in the matter of conversation, as my acquaintance began and ended there.

"Hasty judgment, auntie."

"Perhaps so, but straws you know show the current, and I am considerable old-fashioned about 'Once a lady always a lady,' and 'He was courteous to the mistress, likewise the maid.' Before the plates were all filled the youthful 'Squire began a treatise on the Trojan war and the abduction of Helen. His remarks were addressed solely to the teacher, it being supposed the Greek divinites entirely shadowy beings to the others. His talk ran lively. He possessed the field. She supplemented a date or distance when his memory failed, dividing her attention between his talk and her dinner. From Helen he bounded to Virgil's Eneid, skipped on to Dante and Paradise Lost, and by the time the second course was passed, reached the Circle of The Sciences. A brief pause for the young man to refresh himself, when I, who had not spoken, addressed a modest question to the young woman, which a briefly answered. Farmer Brown, to whom speaking at his own table seemed a privilege, remarked: "his lettuce was doing well," but before one could reply, or he even finish his statement the young man began again.

"This time it was English grammar. What did Miss Teacher think of this sentence, or how would the rules of grammatical construction apply to that. She grew animated and replied with intelligence. They were interested in their subjects to the exclusion of others present. So the dinner hour passed, and the company arose from the table without opportunity of others speaking aside from what I have said, unless the talkers were interrupted.

"This conversation, 'table talk,' had been Greek to the company as far as they knew, for the young man never guessed the plain woman in plain gingham had taught both Greek and Latin before he could speak his own English."

"But how was the young lady to blame?"

"I thought she might have politely listened to him, and yet by easy tact, and really good manners, turned the conversation to a more general drift, where all might have shared."

"Perhaps the young man would have turned back."

"That would not have been her fault, and the attempt I mentioned would have been the straw and showed her intention. She might even have answered me in a manner to open conversation, but she did not."

"Ah, auntie, you should not blame these young people for conversing on subjects of interest to them."

"My child, I did not. If the gentleman desired a talk with the lady, on ancient and modern times, good manners would have chosen a different place from a plain farmer's table where no one else could or would understand. If he had said: 'Good potatoes, these, Mr. B. What variety are they?' and continued in that line, giving if he desired, a short history of the potato, I should have felt like shaking hands with him."

"But this particular time may have been an exception."

"So I thought, and when we were washing the dishes I asked my friend if they usually talked in this way, for they took dinner there regularly."

"Oh, yes!" she replied. "You see they are so high lart, husband and I can't understand, and they don't take the trouble to explain."

"Take the trouble! Ah, yes! Selfishness, after all, at the bottom, with some thoughtlessness thrown in, is the rock, I said to myself, pretty much all manners split on, more or less."

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
"THE SUMMER EXODUS."

I am not sorry "Spinster" in our good little paper for August, expressed her sympathy for the men whose wives go on a summer's outing. I think no less of her, and perhaps the men like and respect her more for it.

Will she now give a little sympathy to the wives who stay at home all their lives while their husbands flit from one end of the land to the other, any or every year?

She has in mind a married pair. I also. With children grown, but plenty of babies left to need home care. In twenty years the wife has hardly spent five nights from home, visiting, traveling or boarding; nor eaten at another's table twenty times. But the husband goes to scientific conventions, soldiers' reunions, teachers' institutes, agricultural fairs, to buy property, or sell goods, or collect debts, or takes advantage of excursion rates, to visit, to see, or to rest. How could he live, poor fellow, without diversion from wife and children, and rest from the selfish brutality he uses at home. No one is more fond of nice victuals than he. He has a sensitive, poetic temperament. He needs some one to smooth his path and brush his hair; to make things pleasant and give him sympathy, and especially appreciation, which to his mind is admiration, approval. Possibly our generous "Spinster" has some to spare for him.

And, on second thought, I don't believe his wife would care for any sympathy when he leaves home for his vacations. To see his back and know he can't make an excuse to return—that he got on the cars and they have started—then can she give such a sigh of relief as "Spinster" never imagined.

He says, what she seems to think—that marriage was instituted to prevent adultery. But he can stay from home without conjugal infidelity. He is the nice, generous, pleasant, good man, when among strangers. He saves all his lower nature for gratification at home.

And now, friend "Spinster" you are fond of babies. I am not—never was—but I am responsible for some of them, and if you were in my place you would agree with me that a wife is not responsible for her husband's sins—that God does not give man headship to let him shirk responsibility, and good or bad, his child, with health, habits, mind and conscience, forming for the next world, (or for this,) is before heaven and its mother, greater than he. SUSAN MANN.



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PORT JERVIS, NEW YORK, August 5, 1886. ED. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—I can recommend the recipe given below, and trust the "Mother of Four Boys," of Highlandville, Mass., will try it.

The best remedy for ivy poison is sweet spirits of nitre. Bathe the parts affected freely with this fluid three or four times a day, and the next morning scarcely any trace of poison will be found. If the blisters be broken, so as to allow the nitre to penetrate the cuticle, a single application will be sufficient.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 25th, 1886. "INQUISITIVE" would like to ask the editor of the HOME JOURNAL, what she thinks of the plan of not allowing babies to sleep on a pillow. My little girl is two years old and does not use a pillow. I elevate the mattress slightly by placing something under the head, so that it is not level. Do you think a child of two years requires a pillow?

[From personal experience, and experience with children, we are decidedly in favor of a small pillow.—hair is best in summer time. We do not consider it best for a child to sleep directly on its back, nor is such a position conducive to long naps. A child sleeping upon its side will perhaps rouse a little, but if the mother will turn it over, rearrange the little legs and arms, (which have grown tired in the old position,) the child will again fall off into deep sleep. Children may be kept asleep a long while by turning them over every once in a while. If a child sleeps upon its back, when it grows tired in that position, there is no redress. Only upon its back can it be comfortable if the whole body be at an angle. A small pillow, therefore, seems desirable to us to fill in the space between head and shoulders, while lying on the side. It makes a comfortable disposition of the hands and arms much more possible, a very desirable thing if baby wishes to take a long nap.—Ed.]

DEAR EDITOR:—The August number of your excellent JOURNAL was duly received, and as usual I turned first to the Mother's Corner; for though not a mother, I am an auntie, and feel interested in everything that concerns children. I wanted to thank "Clarissa Potter" for her warning about "Baby's Nap." I wish that every mother could read and heed it. In spite of what is said in favor of making babies go to sleep alone, no matter how much they cry, I think it is cruel. I know many babies do so, and it does not seem to injure them, and I suppose most of them can be trained to go to sleep alone, but I do not approve of such training. I do not believe in rocking them, but I think any mother might sit a few minutes in the nursery, and sing a soothing lullaby, or hold the tiny hand if that is any comfort to baby. It would not take much time, but I should not think any true mother would grudge giving even an hour to baby when she thinks how soon he will outgrow the need of such care.

Many mothers say that it does not injure babies to cry, even quite violently; but if it exhausts grown persons, as we all know it does, I think it must have a worse effect on the delicate nervous organization of infants. Of course I refer to violent crying. I know a lady whose first-born, idolized child died in convulsions brought on by violent crying, because she thought it her duty to make him go to sleep alone. It nearly killed his mother, and though five years have passed and she has two others, she will never forgive herself for that mistake.

A few years ago I was visiting a friend, who had a little girl who was a timid, nervous child, and dearly loved to be cuddled and petted. She, too, was the first child, and her mother thought she must be trained in the way she should go. So she was put to bed and left to cry herself to sleep. She didn't cry as if angry, but such griefed, pitiful sobs, I did not see how her mother could bear it. She fell asleep after a while, but was restless all night; starting up and crying out in her sleep. The next day she was very nervous, and cried easily. When nap time came, the crying began again, the same pitiful wail. After much urging, I persuaded my friend to go in. She did not take Winnie up, but spoke soothingly to her, and took her hand. Soon the sobs ceased, Winnie gave a few happy coos, and in five minutes was fast asleep, and did not wake for two hours. Then she seemed like a different baby from the fretful one of the morning. After that her mother stayed with her when she went to sleep, which she usually did in five minutes, and she was not nearly so nervous as when allowed to cry herself to sleep.

There is a book, "Twenty-six Hours in a Day," by M. E. Blake, which I wish every mother would read. It is the best book on the management of children that I ever read. I cannot see any good reason for taking children three or four years old to church. I do not blame such little things for being restless and uneasy. I think it is much better to keep them at home until they are six or seven years old. In the church where I attend there are a good many children at the morning service, and I notice that their mothers have to take all the care of them. Now I think the fathers ought to look after them part of the time. If they took charge of them every other Sunday, I am sure it would be a great relief to the mothers. Right in front of me there sits a father, mother, and three-year old boy; a very bright, cunning child. He does not make any noise, but he is so restless that his mother hardly has a moment's peace. His father pays no heed to him, but often sleeps through the sermon. Now if he took care of Bertie every other Sunday, it would keep him awake, and the mother could have a little peace and enjoy the sermon. As it is, she says Sunday is her hardest day. If you agree with me will you not call the at

tention of your readers to the subject, and ask them what they think of it?

Your interested reader, M. A. T. [You might have added to your excellent paper above one or two more considerations. First, that a child so small as to be restless, not only disturbs and annoys the mother, but all those directly around her, not interested in the child.

With such a child and such parents as described, would not the christianity called for in "bear ye one another's burdens" be better fulfilled by one parent remaining at home with the child alternate Sundays, thus leaving the other parent to enjoy undisturbed the alternate services?

The help, rest, relief and comfort, the weekly church service should give to those who attend, is entirely destroyed for the mother of a restless child, if that child accompany her.

The parent remaining at home could give the little one all the instruction (and much more) that he could possibly imbibe from a sermon preached far over his head and exceedingly dull for the little one at best.—ED]

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] FAMILY READING.

Not long since I saw a boy of very plastic age, eagerly clutch a daily paper with this ejaculation: "Any more murders or hangings?" Alas! I fear that he found therein what his depraved taste craved. Now I have formerly encouraged in the family the reading of the daily papers, since in no other way it seemed possible to become familiar with the world's happenings. But I have changed my mind of late, and why? Do not most of these papers ferret out every vile slander, or criminal event? Do they not employ reporters who exaggerate and distort every evil proceeding which they report? While writing the above, the daily paper is brought in. I drop my pen, and from force of habit, scan at once its pages. The first thing visible is a hideous illustration of a murderer and suicide. A wronged husband has found his erring wife, and takes their lives in his own hands. The report is vile, but the pictures are viler. It is written with disgusting detail, and calculated to arouse prematurely, the passions of the young. There it goes into the grate. My boy shall not be contaminated with its perusal. You may censure the dime novel with all its baleful influences, but pray, can it be worse than the daily reading of such transactions; of murders and hangings, written with minute and horrible detail? No indeed! It is scarcely so bad, for the former they know to be fiction, but they read the latter as a chronicle of facts. Thus the hardening process begins, and crime in its various phases, becomes gradually, less obnoxious to them. Has not Pope truthfully said:

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated needs but to be seen, Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Surely the mothers of the land ought to rise en masse against these periodicals, claiming, as they do, to be first-class newspapers, the pages of which are well nigh "police gazettes" in their sensational make-up. As mothers, we are all desirous of forming in our children the taste for good reading; hence we furnish it for them. In these days of many periodicals and books, it is not difficult to find inexpensive, yet beneficial reading. I have a son who early exhibited a taste for poetry; which inclination I foster by gifts of metric works. He never tires of Tennyson, Bryant, or Longfellow. I have recently secured a book entitled "Woman in Sacred Song." The book of nine hundred pages is compiled by Mrs. G. L. Smith, of Springfield, Illinois. It consists of hymns, temperance poems, and songs written only by women; hence my boy can—as in no other way—get an idea of what women have done, and are still doing, for the World's uplifting. I would fain that every mother who reads these helpful pages could secure a copy of this noble work. A more fitting birthday souvenir for any member of the family could not be obtained. Who does not hail with delight the present of a choice book? I have a young friend who is the possessor of a fine library, every book of which has been a birthday gift from members of his family. If we, then, as parents, are careful to procure only good reading for our children, the trashy novel, and the sensational paper, will for them lose all attraction, since by the cultivation of their taste we will excite in their minds a keen repugnance for such foul reading. Surely, in mind, as in bodily food, our desires grow upon what they are fed.

FANNY FANSHAW.

How easy it is for men to cry out upon the popular system of education, maintaining that girls are not being educated towards being wives and mothers, (we will not enter into a discussion of the numbers who have no desire to be either,) but how many of these same men turn their attention towards educating boys toward the point of being good husbands and fathers?

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] HEY-A-DAY! HO-A-DAY!

Hey-a-day! Ho-a-day! What shall I sing? Baby is weary of everything; Weary of "Black Sheep" and "Little Boy Blue," Weary of "Little Jack Horner," too, Weary of "Ding dong" and "Caper and crow," Weary of "Pretty maids all in a row;" Though I have sung to her ditties a score, Little blue eyes are as wide as before.

Hey-a-day! Ho-a-day! What shall I sing? Sleep to the eyes of my baby to bring? Sing her a song of her own little self, Mystical, whimsical, comical elf! Sing of the hands that undo with their might More in a day than my own can set right; Sing of the feet ever ready to go Into the places no baby should know.

Hey-a-day! Ho-a-day! Thus will I sing! While in her cradle my baby I swing;— Sing of her tresses that toss to and fro, Shading pink cheeks on a pillow of snow; Sing of her cherry lips guarding for me Treasures as rare as the pearls of the sea; Sing of the wonder and marvelous light, Hid in the blue eyes now blinking good-night!

Hey-a-day! Ho-a-day! Joy makes one sing, Who would have thought that a baby could bring Into my bosom a love so divine, Into my heart all this music of mine, Into my home such a halo of light, Unto my hands such a magical might, Unto my feet all the fleetness of wings, Unto my being such wonderful things! —M. A. MAITLAND.

OCCUPATIONS FOR CHILDREN.

"John's Wife" has well said that occupation is a panacea for childish troubles, as well as our own; but to provide interesting and varied employment through even the busy hours, is not an easy matter, as every mother knows.

A blackboard, or two, where there are several children, is a great help about entertaining them. If a few of the leisure moments are spent in giving short lessons on straight and curved lines, and simple figures, as door, slate, box, knife, dipper, etc., they will soon learn to spend considerable time in drawing pictures. One can put short writing lessons on it, to be copied by children. They can be sent to it to write or print a verse from their reader, or the names of all the things in the room, the pantry, the parlor, down cellar, in the barn, in store, etc. Names of all trees they know, birds, stones, flowers; things made of wood, iron, etc. In fact, an inventive mother can utilize that board in a good many ways. One can be cheaply made of bass-wood, and stained with log-wood dye.

I remember an amusement to which I was very partial at the age of ten or twelve, which "we children" called knitting names. We would all sit down with our knitting, and each think of some name, as John, or Mary. When each one came to the end of a needle, she would call the first letter of her name, as, J. Then the rest would begin to guess all the names they knew commencing with J. If a name were guessed, the one knitting it, began another; if not, at the end of every needle a letter was called, till the whole word was spelled. The one who knit a whole word through before it was guessed, was triumphant indeed. Of course odd and difficult names were in great demand, and I remember I wrote down an alphabetical list from the births and deaths in a newspaper, for my special use; and how the needles flew to give us a chance to call one more letter before being stopped.

To be allowed to hook a rug is a great privilege with some children, boys as well as girls, and though it makes a clutter, it is clean dirt, and a clutter is of small account beside a busy, happy child. Making picture scrap books is good for a change. If one has no old book to spare, it can be made from old cloth, and it will last all the longer.

Then, oftentimes, the mother can talk, if she be busy; and she can take the opportunity once each day to tell them about some interesting thing, as the dress and habits of some people like the Esquimaux, Indians or Chinese; the growth and preparation of some article of food, as flour, molasses, and sugar. The little ones will soon be interested, and propose more subjects than the mother can develop without the aid of a shelf full of encyclopedias. It is best after telling a story or giving a description, to have the children tell it themselves, correcting their most glaring errors of speech.

If I have said anything which will help one mother over one busy time, I shall be very glad. I like the mother's page in the JOURNAL, the best of all, and am interested in what little I have seen of its discussions.

I do not see how any one can reasonably object to anything "Bell" says in the July number. I should hope but few mothers would give little children tea or coffee, or much grease or sugar. I find graham and corn meal pudding and rolls, and steamed oat meal best for my little girl, and she likes it best.

ESTHER.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] LOST TIME.

The early failing of married women is always a subject for comment among their dearest friends. And each particular friend has some very good cause to assign for it. But it is a question, whether, in many cases, it is not greatly the woman's own fault.

Think, mothers, do you not do much unnecessary work? I am not going into an elaborate discussion of the sewing question. Everybody knows that you all, or at least nine-tenths of you, sew much more than there is any necessity for. I am going to speak only of the sitting question. Now think carefully. Do you not stand to do many things about which you could as well sit if you were only accustomed to it. "O but it looks so lazy!" A fig for the way "it looks!" Why should a woman stand up to pare potatoes? I've seen women stand half the morning preparing vegetables. Ask them about it and what is their answer. "O I don't know. I always stand. I'm used to it. I can work better so." They have no business to be used to it. With all that a mother or a housekeeper must do, she has no moral right to strain her physical or nervous system by doing one thing that she is not obliged to do. Accustom yourself to sitting as much as possible while at work. Have a high chair with a rest for the feet made to fit your table and sink. It will not cost much, but it will save you many a back-ache, many a doctor's bill, many a season of regret over a cross word you have spoken under the strain of having "been on your feet all day." Plenty of women work in such a back-handed way that one wonders they can live.

"I never lie down in the daytime," says some one decidedly and so self-righteously, that the poor little meek woman who has ventured the remark feels quite criminal in ever having indulged in such a disposition.

It is not only right, but a woman's bounden duty to take all the rest she can get. If a mother can possibly find time to throw herself down on the sofa for a few moments she should do so. It is a necessity and one that cannot with impunity be put aside. If baby is awake and you are afraid to leave him alone, put him and his playthings in a dry goods box, give him a quart of Indian meal and some little tin plates, or some other novel amusement, reserved for just such emergencies, rest, and you will go at your work again with a renewed vigor that will enable you to much more than make up for lost (?) time.

Mothers, give your daughters a good practical education, such as you see their needs call for, but do not, as you would have them contented, fail to develop in them in every way, a sense of the beautiful.

God made sunsets and flowers, and all things beautiful, to be enjoyed as such, and the girl who can note all these things around her will be contented amid the humblest surroundings. The soul which can observe and enjoy the beauties to which every human being has access more or less, unless enclosed in dungeon walls, is lifted greatly above the common cares of life.

A sense of beauty lightens the "load of human misery" beyond belief.

Payson's Ink is the oldest and best. Established 50 years. Used with any clean pen. Quality always uniform. Every stationer keeps it and recommends it.

Advertisement for "GOOD SENSE" CORSET WAISTS. Includes illustration of a woman in a corset and text: "In the United States, Canada and England wear 'GOOD SENSE' CORSET WAISTS. THOUSANDS NOW IN USE. BEST for HEALTH, ECONOMY, and BEAUTY. Buttons at front instead of Clasps. Be sure your Corset is stamped 'Good Sense.' Sold by leading retailers everywhere. Send for Circular. FERRIS BROS. Manufacturers 81 White St., NEW YORK."

Advertisement for "Whooping Cough Cured" by W. H. Schieffelin & Co. Includes illustration of a vaporizer and text: "OR PREVENTED BY PAGE'S VAPORIZER AND CRESOLENE. We have abundant testimony that Cresolene vaporized in a closed room is an almost infallible remedy for Whooping Cough, for which distressing and no other assured remedy is known to us. A cure usually effected in five or six days, at a trifling expense and but very little trouble. It is also exceedingly efficient in Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Diphtheria, Influenza, and Scarlet Fever. It is a safeguard against the spread of contagion. Vaporizer complete, including a bottle of Cresolene, \$1.50. Ask your druggist for it. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 170-172 William Street, New York."

Advertisement for MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL. Includes illustration of a fish and text: "MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL. PUREST BEST. FOR General Debility, Scrofula, Rheumatism or Consumption. Is superior to any in delicacy of taste and smell, medicinal virtues and purity. London, European and New York physicians pronounce it the purest and best. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co. (Wholesale Agents) U.S. and Canada, New York."

Advertisement for CROSBY'S Vitalized Phosphites. Includes text: "Aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental development of children. It brings refreshing sleep, prevents nervousness, and gives bright, glad spirits. It is a cure for nervousness in old or young. It is the mother's best friend. It is used by Emily Faithful, Dom Pedro, Bismarck, Gladstone, and thousands of brain workers. Prescribed by all physicians. F. CROSBY CO., 56 W. 25th St., N. Y. For Sale by Druggists or sent by mail \$1."

Advertisement for Parturition Without Pain. Includes text: "Or a Code of Directions for avoiding most of the Pains and Dangers of Child-bearing. A work whose excellence surpasses our power to comprehend.—[New York Mail. Cloth, \$1.00, postage free. Agents wanted. Address: Dr. M. L. HOLBROOK, 13-Light Street, New York."

Advertisement for BABY'S WARDROBE. Includes text: "Latest Styles. The most complete outfits of garments ever offered. Infant's Outfit 12 patterns, 50c. First Short Clothes 12 patterns, 50c, with directions. New England Pattern Co., Rutland, Vt."

Advertisement for TO MOTHERS! Includes text: "Every babe should have a bottle of DR. FAHRNEY'S TEething SYRUP. Perfectly safe. No Opium or Morphia mixture. Will relieve Colic, Griping in the bowels and promote difficult Teething. Prepared by DR. D. FAHRNEY & SON, Hagerstown, Md. Druggists sell it; 25 cents."

Advertisement for Infants' Wardrobe. Includes text: "For fifty cents I will send ten patterns for a baby new style Health Wardrobe, or ten patterns first short clothes, Health Garments, at same price. Full directions for each pattern, also kind and amount of material required for each. MRS. F. E. PHILLIPS, (FAYE.) Brattleboro, Vermont."

Advertisement for EUTOICIA A Book for every woman. Includes text: "Mothers, Wives and Daughters. Not a compilation of other works and clippings, but the careful, practical study of Mrs. Dr. E. G. Cook, for over a quarter of a century. It is ENDORSED leading Ministers, Physicians, Daily, Weekly, Religious and Medical Press. COMPLETE LADIES GUIDE. It treats fully of easy child-bearing, and health of children. In short a complete manual for the household. Mailed free on receipt of price where we have no Agents. Alphabetical table of contents. Handsomely bound in Blish, Silk Cloth, \$2.00. Morocco \$2.75. Address for terms: ARCADE PUB. CO., 143 La Salle St., Chicago."

Advertisement for MUSIC SELF TAUGHT BY RICE'S OBJECT LESSONS. Includes text: "PROF. RICE'S Matchless Piano and Organ A teaches all object lessons teaching all chords, 15,000 chord variations, 1,000 tunes; 5,000 accompaniments; all notes; 11,000 scales, etc.; 200 times faster than any teacher. 2,000 methods in one system \$2. Sent on test, 10 music lessons, 10c. Circulars free. G. S. RICE & CO., 248 State St., Chicago, Ill."

Advertisement for LADIES at the SEASIDE or the MOUNTAINS. Includes text: "using Mrs. Lewenberg's 'Pastilles de Florence' (cream or tinted) in cream or powder, will not be troubled with heat, redness, sunburn, freckles, etc. The most eminent chemist having analyzed them testify to their purity. For paleness or sallowness use Rouge Powder, not affected by perspiration or washing. Price, 50 cts. Ask druggists and fancy goods dealers. N. B.—Samples and testimonials mailed free on receipt of postage stamps by Mrs. G. LEWENBERG, 255 West 43d Street, New York. (Mention this paper.)"

Advertisement for LADY AGENTS ACTUALLY CLEAR \$30.00 daily. Includes text: "I have something entirely new for Lady Agents that sell at night in every house. A minister's wife sold 13 the first hour. MRS. S. LITTLE, Box 443, Chicago, Ill."



DEPARTMENT OF ARTISTIC NEEDLE WORK.

Will some of the sisters tell me how to make a wreath of hair flowers? SUBSCRIBER.

Will some of the readers give directions for a pretty tidy? and oblige WHIPPLE.

"Phila. Subscriber."—Grandmother's lace in July number is correct; the mistake is on your part.

Will some of the band give directions for ladies hood in puff knitting? and oblige a new subscriber.

A subscriber wishes correct directions of Infant's Knit Shirt. Will any of our readers who have knit one send to the editor?

"Christa C." can make insertion from directions of crocheted lace in June number, by working the open work on both sides of the point.

"Mrs. W." would like directions for crocheting a child's long sacque, suitable for a child 2 years old, also directions for a pretty Fascinator.—ED.

"Rhymie."—If your directions for necktie and other fancy work you spoke of, are correct, we will appreciate your kindness in sending them.—ED.

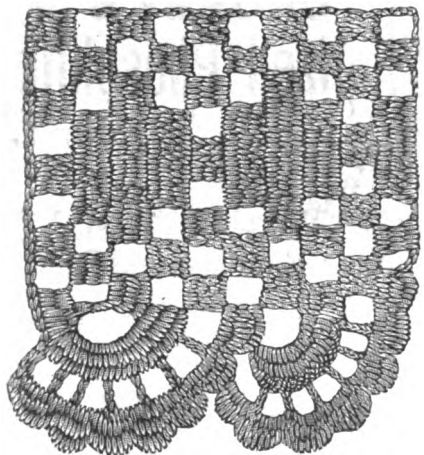
"M. B. B.," Clinton, Ky.:—The sample of crocheted edge you have sent us is very like one we have printed. If you will send any samples you may have, I will try to work them out. M. F.

If "Mrs. John Pace" will send her full address to L. C. R., Baldwinville, Pa., Box 212, I will send her a pieced block called the Tree of Paradise, which I think is the same as the Tree of Liberty.

Handsome Crochet Edge.

Use spool cotton No. 20. Make a chain of 26 stitches.

1st row. Turn, make 1 d c in 4th 5th and 6th stitches of chain, chain 2, miss 2, 1 d c in 9th 10th and 11th stitches of chain, chain 2, miss 2, 1 d c in 14th 15th and 16th stitches of chain, chain 2, miss 2, 1 d c in 19th 20th and 21st stitches of chain, chain 2, miss 2, 1 d c in 3 last stitches of chain.



[Engraved expressly for the Ladies' Home Journal.]

2d row. Turn, chain 4, 3 d c in first ch of 2, ch 2, 3 d c in next ch 2, 1 d c in top of each of next 3 stitches, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 1 d c in loop at end of 1st row.

3d row. Turn, ch 4, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 3 d c in ch 2, 1 d c in top of each of next 9 stitches, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 3 d c in loop at end of row, ch 6, fasten with s c in 1st stitch of foundation chain.

4th row. Turn, ch 1, 14 d c in chain of 6, chain 2, 3 d c in chain 2, ch 2, miss 3, 1 d c in top of next 9 stitches, ch 2, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 1 d c in loop at end of row.

5th row. Turn, ch 4, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, miss 3, 1 d c in next 3 stitches, ch 2, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 1 d c between 2d and 3d stitches of cluster, ch 2, 1 d c in loop at end of row.

6th row. Turn, 1 s c in ch of 2, 3 d c in same ch of 2, 1 s c in same; so continue in each chain of 2 until there are 7 small scallops in all, chain 2, 3 d c in ch 2, finish like 2d row. This completes one scallop.

7th row. Turn; continue as 3d row, fastening ch of 6 with s c in first small scallop.

8th row same as 4th row.

9th row. Fasten last ch of 2, with s c in second small scallop. L. M. B.

Directions for Mittens—Row of Hearts Down the Back.

Cast on 77 stitches—1st needle, 28; 2d needle, 22; 3d needle, 27.

1st round, knit plain.

2d round. Knit 6, purl 2, over, knit 1, over twice, purl 2, repeat.

3d round. Knit 4, narrow, purl 2, knit 3, purl 2, repeat.

4th round. Knit 3, narrow, purl 2, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, purl 2, repeat.

5th round. Knit 2, narrow, purl 2, knit 5, purl 2, repeat.

6th round. Knit 1, narrow, purl 2, knit 2, over, knit 1, over, knit 2, purl 2, repeat.

7th round. Over, narrow, over twice, purl 2, knit 5, narrow, purl 2, repeat.

8th round. Knit 3, purl 2, knit 4, narrow, purl 2, repeat.

9th round. Knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, purl 2, knit 3, narrow, purl 2, repeat.

10th round. Knit 5, purl 2, knit 2, narrow, purl 2, repeat.

11th round. Knit 2, over, knit 1, over, knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, narrow, purl 2, repeat.

12th round. Knit 5, narrow, purl 2, over, narrow, over twice, purl 2, repeat. Then repeat from the third round until the mitten is finished.

For the back of the hand, arrange for 5 hearts.

and 6 seams. 22 stitches on first plain needle, 22 on second needle, leave 7 plain stitches before commencing the thumb. K. G.

Broad Lace in June No. (Corrected.)

Cast up 36 stitches.

1st row. Slip 1, knit 1, over and narrow 6 times, making 6 holes, knit 13, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

2d row. Knit 2, make 2 stitches of the loop, by knitting 1, and purling 1, knit 1, knit 2d loop like first, knit 2, over, narrow, rest plain.

3d row. Slip 1, knit 2, over and narrow 6 times, knit 12, over, narrow, knit 4, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

4th row. Knit 2, make 2 stitches of the loop, knit 1, knit second loop, making 2 stitches, knit 4, over, narrow, rest plain.

5th row. Slip 1, knit 3, over and narrow 6 times, knit 11, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

6th row. Knit 2, make 2 stitches of the loop, knit 1, make 2 of the second loop, knit 6, over, narrow, rest plain.

7th row. Slip 1, knit 4, over and narrow 6 times, knit 10, over, narrow, knit 8, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

8th row. Knit 2, make 2 of the loop, knit 1, make 2 of second loop, knit 8, over, narrow, rest plain.

9th row. Slip 1, knit 5, over and narrow 6 times, knit 9, over, narrow, knit 15.

10th row. Bind off 8, knit 6, over, narrow, rest plain.

11th row. Slip 1, knit 6, over and narrow 6 times, knit 8, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

12th row. Knit 2, make 2 of the loop, knit 1, make 2 of the second loop, knit 2, over, narrow, rest plain.

13th row. Slip 1, knit 7, over and narrow 6 times, knit 7, over, narrow, knit 4, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

14th row. Knit 2, make 2 of the loop, knit 1, make 2 of the loop, knit 4, over, narrow, rest plain.

15th row. Slip 1, knit 8, over and narrow 6 times, knit 6, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

16th row. Knit 2, make 2 of the loop, knit 1, make 2 of the loop, knit 6, over, narrow, rest plain.

17th row. Slip 1, knit 9, over and narrow 6 times, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 8, over, narrow, over, narrow, rest plain.

18th row. Knit 2, make 2 of the loop, knit 1, make 2 of the loop, knit 8, over, narrow, rest plain.

19th row. Slip 1, knit 10, over and narrow 6 times, knit 4, over, narrow, rest plain.

20th row. Bind off 8, knit 6, over, narrow, rest plain.

21st row. Slip 1, knit 11, over and narrow 6 times, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

22d row. Knit 2, make 2 of the loop, knit 1, make 2 of the loop, knit 2, over, narrow, rest plain.

23d row. Slip 1, knit 12, over and narrow 6 times, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 4, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

24th row. Knit 2, make 2 of the loop, knit 1, make 2 of the second loop, knit 4, over, narrow, rest plain.

25th row. Slip 1, knit 26, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

26th row. Knit 2, make 2 of the loop, knit 1, make 2 of the second loop, knit 6, over, narrow, rest plain.

Always put the thread over before each narrow-ing. MRS. F. SMITH.

Infant's Linen Hood.

No. 40 Marshall's bleached linen thread, with a fine steel needle.

1st row. Crochet 4 chain and join together.

2d row. 21 long stitches in the ring.

3d row. 24 long stitches in the loops, always taking both threads of the stitch (or loop.)

4th row. 47 long stitches round this.

5th row. In one of the loops crochet 2 long stitches, 1 chain, 2 long stitches. (all in the same loop) then skip 3 stitches, and keep on this way all round, having in all 12 shells.

6th row. 8 long stitches in every shell, with a short stitch between every shell, so as to draw down the scallop.

7th row. 7 chain, and with a short stitch catch it in at the top of every scallop.

8th row. A long stitch in every chain stitch, and widen enough to have 108 stitches when the row is finished.

9th row the same as the 8th row.

10th row same as the 9th row, having 134 stitches when the row is finished.

11th row same as the 5th row, having 34 shells round.

12th row same as the 6th row.

13th row same as the 7th row.

14th row same as the 8th row.

15th row same as the 9th row.

16th row same as the 10th row, only leave 20 stitches in back, crocheting from side to side row 'til finished, 6 rows of shells, and 6 rows of solid work.

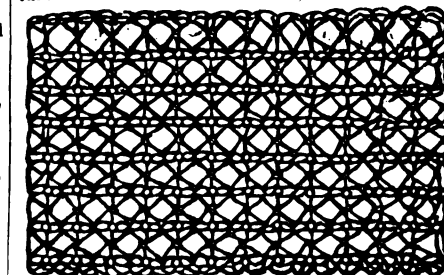
Towards the front you will have to narrow, as it will be too full around the face. You want it to fit the head snug. You will have to widen according to size of the child's head, also narrow the same. When large enough, crochet a scallop around the back, to match the front edge, having the scallop finish the hood. Plain lace around the hood, front and back. MRS. G. E. W.

Box 364, W. GARDNER, MASS.

Crochet Insertion.

Make a chain of 40 stitches.

1st row. 1 d c in 36th st of ch, ch 2, 1 d c in same 36th st, * ch 5, miss 4, 1 d c in next st, ch 2, 1 d c in same, * repeat what comes between the stars 6 times.



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies Home Journal.]

2d row. Ch 3, 1 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 1 d c in same ch 2, * ch 5, miss 4, 1 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 1 d c in

same ch 2, * repeat what comes between the stars 6 times.

3d row. Ch 3, 1 d c in ch 2 of 2d row, ch 2, 1 d c in same ch 2, * ch 3, and unite the chain 5 of last two rows by 1 s c around the centres, ch 3, 1 d c in next ch 2, ch 2, 1 d c in same ch 2, * repeat from star to star 6 times.

4th and 5th rows like the 2d.

6th row like the 3d.

7th and 8th rows like the 2d.

9th like the 3d, and so on.

Ch means chain. St means stitch.

This is a pretty insertion to go with Wide Crochet Lace given in February number. HOPE.

Shell Edging.

Cast on 27 stitches.

1st row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, knit six, over twice, purl two together, (twenty-eight stitches.)

2d row. Thread over, purl two together, knit eight, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, (twenty-eight stitches.)

3d row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, knit ten, over twice, purl two together.

4th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit eleven, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one.

5th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit three, over, nar-

row, knit five, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit five, over twice, purl two together, (thirty stitches.)

6th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one.

7th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, knit twelve, over twice, purl two together.

8th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one.

9th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, purl two together, (33 stitches.)

10th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, (33 stitches.)

11th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten; take the tenth back on the left hand needle, slip six stitches over that stitch and over twice, purl two together, (twenty seven stitches.)

12th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, knit one.

13th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, knit six over twice, purl two together.

14th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit eight, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, knit one.

15th row. Knit 2, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten, over twice, purl two together.

16th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit eleven, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit one.

17th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit five, over twice, purl 2 together, (thirty stitches.)

18th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, knit one.

19th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit twelve, over twice, purl two together.

20th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one.

21st row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit five, over twice, purl two together.

22d row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit six, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, (thirty-three stitches.)

23d row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten; take the tenth stitch back on the left hand needle, slip six stitches over that stitch, over twice, purl two together.

24th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one. This is a pretty edging, and I think given correctly. Z. D.

same ch 2, * repeat what comes between the stars 6 times.

3d row. Ch 3, 1 d c in ch 2 of 2d row, ch 2, 1 d c in same ch 2, * ch 3, and unite the chain 5 of last two rows by 1 s c around the centres, ch 3, 1 d c in next ch 2, ch 2, 1 d c in same ch 2, * repeat from star to star 6 times.

4th and 5th rows like the 2d.

6th row like the 3d.

7th and 8th rows like the 2d.

9th like the 3d, and so on.

Ch means chain. St means stitch.

This is a pretty insertion to go with Wide Crochet Lace given in February number. HOPE.

10th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, knit six, over twice, purl two together, (twenty-eight stitches.)

11th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit eight, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, (twenty-eight stitches.)

12th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, knit ten, over twice, purl two together.

13th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit eleven, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one.

14th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit three, over, nar-

row, knit five, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit five, over twice, purl two together, (thirty stitches.)

15th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one.

16th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, knit twelve, over twice, purl two together.

17th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one.

18th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, purl two together, (33 stitches.)

19th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, (33 stitches.)

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22nd row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, knit six over twice, purl two together.

23rd row. Thread over, purl two together, knit eight, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, knit one.

24th row. Knit 2, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten, over twice, purl two together.

25th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit eleven, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit one.

26th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit five, over twice, purl 2 together, (thirty stitches.)

27th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, knit one.

28th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit twelve, over twice, purl two together.

29th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one.

30th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit five, over twice, purl two together.

31st row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit six, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, (thirty-three stitches.)

32nd row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten; take the tenth stitch back on the left hand needle, slip six stitches over that stitch, over twice, purl two together.

33rd row. Thread over, purl two together, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one. This is a pretty edging, and I think given correctly. Z. D.

34th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit five, over twice, purl two together.

35th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit six, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, (thirty-three stitches.)

36th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten; take the tenth stitch back on the left hand needle, slip six stitches over that stitch, over twice, purl two together.

37th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one. This is a pretty edging, and I think given correctly. Z. D.

38th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit five, over twice, purl two together.

39th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, knit one.

40th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit twelve, over twice, purl two together.

41st row. Thread over, purl two together, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one.

42nd row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit five, over twice, purl two together.

43rd row. Thread over, purl two together, knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, over, narrow, knit six, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, (thirty-three stitches.)

44th row. Knit two, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten; take the tenth stitch back on the left hand needle, slip six stitches over that stitch, over twice, purl two together.

45th row. Thread over, purl two together, knit ten, over, narrow, knit ten, over, narrow, knit one. This is a pretty edging, and I think given correctly. Z. D.

BRUSH STUDIES



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] BRUSH STUDIES AND HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

NEW SERIES—NO. X.

BY LIDA AND M. J. CLARKSON.

Pottery Painting in Oil and in Water Color—Hints, Queries, Etc.

(Copyright. All Rights Reserved.)

Pottery painting, in oils, or in water color, is a branch of decorative work becoming more and more popular.



DECORATED JUG.

There are many different names given to the ware used for ornamentation, puzzling to the novice, such as Barbotine, Albertine, Essex and Saxon.

Vases, modeled in relief, embossed or incised, in every possible variety of design, may be purchased at reasonable prices, in imitation of the celebrated faience and at a minimum of the cost.

The coloring of these articles is one of the simplest ways of decoration, and may be accomplished successfully by any careful, painstaking person.

For instance, if the design shows a cluster of pink roses, it may be painted with a simple palette of madder lake, vermilion, silver white, and a trifle light cadmium, or King's yellow.



DRAIN PIPE UMBRELLA STAND.

general tone at first silver white, yellow ochre, light red, raw umber, and a trifle cobalt. If the vase is a glazed one a little turpentine may be

used with the paints. Paint thickly, and before this first coat is quite dry, with a clean, medium sized bristle brush, paint into it, varied, or irregular touches of silvery gray, with white, yellow ochre, a little cobalt, madder lake and the least trifle black.

These different colors may be slightly blended by dragging the tones together with a clean brush, or may be softened with a sable, but care should be taken not to destroy the mottled appearance, which is an effect often observed in china painting, and sometimes in the grounding of costly pottery.

The illustrations this month show three designs for pottery painting in oil colors.

It should be clearly understood that such decoration is unsuitable for table china, or ware which is put to everyday, practical use.

But vases, bric a brac for ornamental purposes, etc., painted in oil or water color, and fixed with copal or spirit varnish, or enamel glaze, are durable enough for the uses made of them.

Our first illustration shows an ordinary stone jug, painted and decorated with a floral design. A bow of ribbon finishes the handle.

Doubtless many readers of the JOURNAL have in their possession, ware of quaint, old fashioned, shapes, which may serve to fill some empty, naked corner to advantage.

The umbrella stand given in second illustration may also be adapted to this purpose.

In cities, these stands are to be had at the potteries, with a top beading, handles and bottom, at the low price of one dollar.

Italian wine jugs, styled chianti bottles, are now decorated with iridescent metallics or bronzes, and finished with fancy ribbon bows.

"Lilian" wishes to know to what use she can put a carved piece of wood 9x6 inches. We suggest that it be used for an album cover, or for ornamental boot-jack, or bellows, or it could be inserted into the door of a small cabinet.

"Interested Subscriber" will find her query fully answered in June number of JOURNAL.

"E. H. S."—Glazing is simply laying a transparent color over other colors, to impart a tone difficult to obtain by opaque tints alone.

"S. E. K."—Reflections in water should be painted in at once, not waiting until the first painting is dry. The palette is generally the same as for the objects themselves, but qualified by more black.

We have recently added some very choice studies to our collection which we rent to subscribers to JOURNAL.

For premiums this month we make the following offers: For one full subscription to JOURNAL we will give "Brush Studies," neatly bound and illustrated, or, if preferred, a decorated piece of velvet or satin.

All subscriptions must be full rates, 50c. each. Address all communications relating to this department of the JOURNAL, to L. AND M. J. CLARKSON, PLEASANT VALLEY, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

Money order office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE MIKADO:

For ten cents in stamps we will send a book containing, First: the complete words of the Mikado. Second: the music of all the best songs.

There are various other ways of ornamenting pottery. The iridescent metallics, or bronzes, may be applied over paint with charming effect.

which may be fired, and thus made fit for practical uses.

China can be handsomely decorated in this manner. All china painting, to be of any real value should be fired. The first principle of all painting on earthenware is that the decoration should become a component part of the ware itself, by entering into its composition.

If water colors are used in place of the oil paints, Chinese white should be mixed with all the colors, in order to give them sufficient body.



[Engraved expressly for the Ladies' Home Journal.] DECORATED LAMP CASE AND GLOBE.

harder it becomes, the greater its durability. When thoroughly dry and hardened by standing it should be varnished. White spirit varnish is the kind to use with water colors.

HINTS AND QUERIES.

Italian wine jugs, styled chianti bottles, are now decorated with iridescent metallics or bronzes, and finished with fancy ribbon bows.

Pongee silk is much used as a decorative fabric. A banner of pongee, (natural color) painted with a design of cardinal red poppies, with grasses and ferns, is a pretty wall ornament.

Couch shells cut in a variety of beautiful shapes and decorated in oil colors, make handsome receptacles for trifles, and ornaments for parlor or library table.

"Lilian" wishes to know to what use she can put a carved piece of wood 9x6 inches. We suggest that it be used for an album cover, or for ornamental boot-jack, or bellows, or it could be inserted into the door of a small cabinet.

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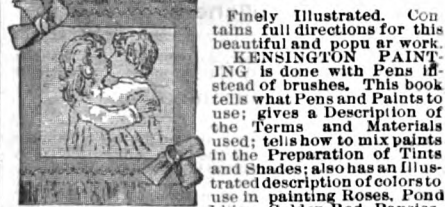
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PRATT & LAMBERT'S AMBER ENAMEL, For Enameling Art Pottery Plaques, etc., painted in oil or water colors, without baking.

KENSINGTON Lustra and Hand PAINTING!

A NEW BOOK!



Finely Illustrated. Contains full directions for this beautiful and popular work. KENSINGTON PAINTING is done with Pens instead of brushes.

Price only 25 Cts. 5 for \$1.00. Circulars free. Kensington Painting Outfit, \$1.50. Lustra Painting Outfit, \$3.00. J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.

JANENTZKY & WEBER, ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Oil Painting Outfits, Lacroix's China Colors, DRAWING AND PAINTING STUDIES, Water Color Painting Materials, Repousse Tools, Plaques &c. for Decorating, Metallic Lustre Painting Material, Tapestry Colors and Canvases; WAX & PAPER FLOWER MATERIALS.

GLASS SHADES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 1125 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for Catalogue.

SHORT-HAND Pamphlet, and first 4 lessons, mailed to any address, ten cents. LINGLE'S COLLEGE, 1481 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

1500 ALBUM VERSES for only 10 cts. in postage stamp or over. The most complete collection of verses in the world.

CARDS FREE. 25 CHOICE SAMPLES OF OUR NEW CARDS SENT FREE. THE LATEST, FINEST AND BEST. EUROPEAN CARD CO., Birmingham, Conn.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught Situations procured all pupils when competent, and for circulars, W. C. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

COBB'S COMPLEXION SOAP. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Clean and healthful as the food we eat. Leading physicians recommend it as the choicest of all soaps.

WATERBURY FREE! Stem winder. Warranted Reliable. Given to any one who will get 3 subscribers for the best 50-cents-a-year paper in the world.

To introduce our latest novel, we will send 14 complete pieces of instrumental music, for Piano or Organ, printed on full size sheet music paper, on receipt of 15 cts.

\$50 WEEKLY EASILY EARNED! We want Agents for our celebrated Oil Portrait. No experience required! Orders per day. Work the Agent \$50 Weekly Profit! Our agents report from 4 to 30 daily sales! Send at once for terms and full particulars. \$2 outfit free. SAFFORD ADAMS & CO., Mention L. H. Journal, 48 Bond St., N. Y.

LADIES' SEWING ASSISTANT. The most useful article made. Every Lady wants one. Can be attached to any table. It has a Spool Holder for sewing and basting thread, Emery Cushion for pins and needles, a Wood Holder, and a steel Thread Cutter.

A SEASIDE COMPANION. As a seaside companion THE LABLACHE FACE POWDER will enjoy a genuine and enduring popularity.

\$25 SAVED! Send small picture of yourself or friends, and we will send you a Life Size Crayon Picture, Framed, by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examining, for the small sum of \$5. Frame alone is worth this amount.

160 New Scrap Pictures and large Sample Card Outfit, 5c. AETNA PRINT CO., Northford, Conn.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

AND

PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNAL.

MRS. LOUISA KNAFF, EDITOR.

MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Published Monthly at 441 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMP'Y Publishers.

Terms: 50 cents per year, 25 cents for six months. Advertising rates one dollar per agate line each insertion. Address, LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Renewals can be sent now, no matter when the subscription expires, and the time will be added to that to which the subscription is already entitled.

Notice is always sent of expiration of subscription. If not renewed it is immediately discontinued. No notice is required to stop the paper, and no bill will be sent for extra numbers.

Receipts.—The fact that you receive the paper is a proof that we have received your remittance correctly. If you do not receive the paper promptly, write us that we may see that your address is correct.

Errors.—We make them, so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you will write to us. Try to write us good-naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us any way. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice that we may do.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 180 BROADWAY, W. S. NILES, MANAGER.

Our New York Office is for the transaction of business with New York advertisers. Subscribers should not address any letters to that office.

Philadelphia, October, 1886.

The cool mornings and evenings are now at hand. Be very careful to put on sufficient clothing. This is just the season to gather in a large crop of the seeds of disease, and the prevalence of malarial troubles in the Autumn is largely due to carelessness in this respect. Exercise constant watchfulness, and be on your guard against the morning fogs and the evening dews.

It gives us great pleasure to announce to our many readers the good things we have in store for them. In our November issue we publish Marion Harland's new story "Relations-in-Law,"—a good story for young married people, also "Ephraim Trembly's Celebration," by Josiah Allen's Wife,—a good temperance story. We also commence a series of lectures to young women, by Rev. F. E. Clark, of Boston, Mass. In December we publish a splendid story for girls, "An Old-Fashioned Mother," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, also a new story by Josiah Allen Wife, entitled "The Pound Party." It is rich,—one of the best things written by Josiah's wife.

Would it not be well to change the moral of many of the tales of the present day? Inferentially, the moral drawn is: "young woman practice the cardinal virtues or perhaps you will not catch a young man." In these days of "two-for-a-quarter-and-a-prize-thrown-in," and "a chromo-with-every-pound-of-tea," we suppose it is necessary to offer some inducement for the practice of those virtues which are supposed to make a woman lovable and sought after as a companion either in the home or for life, but could not some other premium be offered? A pleasant home, for instance, an easy conscience, a parent's approval, or some little thing like that?

300,000 we said some time ago, but in the short time which has elapsed since that statement, we have so nearly reached the goal, that we have raised our standard to 500,000. This we feel sure we can find no difficulty in reaching.

The great confidence in our advertising columns, hitherto displayed by our subscribers, has always been very gratifying, and the fact that this confidence is so well merited will no doubt go far towards securing to us the half-million. For when a woman learns that there is to be had, a periodical which contains, apart from a large quantity of entertaining and instructive matter, an immense list of reliable advertisements of everything relating to domestic comfort, use or ornament, that is the paper for which she wishes to subscribe.

We have always been vigilant in the exercise of our duty to the public in this respect, and we intend, if possible, to be even more so in the future, putting out as heretofore only such notices as we know of ourselves, or such as are vouched for by reliable parties.

Remember, we guarantee an advertisement, and if mistakes occur between seller and purchaser, as must sometimes happen in all establishments, we will see that the matter is brought to the notice of the advertising party and the trouble adjusted or a satisfactory explanation given.

We are in receipt of an offer of two hundred dollars for an advertisement that would cost six hundred and sixteen dollars.

We can not understand why advertisers will continue to make us offers under our rates, when we have repeatedly stated in these columns that we never deviate under any consideration, and on all our business heads is plainly printed in red ink, "any correspondence looking to a reduction will prove futile," and among all large advertisers and advertising agents, it is generally known that this journal has but one price for all. A check for six hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-nine cents would not have secured the insertion of the above mentioned advertisement in this paper. Our price is \$1 per agate line each insertion, (or \$14 per inch) with no discounts whatever for large advertisements or yearly orders, and not a single line goes into the JOURNAL for one penny less. If advertisers would only please remember this, it would save them and ourselves much valuable time and useless correspondence. Our rates are worth all we ask, and our space is always in demand, and always filled with the best class of advertisers; an article is always worth just what it can sell for, and as we never yet inserted a line for less than our rates, our space must be worth what we ask. We will issue about 400,000 copies each month for October, November and December, 270,000 going to paid yearly subscribers, the balance to short term trial subscribers.

THE HABIT OF OBSERVATION.

Parents, teach your children to observe and draw their own conclusions.

The habit of observation, and the power of discrimination, while they may be, and no doubt are, in most cases innate, are likewise, too, things that require cultivation for their best development.

Don't decide every little thing for your children till they are grown up, and then lose your patience because they seem to lack judgment.

It is well, too, to habituate them to recite, in clear, concise terms, any little incident which may have happened.

Trollope, in his "Armada," gives an excellent idea on this subject. Among Miss Gwilt's earliest recollections was the fact that her mother was accustomed to take her by the hand, walk with her rapidly around the block, and immediately upon her entrance into the house, oblige her to tell with equal rapidity and clearness, all that she had observed in this race of four blocks.

Another idea, proved to be advantageous, is to have children close their eyes, turn around once or twice, and immediately upon opening their eyes, describe as accurately as possible the object upon which their eye has fallen.

Do it in what way seems best to you, but teach your children to be observant, and to form good, honest opinions and judgment from what they observe. You are conferring on them a great boon by this course.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

And what is woman's sphere? Decidedly, in the present day, it is a very undecided thing. Every few weeks some new writer comes to the front and endeavors to establish a fixed standard. But "thus far shall thou go and no farther" does not seem to have the desired effect upon constantly advancing woman. And now we ask again, who will or can define a woman's sphere?

That sphere was once considered to be bounded on all sides by the circle drawn round the domestic hearth. Nobody seemed to reflect that there were some women so unfortunate as to have no special domestic ties of their own. Such miserable creatures were directed to seek womanly employment among the families of their married relations. Why should a single woman unsex herself by going out into the world when her brother or sister had a household of obstreperous children to look after? Why, indeed!

In these times all is changed, however, thanks to the persevering ones who have hacked and hewed a way to competence through thorny paths, leaving the road comparatively clear for those that follow.

"No head for business" says some man, "A woman's proper sphere is housekeeping." Let us see! No head for business! Very little head for accounts! Well, perhaps the last proposition is true in the main, but it is purely for want of practice. Ask any business man who employs a woman book-keeper whether his accountant is competent or not?

There is certainly one point on which the women can yield the palm to the men, (no doubt they will do it gracefully and willingly) and that is the number of betrayed trusts. Let him who reads the daily papers say what per cent of the women employed as accountants and handling large sums of money, pocket the half of it and flee to Canada. "No head for business." Leaving aside the scores of women employed in business houses, there is hardly a thing in the world that calls for a clearer head for business than the intelligent management of a household.

Not the scrubbing and the scouring, though even in these the more brains one can bring to bear upon them the better, both for the occupation and the persons engaged therein. But the management of all the details, the being able to consider each separate detail, and see the result of the great whole, at the same time.

Why to be a successful housekeeper a woman must understand, let us see,—baking, washing, ironing, cooking, sewing, that is four trades without the minor acts of dishwashing, sweeping, dusting, etc. But a woman to be true mistress of her household must absolutely be accomplished in four trades that require no mean skill, any one of them, and three of them trades that many men practice. Men bake, men cook, men sew. Do they unsex themselves when they practice three of the trades of housekeepers, or do women unsex themselves when they practice in their households, three of the trades in which men have been successful? How is it anyway?

Taking all the facts into consideration, we think "woman's sphere" is the same as that of man, i. e., to do cheerfully and well the work that comes to her hand, whether it be with a pen, a surgeon's knife, a dentist's drill, a pair of scissors or a broom.

UNHAPPY PEOPLE.

"Rich is he who has more than he wants," and happy is he who can see some good in his unpleasant surroundings. Taking human life as a whole there is of course more unhappiness than happiness, and if we choose to look round we can see, without going far, nay, at our very gates almost, cases of poverty that amount almost to destitution. These the world is accustomed to regard as the most unhappy cases of all.

This, however, is not the true view, for even destitution is often accompanied by a spirit so bright and cheery as to make even the pangs of hunger light. The people most needing our pity (not sympathy) are those who are persistently unhappy in spite of the most pleasant circumstances, those who see in every change of fortune only possible evil, no matter which way the scales may balance.

There are many who actually seem to consider it a virtue to find a flaw in everything rather than accept "the goods the gods provide." They "can't help it" they claim. For such, the weather is never right. They see no beauty in the sunset because, forsooth, "Dear knows how long such weather will last. It is very nice now, but, likely as not, it will rain to-morrow."

Present good is invariably swallowed up in evil. The word sympathy was advised avoided and the word pity used instead. Such people are truly to be pitied but not in any degree to be sympathized with. The persons with whom to sympathize are those who are daily compelled by force of circumstances to listen to their vain repinings and their puerile complaints.

If one does them a kindness they are sure to see some sinister motive behind it.

If ordinary accidents happen, they look wise and insinuate that it was all design. If another be compelled by an inexorable fate to forego an engagement, no amount of humble apologies or explanations will convince these Solomons that the whole thing was not design from the beginning, and that the engager never

meant to keep the appointment. Such people have the very worst opinion of everybody but themselves. As to themselves, they are never wrong, oh no!—their judgments, spite of many proofs to the contrary, (conveniently forgotten) always correct; their comments on passing events, if the events be adverse, invariably "I told you so," and, spite of the fact that the life is so often given to their funeral predictions, they are still undaunted and come to the surface with their lugubrious prophecies at the first opportunity, (and to such, opportunities are not wanting).

The power to notice and enjoy that which is really to be enjoyed in our lot, is as possible of cultivation as the power to learn to read, and is quite as necessary if one would regard life in any other way than as one long, painful grind. (This latter we have, for the sake of humanity, no right to do.)

It is also possible to be very miserable without making of ourselves absolute nuisances to all around us.

One of our first duties to our children should be to inculcate in them a sense of gratitude, not gratitude to us, but the gratitude which is really thankful that things are no worse.

This is our duty no more to them than to man kind. It is to be done not only that they personally may be benefitted but, least society and the home circle be cursed in them with the most disagreeable of all bores—habitual grumblers.

The advice given by an old housekeeper to a daughter who was inclined to find fault with the monotony of everyday life, is equally applicable to all the duties of this world.

"The most homely and uninteresting task," said she, "could be made to assume an interest if you will only resolve to accomplish it, either within a certain time or in the very best possible way."

Try it, mothers and daughters, when you are obliged by circumstances to perform some duty which you despise from the bottom of your soul.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Will some one tell "Mrs. P. J." what will remove milk stains from a baby's white cloth coat?

SUNSHINE.—We are sorry not to comply with your request, but we cannot open our columns to exchanges.

"Mrs. W. C. SHOWALTER, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.":—Mrs. Lincoln's Cook Book is published by Roberts Bros., Boston.

We think that if "Discontent" will use Glenn's Sulphur Soap according to directions, she will soon have no further cause for discontent.—Ed.

WATERBURY, CONN., July 28th, 1886.

If subscriber wishing carpet reads will write me, I think I can give information.

Respectfully, MRS. M. HEMINWAY, JR.

Ed. L. H. J.:—Can you tell me where I can get a Pantograph? (Miss) H. C. HALLAM.

MR. WASHINGTON, HAMILTON CO., OHIO.

[From Janczky & Weber, 1125 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.—Ed. JOUR.]

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish the ladies would tell me, in your paper, how to bleach with chloride of lime,—the quantity to be used for a tub of clothes—and oblige one that prizes all the help in your valuable paper, and wish it prosperity.

S. L. N.

LIVERMORE, IOWA, Aug. 8, 1886.

ED. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Could any of the readers of the JOURNAL tell me what will cure stammering or stuttering? I would like to have some one answer this, as I am afflicted that way. I am a constant reader of the JOURNAL, and think it invaluable.

LULU.

EDITOR L. H. J.:—Will some one please tell me how to make leaves for artificial flowers? and oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

You can obtain at a small cost, ready-made, leaves for artificial flowers, which are much better than any which can be made at home. They are to be bought by the dozen, either all of one kind or assorted.—Ed.]

Ed. L. H. J.:—I have a white haircloth undershirt, ruffled up the back, which has become soiled. Is there any way I can either dye or clean it at home?

HELEN MATLACK.

1700 FRANKLIN ST., PHILA.
[The Staten Island Dyeing and Scouring establishment, 47 N. Eighth St., will clean your skirt at a reasonable price.—Ed.]

MENDOTA, July 19th.

WILL some of the readers of the HOME JOURNAL please tell me what will color black without crocking when the garment is worn? also how to prepare and bleach leaves for skeleton bouquets?

Respectfully,

M. B.

[You will find all information in regard to skeleton flowers in the March number of the JOURNAL.—Ed.]

PLEASANT HILL, MO., July 19th.

ED. L. H. J.:—Among all the interesting letters in the correspondence I have not yet seen one from Florida, that "land of flowers" and birds. Have always been greatly interested in that State of the United States, which though one of them, is so unlike them in climate, vegetation, etc. We contemplate moving to Florida this winter. If any one reading this, in that far-away land, will write to the correspondence column, or to me, through the editor, a description of your home, the climate, scenery, society, etc., you will greatly oblige a sister subscriber and admirer of the L. H. J.

RENE.

August, 1886.

EDITOR HOME JOURNAL:—I take quite an interest in Mac's Wife's letter in August number. I hope she is not quite so homesick now; cheer up! You will like California so well, soon, you will want all your Eastern friends to come and enjoy its "delightful climate" too.

I want to ask if you are doing more than is absolutely necessary, and thus denying yourself the pleasure of fondling your children. Like yourself, I am wife, mother, and maid-of-all-work, combined; but seven years of married life has taught me many things. Observation also has shown me, that daughters will grow away from mothers, if constantly and invariably put off. Therefore we should economize time and strength to the utmost, in order to have some time to be with them, free of other cares.

I believe the little ones should be put at little tasks, such as helping mamma take care of still younger ones, as yours are. If you have not tried it, you will find children can be taught easily, while quite young, to wash themselves and dress one another. At least that is my experience. A mother can save much labor in washing, ironing and sewing, (I have learned it by experience of myself and others) by dressing children UNDER

seven years of age in this way. For little girls, use flannel skirts and discard chemises. In our climate, the use of flannel next the skin is necessary to health. Then make the drawers, dresses and aprons of dark gingham, to play in. Save still further washing by making the dress, during cooler months, of some of the strong cheap worsted goods. For little boys, use duck or denim for pants, flannel under shirt, and shirt waist made of gingham or chevot. Some physicians, I understand, advise allowing children to go bare-foot, saying it strengthens the ankles. However, where I live, I can get three pair of grey or brown mixed hose for a quarter, which wear well, and wash easily, and one runs no risk of poison from aniline colors.

In cooking, save the price of the lard which you may have been using; go without unwholesome pie-crust, and buy glass fruit jars, for preserving fruit. Give them bread and butter, instead of cookies, and mush and milk, and you will save time and money, and their digestion will be improved.

A lady said to me lately, that she never made pie or cake! A gentleman remarked that he did not see what they had to eat!

If I had your name this letter would have been sent privately. I am afraid to write any more, as I do not know how many pages of note paper will fill a column. I am not alone in practicing what I preach, even in my immediate neighborhood, so will sign my real name, hoping you will accept my letter in the spirit of charity in which it is written.

MRS. FRANK HANSEN.

SARATOGA, SANTA CLARA CO., CAL.

DEAR EDITOR:—Being a reader of the JOURNAL, and noticing the article on "Hospitality," in a recent issue, may I add a few "whys" and "wherefores" without trespassing on space which should be devoted to something else. If not, I would like to make a few remarks, not in contradiction of the article aforesaid, but rather in continuance of it.

The decadence of "old time hospitality," and the exceedingly flimsy article now offered as a substitute, have served as text for many a disquisition, of later years. The plea seems to be, that people in general are so devoured with a desire for show as show, so anxious, each one to outshine his neighbor, that all not only endeavor to do so at the sacrifice of the comfort of themselves and guests, but, failing in the accomplishing of this grand object, in a spirit of envy and unpleasantness, shut themselves away from all necessity of "entertaining," by avoiding society altogether.

There is no doubt much truth in the ground taken here, but it does not cover everything. There is one more reason seemingly greater interference to the "old time" hospitality than that already mentioned. What people were individually in their social relations in by-gone days it would be folly to try to ascertain now. But it really seems as if the guests must have been a little different then as well as the hosts.

Some woman remarks: "If you want to tell about the housekeeping qualities of a lady of your acquaintance, don't form your judgment by her parlor, but by the soap cup in her spare chamber. If that is clean, she is a good housekeeper." While it is not presumable that the writer of the phrase above quoted meant it in its literal sense, the literal sense of the opening phrase is going far towards the free-handed giving of such as we may have, which is true hospitality.

"If you want to tell about housekeeping qualities." There is just where the rub comes. What business has a guest to "tell about the housekeeping qualities" of the host to whose courtesy an enjoyable time is due. Guests have every right to your time and indulgence and endeavors to entertain, but hosts and hostesses also have "inalienable rights," and among these is, that those who are indebted to them for the accepted invitation shall not, immediately they leave the house, "tell about the unwashed soap cup in the spare chamber," or any other little defect which may occur in the housekeeping. Not only "accidents" but oversights "will occur in the best regulated families."

Many a woman would gladly entertain her wealthier neighbor, giving her her best, but refrains, because, from certain uncharitable remarks she has heard that neighbor make, she feels that her effort will not be received in the hospitable spirit in which it is intended, but will be picked to pieces as falling short of what the guest has been used to. Consequently the would-be hostess makes no effort in that line, unless the necessity be forced upon her; then, being a timid woman with a nervous dread of the scathing remarks of some of the people whom she is obliged to invite, she makes an over-exertion, involves herself in expense she can ill afford, makes herself sick with worry, does not save herself in any degree from the ill-natured remarks of the cavillers, and ends up by vowing to be the "last time."

So many people make ill-judged, disagreeable remarks to their hosts, indicative of great want of thought, if not of ill-breeding. In illustration: Once upon a time a lady called at the house of a friend just about dinner time. Mrs. A.—"Will you have a piece of mince-pie, Mrs. B?" Mrs. B. (smiling) "O thank you, yes!"

Mrs. B. (tasting the mince-pie quietly lays down her fork) "You must excuse me, Mrs. A., but I have just eaten a large piece of Mrs. C.'s elegant mince-pie, (emphasis, perhaps unconscious, on elegant) and I don't believe I'm hungry—and Mrs. B. never seemed to know that she had done an atrociously rude thing. But it is needless to state that Mrs. A. never forgot the circumstance to the day of her death (for the illustration is taken from life.)"

Now Mrs. B. either had a vacant spot to be filled or she hadn't. If she hadn't she should not have taken the pie; if she had a place to stow it away, having taken it she should have eaten most of it even though it was not just the kind she had been used to, or was not as elegant as Mrs. C.'s.

Just fancy having a woman like Mrs. B. as your guest for a week or even over night. Mrs. B.'s are uncommon? Not by any means. There are plenty of them and Mr. B.'s too. Plenty of men and women who make all sorts of tactless remarks, (not perhaps with malice aforethought, but just as cutting all the same) to one's face and exceedingly unpleasant ones behind one's back. It is no one's business what kind of a housekeeper or what kind of a domestic man the host and hostess are. "The relation between host and guest is a sacred one, and remember never to speak of the peculiarities of your guests," says some one, and it may be added, the reverse is equally important. If the housekeeping and the cooking, the domestic arrangements, the children, the master of the house, are, any or all of them, unendurable or even unpleasant, don't go again. But—don't "tell about" them.

PRUDENCE PARSONS.



THE PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.

DOMESTIC JOURNALISMS.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, CONTRIBUTED BY JOURNAL SISTERS.

EDITOR L. H. J.:—Will you please give me, through the columns of the L. H. J., a reliable rule for clear-starching and ironing a shirt bosom and other articles of gentlemen's linen? and greatly oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

ED. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Can some of the readers of the HOME JOURNAL give me a recipe for making a white pudding? Also how to make cucumber pickles green and acid firm? Mrs. S. L. HUDSON.

SANDIDGES, AMHERST, VA.

DEAR EDITOR:—Will the lady who furnished the recipe for making cream of tartar graham bread, in the August number, please tell me if the bread is ready for baking immediately after mixing? and oblige Yours sincerely, NOVICE.

Wanted, to know different ways of preparing cold boiled potatoes for breakfast.

Wanted, all to know this nice way of preparing cabbage for the table. Cut fine, salt to taste, let stand an hour. Pour over it one cup sour cream, beaten with one tablespoonful of sugar and two of vinegar.

Wanted, all to know that an effectual way of getting rid of ants is to grease a plate with mutton tallow, and place it where they are troublesome. It will soon be covered with the ants. Wipe off with a paper and burn, then grease the plate again. Continue this for several days, at the same time, with either coal oil or boiling hot suds, destroy them in their hills around the yard. Mrs. McOMBER.

GRAND DETOUR, ILL.

TO CLEAN ZINC:—Rub with strong vinegar, smartly, and then in soap suds. E. J. N.

Perhaps here is something the mother of boys may find useful. Dirty spots are often found around the knobs of white or light-painted doors, and, as washing with soap soon injures the paint, wet a bit of flannel in kerosene oil and rub off the spots and it will do no harm to the paint. Mrs. E. B. M.

RUBBER CEMENT:—The ordinary cement which is so much used by fine shoemakers, is made by dissolving a quantity of gutta percha in chloroform or carbon di-sulphide until the solution has the consistency of honey. Thin down the parts to be joined. Warm the parts over a flame or fire half a minute, bring the surface to be united, together, and hammer well or clamp firmly. The cement dries in a few minutes. Mrs. J. A.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.) KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

So many good housekeepers' books are now published that much need not be said as to the mode of entry. But we think daily expenses are too minute in small families to be entered under the various headings in most of the books with printed lists. The housewife is advised to keep a tiny MS. book in her pocket, and enter at the moment everything she buys or receives in the course of the day. This little record may be examined once a week, and its contents, so far as they relate to housekeeping, entered into the family account book.

We prefer ourselves a plain ruled account book without printed items. Then on one side, the left, we enter whatever money we receive during the week; on the opposite side or page, the outlay we have made, which when added up, can be subtracted at the bottom of the left page from the money received; a weekly check is thus placed on the expenditure, which is continually compared with the means of payment.

It is well to have a fixed sum for housekeeping which may not be exceeded. If any amount may be left, it is a good reserve fund for extra expenses or for charity.

Ready reckoners will be found of great use, both to save time and also to help those who are slow at figures. Mrs. J. A.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.) HINTS FROM JOHN'S WIFE.

When stove and shoe blacking brushes get so worn at their scrubbing end as to be useless, remove the brush from the handle, reverse it, and tuck again in place, securing the two-thirds worn brush another term of service.

"Is it potato little or potato big to-day?" I overheard a young girl ask her mother as the clock struck eleven.

"Neither, child, but middle-sized potato day," and as the little helper clattered down the cellar stairs with her pan, I said, "Whatever do you mean? With your large crew of workmen for which you must prepare meals, I should think all your days would be potato dinner days."

"So they are," was her quick reply, "but we have learned to avoid waste in their cooking by boiling different sizes consecutive days. Formerly, we would boil a large dinner pot of potatoes for each noon meal, giving little attention to their size. In consequence the smaller ones would be cooked to a mush before the large tubers would be done, a waste of several bushels throughout the year. But now-a-days we keep the potato heap picked clean as we go, a dinner pot of small ones, wholly, one day, large, maybe, rotten-hearted old fellows the next, and middle-sized potatoes another day. Since adopting this plan, our boiling potatoes are nearly all done at the same instant, and none come from the kettle half raw and others mushed for the swill barrel.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.) GOOD CHEER.

We had fine white wheat bread for our breakfast this morning; the first white loaf on our table since Thanksgiving; and I must say that it seemed tasteless and insipid, and not at all foody and nourishing like the sweet brown loaves we have learned to like.

In our family is one member who is a dyspeptic and another troubled with constipation, so that it was a case of necessity when we first began to use graham bread. Both are much better now; the former eats with a relish, and the latter is a new and a happy man, with all his moodiness and clouds banished.

I am, as the nurse girl said of the baby in his new carriage, "filled with rejoicement," and I want to tell other ailing ones of this bit of good cheer.

I make the bread three different ways for change. The loaf is made with a quart of bread sponge, half a teacup of molasses, and all the graham flour I can stir in with a spoon,—I never knead it. Pour into a deep pan, wet the top and smooth it, let it rise, and bake till done.

The steamed loaf: Two cups of graham flour, and one cup each of white flour and sour milk, half a cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda; stir thoroughly, pour into a buttered basin or cake pan and steam an hour-and-a-half, or a little longer, then dry off in the oven. Good hot or cold,—better when warm.

Then, to make in a hurry, say inside of half an hour, take a quart of buttermilk, one egg, pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of soda, thickened to a moderately stiff batter; have a good fire ready, pour into a buttered bread pan, large size, and bake, and cut out in checks like gingerbread. Will be crisp, new, good, and of a fine nutty flavor.

And this was how I cured Jack and Andy and made them so happy. Oh I wish they'd quit their whistling "Yankee Doodle" and "Golden Slippers!" That comes of "change of diet," you see. PIPSEY POTTS.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.) THE CARE OF LAMPS.

BY FANNIE E. NEWBERRY.

Those who can, by merely touching a button, light a score of electric suns within their homes, or, by turning a screw and applying a match, bring out the mellow, more noon-like radiance of gas; or who, better yet, can indulge in the pleasant, but most expensive of lights—wax candles in brazen sconces,—may give this article the go-by—it is not for them!

Yet I venture to say that the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL reaches thousands of homes which depend entirely upon kerosene lamps for their nightly cheer, and brightness; and to such, perhaps, I may suggest an idea or two.

For there is no necessity of sitting in a gloomy, half-obscure, beside a sputtering, flickering flame, and a smoked chimney, with more grease than grace, and more smell than either!

Even a kerosene lamp, properly cared for, will give a light not to be despised,—for its soft, steady glow is far better for the eyes than flickering gas, or the intense, white light of electricity.

But the chimneys do break so—cracking sometimes right in the daytime, when no one is near!

Very true, but all due to unequal expansion, which may be remedied in several ways. Are you the fortunate possessor of a diamond ring? make it useful as well as ornamental, by cutting with it straight perpendicular marks at short distances all around the bulging part of your chimney, before using it at all. These cuts will give the glass the necessary room for expansion and contraction when too quickly heated or cooled, and prevent it cracking; but if, like myself, you have no diamonds, (except those of the Roman matron) you may toughen it in this way:

Place it in a tin pail, (for protection,) and immerse it entirely in your cook-stove reservoir, in the morning, when the water is cold—let it remain throughout the entire day, while the water is hottest, and the following night, during which it will slowly cool. When removed in the morning, it will be found almost proof against cracking, from heat or cold. Then, in cleaning, don't use soap suds,—which is apt to make it more breakable, and in time, less clean,—but, if badly smoked, first remove the soot with a dry brush or swab, then place the chimney upright in your sink, and pour over it, briskly, boiling hot water. No, it won't break, if you do it quickly enough, and the stream is sufficient to drench the whole glass at once. Polish it, then, with a soft, dry cloth, and your chimney will be as beautifully clean as you could wish, and perfectly dry,—therefore not in danger of cracking when heated,—while every such process tempers, or toughens, it.

To insure a clear, mellow light, the brass of your lamp burner should be kept perfectly free from smutch or stain, and this can best be done by immersing it in kerosene.

If, when a lamp is new, you will begin by keeping a bowl of kerosene handy, and drop the burner into it a few minutes nearly every morning, afterwards polishing it off with a soft, woolen rag, you can always keep it bright. An old, blackened burner is, however, very hard, almost impossible, to clean, but may be greatly improved by a long kerosene bath, and a good scouring with common brick dust, polishing off afterwards with a soft, woolen cloth dipped in ammonia and whitening.

Don't cut your wick, but, turning it just above the tube, take a match and shave off the charred end, thus insuring an even flame; while, at least once a week, the lamp should be emptied, and washed out with soap suds, containing soda, or ammonia. This is necessary to remove the greasy sediment from the bottom, but care must be taken to dry it thoroughly before refilling, or it will sputter when lighted. This can be nicely done with a whalebone swab, as its flexibility permits it to reach to every part.

A lamp thus cleaned and trimmed, and filled full of pure oil, (for lamps, like coal stoves, burn less fuel when kept well filled) with its shade and burner polished to brilliancy, will give as perfect a light as any lamp is capable of, and richly repay your time and care.

House painting done during the Autumn or early winter is much more durable than that done earlier in the season. The painter, too, is not then annoyed by the tiny flies which are always attracted by fresh paint if applied while they are around.

To preserve the neat appearance of your umbrella, keep it open to its full extent while drying. An umbrella dried while closed will always be umpled.

HOME COOKING.

ORIGINAL RECIPES CONTRIBUTED BY THE JOURNAL SISTERS.

ORNAMENTAL FROSTING:—Draw a small syringe full of the icing and arrange it in any design you fancy; wheels, Grecian borders, flowers, or borders of beading, look well.

ROSE CAKE:—Three cups of flour, two cups of white sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one-half cup butter, whites of four eggs, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon soda; flavor with lemon or rose, and sprinkle red sugar between layers as you fill the pan.

AMBROSIA:—Eight fine sweet oranges peeled and sliced, one grated coconut; arrange layers, first of orange, and then coconut, in a glass dish; scatter sugar over this, and cover with another layer of orange. Fill up dish in this order, having coconut and sugar for top layer.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR:—Red raspberries, any quantity, or sufficient to fill a stone jar nearly full, then pour upon them sufficient vinegar to cover them. Cover the jar closely and set it aside for eight or ten days, then strain through flannel or muslin, and add to the clear liquor one and a half pounds of sugar to each pint, place over a fire and boil for a few minutes. Allow it to cool, and bottle for use. E. C. CRIM.

BAKED EGGS:—I saw a recipe lately for baking eggs, but think my way better, so I send it. Grease a pie-pan well with lard, spread thick with bread or cracker crumbs, break the eggs over them in a circle, pepper and salt; set in the oven to bake until the whites are all set, then run a knife round under them and slip off on to a plate, and you have a dish that is both wholesome and handsome. M. J. S.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE:—One quart of milk, six ounces of sugar, two ounces of isinglass, put all into a saucepan and on the stove. When dissolved, take off, strain through a sieve, and put on ice until it begins to set, then add flavoring to taste. When it begins to set, take one quart of cream, beat to a stiff froth, and stir all together. Then take charlotte russe moulds, line them with sponge cake, with a layer of jelly at the bottom, fill with the custard, and set on ice for two hours.

FROSTED PEACHES:—Twelve large rich peaches, free stones, whites of three eggs whisked to a standing froth, two spoonfuls water, one cup powdered sugar. Put water and beaten whites together, dip in each peach when you have rubbed off the fur, and rolled in powdered sugar. Set carefully on the stem end upon white paper laid out on a waiter in a sunny window. When half dry roll again in sugar. Expose to the sun and breeze until dry, then put in cold dry place until ready to arrange in glass dish for table.

SNOW PUDDING:—Soak one ounce of gelatine in a pint of cold water for ten minutes; place this on the fire, stir, and remove as soon as dissolved, and when nearly cold, beat to a stiff froth with an egg beater.

2d. Beat the whites of three eggs to a froth, and add to it the gelatine froth, together with the juice of three lemons, and pulverized sugar to suit the taste, and mix the whole together. Next pour into a mould, and set aside to cool. Serve on a dish with soft custard made from the yolks of three eggs.

EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—I send a recipe for making lemon pies without cooking the custard first:

Grate one lemon to one cup of hot water, two cups white granulated sugar, the yolks of four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of flour stirred up in a little cold water; mix the ingredients, fill in the crust and bake. Do not let the custard get too stiff, try occasionally with a broom straw, and if it sticks to the straw a little it is done. Take the pies out of the oven, have ready the four whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth, mix four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, put over the pies with a spoon, put in the oven again till it colors a light brown. This recipe makes two pies, and is splendid. V. E. A.

BOSTON CREAM CAKES:—Pour half-pint boiling water over a cup of butter, and while hot stir in two cups of flour. When the whole is very smooth and thoroughly scalded set away to cool. When cold, break in five eggs, stir until perfectly mixed, then add one-fourth teaspoon soda. Butter a pan, drop in the mixture, a tablespoon in a place, and bake in a quick oven. When the cakes are done they will be hollow, and the top must be sliced off, the inside filled with cream, and the top replaced.

Cream for inside:—Pint of milk, half cup flour, a cup of sugar, and two eggs, stirred together and heated till of the consistency of cream; flavor with lemon.

"Constant Reader:—I saw in the JOURNAL that you would like a recipe for ripe tomato catsup. Here is one I have used for years.

TOMATO CATSUP:—Twelve quarts of ripe tomatoes, wash and cut up in the preserving kettle without any water; when cooked strain through a fine sieve, or a cloth will do, so that the seeds do not pass through. Return the liquor to the kettle, add three tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, one teaspoonful of red pepper, and one pint of vinegar. Cook one hour, counting from time it begins to boil. Let it stand till the next day before bottling. Small pint bottles are the best to use; have good stoppers, throw them into hot water, fill the bottles, drive the corks in tight, if too long cut the top off and cover with this cement.—Rosin, one-half pound, lard and beeswax one-half oz. each; melt and stir together; apply hot. ARTY.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] FALL FASHIONS.

Handsome Novelties in Fabrics—Attractive and Stylish Costumes and Gowns, for Day and Evening Wear—New Trimmings, Rich Laces, Quaint Braids and Dainty Ruchings.

BY MRS. JAS. H. LAMBERT.

As yet the novelties in fabrics for street costumes and suits for general wear, are the so-called hair-line cloths, which come in various widths in at least a dozen qualities, and showing narrow or wider stripes defined by hair lines or rather more prominent, but very fine stripes in lighter shades, and other color than that of the ground. These goods range in price from 75c. to \$2.00 a yard; a grade at \$1.50 is especially desirable, for it has good body, is very wide, and has ground in navy, garnet, brown or bronze, and other dark shades with hair lines in light colored silk. Later on the hair line checks and plaids will be introduced.

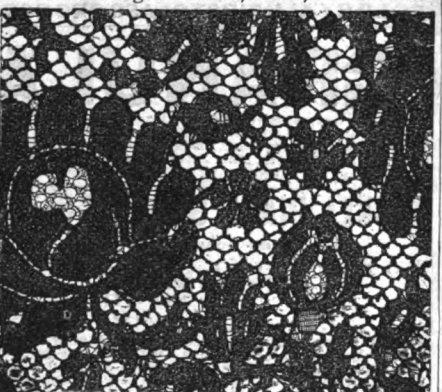
Costumes are made entirely of these cloths, other have skirts of Elberon velveteen with overskirt and basque of cloth; the vest, collar and cuffs of velveteen. A splendid quality of velveteen suitable for such uses is now \$1.00 a yard, such as sold last year for \$1.25. It comes in all of the new cloth shades.

The velvets for trimming and combinations are exceedingly elegant, coming as they do in the various width stripes, showing most striking results in colors. They cost all prices from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a yard. The stripes in rich dark colors are outlined by lines in bright hues, such as bronze and navy blue, with gold and red, and then there are plain stripes alternating with those in Roman colors.

The fancy velvets are \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard, are very handsome, and can be used in forming dresses and costumes together with the silken fabrics which are in similar tones of the prominent stripe of the velvet. In these matching goods there are splendid qualities of satin rhadames at \$1.25 a yard. Faille Francaise at \$1.35 and gros grains at \$1.00, also lovely surahs at \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.

Quite new and perfectly charming are the corded and watered silks in tints, with variously colored flowers in sprays and clusters, at only \$1.00 a yard. They are lovely to go with surah and satin to make up into bridal evening dresses, or party dresses.

All kinds of laces in black, cream, and colors, are to be largely used in the construction of dresses this season, in conjunction with surahs, satin rhadames, and faille Francaise, also with velvet and velveteen. Chantilly net and flounces come in black, while Spanish matelasse, guipure all-over net, and edgings or flounces, are made in number of designs in black, cream, and in colors.



Of this guipure net in black, a most charming toilette is fashioned by using the net with black surah. The underskirt is of the surah, which is arranged in side plaits all round. In the back the guipure net is sewed to the waist band in plaits, and falls over the surah in straight folds down to the edge of skirt. On the left front side, the guipure net is gathered in massed folds, and secured under the edge of bodice, and then the net is allowed to flow as it will, after which it is carried up over the other side in folds, and fastened under the back drapery, the ends being hidden by full loop bows of handsome ribbon, which may be in black or colors, as the wearer may like to change, one time having black, the next some favored color, so the dress can appear different each time it is worn. The sleeves and surah lined bodice are covered with net, save in front of waist, which is of plaited surah, outlined by band of ribbon, which is carried up on each shoulder, and tied in a pretty bow. Collar and fall of jet beads form decorative finish of the corsage. The edges of the lace overskirt are joined over the cluster of side plaitings of surah, by festoons of large jet beads, finished with pendant ornaments also of jet.

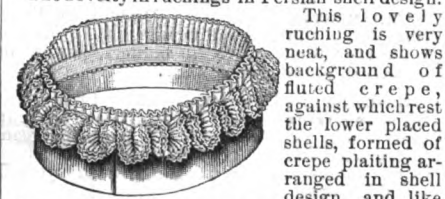
For a bride this style dress can be most exquisitely reproduced in cream surah, cream guipure lace and net with cream velvet, and finish of pearl and crystal beads, or it would be equally pretty in pink, a very pale shade, or silvery blue rhadames, the cream lace, and with crystal beads.

One of the new evening toilettes is of tufted crepe, made with flounced skirt, trimmed with loops of ribbon, and graceful draperies of the material in the front and back. The pointed corsage is made full on upper part, and so are the sleeves. Shoulder and throat bows of ribbon. A demi-toilette for a young lady shows striped skirt in ecru and cream, with full bodice and tunic of cream dentelle. This pretty dress is finished with loops and bows of ecru, blue and cream ribbon.

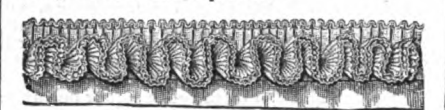
While linen collars are worn with cloth suits and home dresses in the cheaper fabrics, fashion demands that a more decorative finish be given to toilettes of silk, satin, brocade and the soft woolen textures and nothing so perfects the neck and

sleeves of stylish dresses, as the dainty ruching in crepe lisse, in some one of the dozens of conceits now found in leading dry goods houses.

The novelty in ruchings in Persian shell design.



This lovely ruching is very neat, and shows background of fluted crepe, against which rest the lower placed shells, formed of crepe plaiting arranged in shell design, and like others of these novelties in ruchings, are made in white, cream, and black, edged with floss to match lisse, or with shaded floss. The odd, spiral crepe lisse ruchings in white, cream or black, is finished with pearl, silver, gold or black beads; one being placed in center of each spiral arrangement of the crepe lisse.



A few of the new dresses for early fall wear have appeared, and some of them are very stylish. A pretty make of bodice shows embroideries carried up the back and front diagonally across one side; the embroidery to match being also brought to the top of the sleeves. An evening dress of black lace has broad bands of black embroidered velvet carried down one side, the bodice is also striped, and the basque is bordered with a quilting of black lace divided by jet drops.

A novel tailor-made dress has bodice with a square of white serge let in back and front. The material of this dress is a fine checked tweed, in brown, black and white. The bodice is in the habit form and is fastened on one side. The plaid skirt is cut in points, showing plaited vandykes in brown, black and white. In drab shepherd's plaid of undyed cheviot, the costume is made with a square apron that has no folds when reaching near the edge of the skirt, the latter being closely kilted. The jacket bodice of this dress has only one revers, which, as well as cuffs and collar, is in a rich drab, in velvet.

Very stylish and useful is a suit of bronze colored Khayyam broadcloth, a fine, smooth, camel's hair texture. The skirt has finish of plaitings at lower edge, below the plaited upper portion, which is bordered at bottom with double rows of Russian braid, in the color of material. The braid is carried up the left side, and is lost under the scarf drapery in front, which is looped at the back. Full front of surah, open jacket of broadcloth bordered with braid about edges, and sleeves. Turn-over collar of braid, below standing collar of surah.

The standard braids of last year are to be seen in the new colors to match the fall and winter fabrics, and some of the braids may be classed among the novelties, because, although they show some features of last years creations, those stitches and designs are combined; for instance, the peculiarities of the Giant and Lace braids are realized in this new Russian braid, which is going to be exceedingly popular, because it is odd and very handsome.

In the new hair line material, the handsome cloth, with tidy stripes in gold or a light tone, silk or wool, is an exceedingly stylish costume. The fabric is blue with gold hair lines. The upper portion of skirt hangs down on one side, is slightly looped in the back, and opens on left side disclosing a panel of cloth almost covered with lines and bars of Russian braid in blue and gold. The vest is finished to match panel, but the jacket and overdrapery are entirely without trimming. In another suit the jacket and overskirt are trimmed with braid, while the waistcoat and panel are of velvet, and are left perfectly plain.

DECORATIVE FINISHINGS.

Odd and elegant trimmings are constantly created by the wonderful machines of the Kurbardt Manufacturing Company, and as they appear, they are described and illustrated in a journal of fashionable specialties, which is issued by that firm five times a year.

The figures herein given represent some of their almost countless productions. One is of the curious rich Russian braid, another shows adaptations of the dainty Persian ruching in shell design, and the third shows a variety of guipure net, which is now much used for draperies and overdresses. Five numbers of the fashion sheet will be sent to our readers for 15c.

NEW DRESS FABRICS.

Sharpless Brothers have already opened new lines of materials for fall and winter. Some special novelties have been introduced to form bridal toilettes, in the new tinted silks with gros grain and moire grounds, covered with lovely flowers in all colors, and the satin rhadames in colors to match. They also have complete lines

Sharpless Brothers

Respectfully announce the daily opening of NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Attention is invited to a large variety of Hair Line Cloths, in Checks and Stripes, in Choice Colors, many qualities, various widths in different weaves—75 cents to \$2.50 a yard. Special value Cloths with Hair Line Stripes, in all street colors, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard. New Bourettes, desirable colors, 75 cts. a yard. Elberon Velveteens, handsome grade, all colors, \$1.00 a yard. Fancy Velvets in solid colors, and odd new stripes, for dress combinations and trimmings, \$1.00 to \$5.00 a yard, including all intermediate prices, such as \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and so on. In colors to combine with Fancy Velvets, there are full lines of Faille Francaise, \$1.35 a yard, Satin Rhadames, \$1.25 a yard, and Gros Grain, \$1.00 a yard. A beautiful novelty in jet and blue-black, is Priestley's Maria Theresa. BARGAINS IN BLACK. 58-inch Rough Twill Camel's Hair, 85 cts. a yard; real value \$1.50. 44-inch Black Boucle, 60 cts. a yard; regular price, \$1.25 a yard. Cachemire Foule, 75 cts., \$1.00, and \$1.25 a yard. Lisle Thread Stockings, all colors, splendid value, 39 cents a pair.

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Read Fashion article in this paper for further facts about Fabrics, and please mention LADIES' HOME JOURNAL in letter of advice to Sharpless Brothers.

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Our readers sometimes get statements mixed. We will send goods to our patrons, but prefer that they should deal direct with advertisers, hence, ladies who wish Ball's elastic section health-preserving corsets, for their daughters of from ten to fourteen years of age, had best send 90c. with order to Chicago Corset Co., 402 Broadway, N. Y.; also send there for illustrated price list of Ball's elastic section corsets for ladies. It will save time and trouble.

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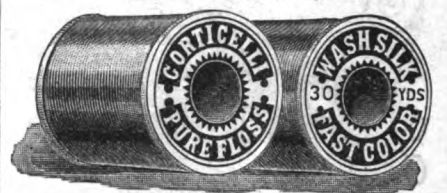
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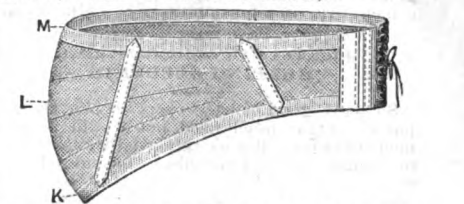
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
TALKS ABOUT FLOWERS.

BY EBEN E. KEXFORD.

One of the most satisfactory plants for the house in winter is the Bouvardia, if—there is always an if in the way in flower-growing as in other things, you see,—if you can keep them entirely away from frost, and will take pains to shower them at least three times a week, (once a day is better,) and will also take care that the aphid does not establish himself among them. If you let them become chilled they are ruined, for



BOUVDARIA.

they are very tender, and they must have a warm room to grow in, and a pretty even temperature. If you do not shower them well, and often, and thoroughly, each time, the red spider will be sure to get on them, and in a very short time he will ruin them. And you will be sure to have him if you do not use a good deal of water on the tops of your plants, as he revels in the hot, warm air of the ordinary living-room. The aphid is quite sure to be found on most house plants unless precautions are taken against his coming, and he seems to have an especial liking for this plant. But if you will shower the plant once a week with a weak tea of tobacco he will not be likely to cause much trouble. This tobacco tea and clean water can be applied easily, and any one who really cares for flowers will not find it too much trouble to use them. If you are not willing to be to some trouble, don't try to grow flowers. The probabilities are that the person who is not willing to take some trouble will not have flowers to experiment with long, for if they cannot have the care they need they will die, or drag out a miserable existence. So, knowing that the Bouvardia requires the attention that I have spoken of, don't try to grow it unless you are willing to properly care for it. Give it the treatment I have referred to, and you will find it a very fine plant for the house.

It takes a light, rather sandy soil, which should be kept clean and open. It should have a sunny place to grow in. The best way to procure good

branches than those which are produced on the older wood. It should be given just enough water to keep the soil moist all through, but never wet. Do not encourage the plants to bloom during the summer, but keep them growing to form a large flowering surface. Unless there are many branches there will not be as much of this as one would like, because the plant is not one that branches freely like most other plants. A plant grown in this way through the summer, will be in excellent condition for winter blooming, and will give a great deal more satisfaction than one that you buy of a florist in the fall. I frequently hear the Bouvardia complained of as being such a "scraggly, loose-jointed sort of a thing, all roots and no top to speak of." This is sure to be the case when the treatment I have advised to make it bushy and compact is ignored.

We have many very desirable varieties, some double, some single. *Leiantha*, one of the oldest, is still one of the best. It is a bright red. *Davidsonii* is a pure white, very free-flowering and fragrant. Among the doubles, there are none better than Alfred Neuner, pure white, and President Garfield, rose color. The engraving of this article is an excellent one, and shows the flower to perfection in all but color. It is well to act on the defensive, always, in growing plants, and you should never wait for the red spider or the aphid to come, but take measures to prevent his coming. If you will treat your Bouvardia just as if these pests were there, from the start, the probabilities are that they will never be there, and that is precisely what you want.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. B." Cannot tell why the leaves on your "Holy Thistle" decay. It may be that there is a grub at work at the root. I had some Canterbury Bells last season which were troubled very much in the same way, and on examination, I discovered that the source of the difficulty was in the root. They were so far gone when I found out what the matter was that I could not save them. The "waxy-looking" plant you ask about is a *Sedum*, a very good plant for hanging baskets, and much in use on rock-work, its succulent nature enabling it to live in a very dry soil where most other plants would soon die. The other plant, which you say is called "pickle plant" in your locality, is *Othonna crassifolia*, also an excellent plant for baskets. This, you will see, is also of a succulent habit, and such plants are always best for all uses where they will be exposed to the wind, very dry air, and the hot sun. The leaves store up moisture to enable them to stand the heat for a long time without the application of water to the roots. The small leaf, shaped something like that of the Geranium, is the vine which grows wild in some localities, and is called "Creeping Charlie," "Cat's-foot," "Wandering Jew," "Gill-over-the-ground," etc. Its true name, botanically, is *Lysimachia*. It will grow with the most ordinary treatment. Here in central Wisconsin, it has become a weed in the garden, and is regarded as a nuisance, for when the gardener attempts to get rid of it and digs it up, he finds that he only makes it spread more rapidly, as every little piece of the branches will take root and soon form a plant by itself.

"M. B."—The purplish flower, which produces its blossoms in spikes, is a variety of *Lupine*. The other two I am unable to give you any name for.

"A. S. D."—The *Pelargonium* is a variety of Geranium, or, to speak more properly, I should say that the Geranium is a variety of *Pelargonium*, that being the proper name of the class of plants to which both belong. The *Pelargonium* is not a constant bloomer. It gives an abundant crop of flowers in May, June and July, some varieties blooming early, others late. We have no more magnificent flower. Most varieties combine delicacy and extreme richness of color. For instance, a plant now in bloom in my window, has flowers whose petals are a very soft shade of pink,—so delicate that you might call it a hint of color, rather than the color itself,—with a large blotch of deepest velvety maroon, shading into violet on the two upper ones. Another kind has flowers of a clear crimson, blotched with black, and a third variety has a black "feather" in each upper petal. There are dozens of varieties, and all are well worth growing. I can think of no

protection whatever. It is an exceedingly robust grower, and a great bloomer. In June, its tall stems will be almost completely covered with flowers, of a very rich shade of yellow. The best white variety is *Madame Plantier*. This is, like the two other kinds, an old "stand-by," which has been extensively grown for years, and which has not been equalled by any new variety of its class. For use in the cemetery, where white flowers are wanted, it is one of our best shrubs. The best climber is perhaps the old "Queen of the Prairies." This is a very fine, double flower, and gives wonderful crops of blossoms each season, if it is properly taken care of during the winter. On account of the difficulty with which its stiff stalks are laid down, it is very often neglected, and as it is not hardy enough to stand our winters without protection, it will nearly always be killed back half its length if left on its trellis, and in consequence, it often fails to give a good crop of flowers. If a considerable quantity of earth is heaped about its roots, and the stalks are bent carefully over them, it may be taken care of without much trouble.

"Anna S."—If you have never tried the double dwarf *Hollyhocks*, you have no idea of the pleasure they will give you when well-grown. The old single kind was good in large clumps, because it produced a strong and brilliant effect, but the new varieties are not dependent on massing for a satisfactory result. Their flowers are as double as *Roses*, and are almost as delicate in color. The colors range from pure white to the very darkest maroon,—so dark as to be almost black, in fact. The brilliant effect of a group in which the pale lemon-yellows are mingled with the crimson and maroon varieties must be seen in order to be appreciated. We have no finer flowers for the lawn. It is of grand effect when used in large vases, for the corner of a room, or any place where a strong mass of color is desired. The coarseness, of which there was so much complaint among the old kinds, has been overcome in the new ones, and the flowers are now as dainty as any one could desire, in texture. It is not too late to sow seeds for next year's plants. In fall, give them a covering of leaves, or coarse litter. Or, you can wait until next spring and buy plants from the florists. Many prefer to do this rather than be to the trouble of sowing seed and caring for the plants during the first year. If seed is sown, a large proportion of the plants raised from it will prove double. Those which are not double will be very ornamental. The dwarf varieties do not grow to be more than three or four feet tall, but the flowers are quite as large as those of the old tall growing kinds.

"Mrs. Wood."—The "white Violets" you refer to are out-door plants, and you can do nothing with them in the house, as the living-room is far too warm and dry for them. They are fond of a cool place, and will spindle away and die in the window. They can be wintered by covering them to the depth of a foot with dry leaves, piled on them loosely. If you have a cellar with a window that will let in a good amount of light, and is not much above freezing, you can have them in bloom nearly all winter. Pot the plants, or set several of them in a box, and put them in this window. Do not give much water, for the low temperature of the room will make it unnecessary to apply much. If plants are used for the garden, put

them in a rather shady place, and keep the weeds down among them. That is about all you will have to do. They will take care of themselves, with this little attention from you. They bloom most of the season.

"Mrs. Hamilton."—The leaf of the climber is *Campsidium filicifolium*, a pretty plant for the house. The other leaf is the *Laurestinus*, a very fine spring-flowering shrubby plant. It is not a very rapid grower, but what growth it does make is good for years. Its flowers are small, but as they are borne in flat clusters, at the ends of the branches, they show well. They are white, and resemble in shape and habit, those of some of the *Elders*. Above you will find the article you asked for on the *Bouvardia*.

"Mary L."—You need not take up your *Chrysanthemums* until the buds begin to show. They are among the easiest of all plants to transplant, and if you do not shake all the soil of the roots, but lift them without disturbing them, and water them well when you put them in their pots, and keep them shaded for three or four days, or a week, they will hardly wilt, but will soon go on growing as if nothing had happened to them. If you want fine flowers, as of course you do, you must give them manure water at least twice a week from the time the buds begin to show to the time they bloom. Never let the soil in the pots get dry. If you do you will not have good flowers,—remember that. Do not try to winter your plants after they have blossomed in the way you suggest. Cut the tops off, and put the roots in the cellar. Let them remain there till March. Give them no water through the winter. Keep them in the darkest corner. If you give water and keep near the light, they will try to grow, and the result will be weakening to the plant, because the growth will be an unhealthy one. In March, when you bring up the plants, you will find that dozens of shoots will have formed about the old stalk, and are all ready to begin to grow. And in a very short time, you will have the satisfaction of seeing all the plants you want growing finely. When they have grown to the height of four or five inches, cut among them with a sharp knife, and you can separate almost every shoot from the old plant with roots of its own attached. Pot these in little pots, or put a number in boxes together, and let them grow till the weather becomes warm, when they can be set in the garden.

"Mrs. Kittredge."—I never heard of the soil in pots becoming covered with little snail shells, all at once, as you say is the case with your *Ivy*. I think you must be mistaken. I hazard the guess that what you take to be snail shells are worm-casts, little quantities of earth thrown up by small worms that are at work in the soil. Examine the soil and see if you do not find worms. If you do, give them a dose of lime-water. Put a piece of lime as large as a teacup in a pailful of rain-water; let it dissolve as much as it will, then turn off the clear water, and apply it to the earth in your pots. It will expel the worms, and benefit the plants, because lime is a fertilizer. If there are really snail-shells there, as you think, I am not able to tell you how they came there, or how you are to get rid of them. Perhaps the lime-water would have the same effect on snails as it does on worms. There would be no harm in trying it.



BOUVDARIA, ALFRED NEUNER.

plants for winter blooming is, to buy small ones in spring, and put them in little pots which should be sunk in the ground, care being taken to put coal ashes under them to keep the worms out. Water with some fertilizer at least once a week, but do not have it very strong. As soon as the plant begins to grow, cut off the ends of the shoots to within a few inches of the soil. If you do this, and persevere in doing it until there are several strong branches from the crown of the plant, you will have a compact, bushy specimen, from which a large number of branches will be thrown out, later in the season. If any "suckers" appear about the roots, by all means let them grow, as they make stronger and better flowering

other class of plants which will give such remarkably gorgeous color-effects. Peter Henderson, who knows all about plants, says that he would select the *Pelargonium* in preference to any other for producing a brilliant effect in the conservatory.

"Miss A. A. F."—One of the very best of all *Roses* for the garden is "George the Fourth," a robust grower, and a very profuse bloomer. It has very double flowers of a rich shade of crimson, and is very fragrant. It is a most profuse bloomer. Another excellent *Rose* for the garden is the *Persian Yellow*. This variety is as nearly iron-clad as any variety I have ever grown. It will live through our most severe winters without any



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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
THE SEAMY SIDE OF SUMMER.
BY CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

Some years ago, the housekeeper was considered delinquent who did not "put up" in cans for winter consumption as many varieties of fruits and vegetables as came within her reach. Berries of every kind, cherries, currants, peaches, pears, plums, apples, grapes, were all made available and superseded to a great extent the richer and more expensive preserves that had been deemed essential by our grandmothers. Tin cans were used at first even by home manufacturers, and some writers on cookery still recommend them although the majority prefer the more convenient glass jars.

At the outset, all canned goods prepared for the market were extremely expensive. Tomatoes sold for a dollar a quart can and were esteemed a choice luxury. Fruits were not put up in this style until about twenty-five years ago. Then, as large establishments were formed for doing this branch of housewifery by wholesale, the country was suddenly flooded with canned edibles of all sorts, shapes and descriptions. Every province of nature was taxed to supply the demand, from the birds that fly in the air to the mollusks and fishes that inhabit the sea and the herbs that cover the earth. Soups, meats, fowls, game, crabs, lobsters, salmon, shrimps, all kinds of vegetables from asparagus to dandelion greens, truffles, mushrooms, and fruits of every description were offered for sale at such low rates that the markets for awhile were almost glutted. Every one bought the tin cans and countless tongues were loud in their praises. Some people even went so far as to declare their preference for the canned over the fresh goods as requiring so much less care in their preparation. As was natural, the reaction from this was in proportion to the violence of the first enthusiasm. The manufacturers grew careless. Reports were started of whole families who had been poisoned by the contents of carelessly soldered cans. Many persons returned to their glass jars and to the regular hot weather penance of putting up, and these and other intimations, including close surveillance by committees from state and local Boards of Health, warned the proprietors of canning factories to guard more watchfully against the adulteration of their wares.

At the present day, certain brands of such goods hold an enviable high position. They are sold in enormous quantities to hotels and boarding houses and have a large sale among private families. As makeshifts when fresh fruits are unobtainable, they are a boon, but as substitutes for ripe fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, etc., when these can be secured, they are utterly inadmissible by people of just taste. In spite of this they are in constant use in households where better things would be expected. One woman of wealth who gave a large dinner party to an especially honored visitor, offered her guests as accompaniments to the choice fish, game, entrees and meat dishes that went to make an elaborate repast of a dozen courses, canned peas, canned corn, canned string beans, and canned tomatoes, all served as they came from their tins except for being warmed. At a slight additional outlay of trouble or money, she could have procured fresh vegetables or prepared them in a far more palatable manner.

One great objection to "canned goods" is what seems to be the general impression, that they were sufficiently cooked at the time they were put up and need only to be turned out of their receptacles and heated to be ready for use. The truth is that even the choicest of such viands require a good deal of "doctoring" before they are fit for the table. Canned corn, hardly palatable when simply warmed, is excellent when chopped fine and converted into fritters, corn pudding or succotash. American green peas are seldom good unless transformed into soup or pancakes, while even tomatoes should be allowed to simmer with a little sugar and a slice of onion and then be rubbed through a colander before they are ready for use in the simplest style. As for canned salmon, lobster, etc., it would seem needless to state that they should be carefully prepared before serving, were it not that one often sees them placed on the table with no other care than that of simply turning them out.

Upon canned fruit the same course of treatment must be bestowed. Peaches and pears should be boiled to a thick syrup with more sugar, the fruit being dropped in at the last for a fifteen minutes simmer. Even then they are hardly equal to fresh fruit when stewed and are chiefly useful in the manufacture of pies, puddings, shortcake, etc. The tendency to fermentation that renders it impossible to season or sweeten fruit and vegetables in putting them up, makes as necessary careful cooking for the table of those prepared at home as of those bought in shops. Still, there is no denying that the former are usually better. Compounded in a trim kitchen by a neat housewife who devotes her whole energy to the successful accomplishment of her task, it is not to be wondered at if the results are more satisfactory than when the labor is done by wholesale in the perfunctory manner that becomes habitual to those who work only for others.

Even with the added perfection, however, it is doubtful if in these busy days, the game is worth the candle. From a pecuniary point of view, it certainly costs more, except to the possessor of a large garden and orchard whose vegetables and fruits would otherwise go to waste. In this case, if a woman's time is of little value except for household occupations, it may pay her to do her own canning instead of purchasing such articles. But for the dweller in cities who has not only to devote her leisure to this pursuit, but also to buy all her materials, canning pure and simple is about as expensive a branch of domestic economy as she can choose.

With pickling, preserving, jellifying, etc., the matter is different. Pickles, for instance, can rarely be procured that will compare with those put up at home. Dreadful suspicions of sulphuric acid rise in the minds of the beholders of the phenomenally clear liquid that surrounds the gherkins and mixed pickles that bear the stamp of various noted English and American firms, and are intensified into certainty when the sharp tang of the so-called pure vinegar greets the palate. Those that are not biting sharp are too apt to be insipid, while really good sweet pickles are almost unknown unless made at home.

The wise housewife will content herself with ordinary canned fruits and vegetables and elect rather to give her spare moments to the putting up of cherries, gherkins, peaches, pears, chowchow and similar appetizers. A pleasant variety upon these stereotyped although favorite dainties may be found in spiced small fruits, cherries, berries, currants, gooseberries, grapes and th

like. These are much easier to prepare, requiring none of the preliminary steeping needed for many varieties of pickles or the peeling demanded by others, and have the added recommendation of being less likely to ferment when they are in their jars or tumblers. They possess likewise the advantage of being done at once and finished, instead of having to be submitted to a series of tedious processes that drag on slowly from day to day.

While the canning of large fruits is not advised, the lovers of "roly-poly" and "fruit valise" puddings, berry dumplings, and berry pies will do well to can huckleberries, blackberries and raspberries, to be put to these uses when cold weather comes. With a little care they will keep perfectly and when disposed of in any of the desserts mentioned can be with difficulty distinguished from the fresh fruit. They are not tempting, however, unless served in this manner, except to the very few who like stewed berries. Even for them they should be liberally sweetened and have a little more cooking before they are fit for the table. Canned apple, too, is very nice, whether used in pies and puddings or as furnishing a simple dessert for lunch or tea.

At present a reaction in favor of preserves is taking place. Those old-fashioned dainties have furnished the subject for many strictures. They have been stigmatized as unwholesome, expensive and troublesome to make and canned fruits have been advocated as more desirable, both on the grounds of cheapness and digestibility. But the depraved palate still prefers the more tempting delicacies in spite of all the excellent arguments that can be adduced to the contrary. That they are costly cannot be denied and although mature stomachs may possibly indulge in them with impunity they should be kept from children or administered, if at all, in homeopathic doses.

An excellent substitute for these, less trying to the gastric powers than the regular preserves and more toothsome than the simple canned fruit, is offered by the fruit conserve. With little care and cost, much less than are required for preserving, a goodly store of these may be laid in for use in season when fresh fruit is out of the market. Ranking with them in popularity are jams and marmalades of different kinds. Not the Scotch or Dundee marmalades that delicious as they are, cannot be recommended upon the score of cheapness, but those made at home of berries, apples, and chief of all, of peaches. They are small trouble in the making, keep perfectly and are good whether eaten by themselves or serving as a sweetmeat to be used in puddings and trifles. A properly made bread and marmalade pudding is a dessert that can hardly fail to please any one and a Queen of all puddings well deserves its name when peach marmalade is one of the ingredients. It is delightful as the filling for sponge cake custard or trifle, and makes a pleasant accompaniment to ice cream or blanc-mange.

PICKLED SALMON (canned.)

One quart of vinegar,
One cup cold water,
Six blades of mace,
Six cloves,
Six whole black peppers,
One teaspoonful made mustard,
Two tablespoonfuls white sugar.

Heat to a fast boil and skim clear, taking care not to remove the spices. Cut the salmon into neat pieces, and drop them into the scalding liquor. Boil up once hard, remove the salmon with a skimmer and pack it closely into jars, pouring in the vinegar while it is boiling hot. Screw on air-tight tops and keep jars in the dark.

The economical manager will find it far cheaper to make jellies than to buy them. If those sold in stores are of really first-class quality, both as regards materials and making, they are usually far beyond the limits of the average purse, except in small quantities. On the other hand, the recent investigations into the composition of cheap jellies reveals adulterations that make it highly dangerous to partake of them. More than one case of severe illness has been caused, especially among the poorer classes, by the eating of the jellies sold at low prices. Analysis shows that the ingredients are of the cheapest and coarsest character, often indeed, consisting of spoiled fruit, which has been utilized for jellies, the taste of the decayed matter being masked by strong acids and flavorings.

Jellies make a pretty side dish or garnish for meat dishes and some kinds, notably currant, are almost essentials in the preparation of game and savory dishes. The old custom of boiling the jelly after the sugar has been added is almost discarded at present, as it has been conclusively proved that this course not only involves additional labor without rendering the jelly any firmer, but positively impairs the flavor and color. A few of the old-fashioned cooks may still cling to this obsolete custom, but its observance is rapidly growing to be the exception rather than the rule.

While jellies are almost invariably formed in glasses, other sweets are too frequently put up in glass jars. There are few families so large that they require a quart of any sort of preserve or marmalade at a single meal. The pint jars or even the tumblers will be found far better for marmalades, preserves, conserves or pickles. Canned fruits are eaten of less sparingly and these may be put up in quart cans if desired.

A difficulty common to nearly all housekeepers in summer is that of finding some little relish for supper. Cheese dishes are appetizing but are seldom good cold. Common sense in dietetics forbids too frequent use of meat in hot weather. Fresh fish cannot always be found. Salads are delicious and the materials for these can readily be secured by slight forethought. Nearly any of the potted meats sold by first-class grocers furnish an excellent basis for salad. These, however, are apt to be expensive when they are really good and home made substitutes are much less costly and quite as nice, if well seasoned. Ojids and ends can thus be utilized and oysters, clams, etc. pickled to be used at times when they cannot be obtained in their natural state. Potted and pickled halibut and salmon are always favorite dishes and those who consider fresh salmon higher priced than they can afford will find that when that which may be bought in cans is carefully pickled, even an epicure would find difficulty in discerning any inferiority in its flavor to that put up when the king of fish has just left his river home.

PICKLED CHERRIES.

Four quarts of cherries. "Garden Red" or some other tart variety are best.
One quart of good cider vinegar,
One cupful white sugar,
Two dozen whole cloves,
Twelve blades of mace.
Heat vinegar and spices together and boil ten minutes. Pack Mason's pint jars three-quarters full of the cherries and fill up with the strained vinegar, when it has been allowed to become per-

fectly cold. Screw the tops on tightly and keep in a dark place. They will be eatable within forty-eight hours, but mellow and improve with keeping.

PICKLED PEACHES (unpeeled.)

Eight pounds of rather small, firm peaches,
Three pounds of white sugar,
One quart of vinegar,
Three teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and the same of mace and allspice,
As many whole cloves as there are peaches.
Wipe off the peaches and stick a clove in each. Heat spices, sugar and vinegar to the boiling point, drop in the peaches and boil ten minutes. Take out the peaches with a perforated skimmer, strain the syrup, return it to the fire and boil it down to a thick syrup. Put the peaches into jars, pour the boiling syrup over them and seal while hot.

PICKLED SECKEL PEARS.

Twelve pounds of fruit,
Six pounds of sugar,
One quart of vinegar,
Whole spices, cloves, allspice, mace and stick cinnamon.

Peel the pears carefully, taking off as little as possible except the skin. Drop each in cold water as it is finished, to keep the color. Weigh the fruit after peeling. Lay in a porcelain lined kettle, cover thickly with sugar and proceed in the same way until the fruit and sugar are all utilized. Bring to a boil on the side of the stove and add the vinegar and spices. Simmer ten minutes. A hard boil is apt to break the fruit. Remove the pears, boil down the syrup and put up like pickled peaches.

SPICED GRAPES.

Ten pounds of Catawba, Isabella, Concord, Delaware or sweet wild grapes,
Eight pounds of sugar,
Four tablespoonfuls of cloves,
Four tablespoonfuls of cinnamon,
One quart of vinegar.

Boil slowly until the fruit is tender. Remove from the fire, and rub through a colander. Fill half pint glasses with the strained fruit and cover closely. This is delicious made of fox grapes or tart ones, but where these are used the proportion of sugar must be increased to a pound for every pound of fruit. Spiced gooseberries are delicious as are cherries and currants. The two last need not be strained.

CANNED PLUMS FOR PIES.

Fill quart jars with the fruit and pour in enough cold water to cover them. Set the jars in a broad pot of hot water, taking care that they shall not touch each other. Bring the water in the pot to a boil and cook ten minutes, remove from the fire, screw the tops on the jars while still hot and set away in a cool dark place. Almost any sort of fruit may be put up in this way and will be nice for pies or puddings, or by stewing with a little more sugar will make a good simple dessert.

CANNED APPLE.

Peel, core and quarter tart, juicy apples, laying each piece in cold water as soon as prepared. Drain the water from them weigh them and put them over the fire in a porcelain lined kettle. Cook slowly half an hour, dip out the juice and add half a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit. Boil ten minutes and seal in pint glass jars.

PEACH MARMALADE.

Small peaches serve for this purpose quite as well as large ones. The fruit should be peeled and sliced or cut into small pieces. Weight it before putting over the fire. Cook three quarters of an hour and put in three quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of the fruit. Boil steadily twenty minutes, stirring constantly to prevent burning. Ladle out all the superfluous syrup and put it into cans to serve for pudding sauce. Be careful that no hard lumps are left uncooked in the marmalade. Fill half pint jelly glasses with the fruit and fasten on closely fitting covers.

PEACH CONSERVE.

Peel and halve five firm peaches and lay them in enough sugar to cover them in order to extract the juice. At the end of six hours, pour off the juice and sugar, and heat both to boiling. Simmer ten minutes, drop in the fruit and boil ten minutes longer. Take the peaches out with a strainer and put them into glass jars, keeping these hot in scalding water until the syrup left in the kettle shall have boiled thick. This should be in about fifteen minutes. Pour this over the fruit in the jars and seal them while hot.

GRAPE MARMALADE.

Pick over and stem ripe, well flavored grapes. Cook over a steady fire half an hour after they have come to a boil. Dip out most of the juice, and rub the grapes through a colander. Return to the fire and add sugar in the proportion of pound for pound unless the grapes are exceptionally sweet. In this case three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each one of fruit may be used. Boil half an hour longer and put up in air tight glass jars or tumblers.

POTTED HALIBUT.

Pick to pieces cold halibut, removing all the bones. Bub with the back of a spoon until the fish is perfectly smooth. Put it into a double boiler, having the water in the outer vessel at a hard boil and when the fish is heated through stir into it to each cupful of fish a good teaspoonful of butter, a saltspoonful of anchovy paste, a teaspoonful of vinegar and a little cayenne pepper. When the fish is nearly cold, pack it into small jars, cups or tumblers and cover the top with clarified butter. This must be prepared by melting the butter in a cup set in a saucepan of hot water, removing the white cheesy scum that rises to the top as it melts, and finally straining the melted butter through a cloth. Pour it on top of the potted fish while warm, but not hot. Melted beef suet answers nearly as well as butter. Codfish is nice prepared like halibut, and either will keep a week or ten days in a cool place.

POTTED BEEF.

Chop extremely fine cold roast or boiled beef. Put into it a teaspoonful of melted butter to each cupful of the meat, and season well with pepper, salt and a little mace. A slice of cold boiled ham chopped with it is an improvement. Heat as directed in the recipe for potted halibut, and when cold, pack in the same manner in little jars, covering the top with clarified butter or suet.

Many directions for potting fish and meat insist that they must be rubbed in a mortar. This is not necessary if they are chopped to a dust like fineness. The aim is to imitate *pates* as nearly as possible and to do this there must be no bits left of gristle, bone or skin, but the mixture to be potted must be reduced to a paste-like smoothness.

Chicken, tongue, ham and mutton may all be potted in this style.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] HINTS UPON ETIQUETTE AND GOOD MANNERS.

BY MRS. S. O. JOHNSTON.

NO. VIII.

Salutations, Leave Takings, Etc.

The Oriental modes of salutation and leave taking possess far more courteous phrases than our language, because the English and the Americans are of a colder blooded race, and prefer the shorter modes of speech, such as "How are you?" "How d'ye do?" or "Hope you are well?" which constitute our forms of greeting.

Each nation on the earth has its own peculiar manner for saluting an acquaintance, and the farther one penetrates towards the East, the more religious are the salutations. Thus the Arabs greet you with: "May God grant you a happy morning," or "If God wills, you are well," or "May God grant you His favors," and as he speaks, he puts his right hand upon his breast, and makes a low bow; and if he is speaking to a person of much higher rank than his own, he bows nearly to the ground, and lifting the hem of his garment, kisses it. We, of this Great Republic, would deem such an obeisance servile. But do we not err too far the other way, and bring up our children with too curt manners?

The Germans and French are much more polite than the English speaking nations, and the former says, when bidding adieu: "Leben ne wohl," (Live well) while the latter says: "Au revoir," (To see you again.) Frenchmen are more ready to forgive, it is said, any fault but that of rudeness, and a short nod, in place of a low, courtly bow, is considered an insult by them. The Spaniards are very great sticklers for courtesy, and possess equal claims with the French to being considered the most polite nation on the globe, and they will bid you "good-morning" by saying "God be with you, sir."

"Good morning" and "Good night or evening" are correct salutations when meeting friends or acquaintances. "How are you?" is a more familiar form of speech which passes current among friends of all grades in society, but the bow which accompanies the words should be respectfully low, and not an abrupt jerk or nod of the head.

A gentleman should always lift his hat, and not merely touch its brim with his fingers. If he is smoking, he will remove the cigar from his lips when meeting a lady acquaintance. When walking with a lady he will lift his hat to every person whom the lady greets, even if entirely unknown to him. This is a mark of respect due to the lady.

A well-bred young lady will be ever ready to show attention and deference to an elder lady, and if she sees that the lady does not recognize her, it is her place to speak first, because young persons grow out of the recognition of elderly women, and they are always pleased to receive attentions from them. Indeed, a young girl will show the innate kindness of heart by the little attentions she pays to her elders, more than in any other way, both in general society and in the home circle.

"Be affable and courteous in youth, that you may be honored in age" is an aphorism that all young people should remember, in this age of bad manners and disrespect to one's elders.

If a person of low degree bows to you it should always be returned with courtesy.

La Fontaine, the celebrated French author of the never-to-be-forgotten "Fables," said: "A bow is like a note drawn at sight, and if you acknowledge it, you must pay the full amount."

That is, it should be returned as it is given, either respectfully, cordially, nonchalantly, or lovingly; but above all things avoid giving condescending bows to any one.

Hon. Daniel Webster was walking with a friend, in Washington, when a colored man passing by, bowed very low to him. Mr. Webster returned the salutation with as deep an obeisance. "Do you bow in that way to a darkey?" asked the man. "Would you have me outdone in politeness by a negro?" replied the great statesman.

And in his reply there is great wisdom. None of us can afford to be outdone in courtesy by one of a lower or higher degree; and if all persons followed Mr. Webster's example our lines would lie in pleasanter places. For, deny it though we may, true politeness and good breeding are the salt and the sugar of our daily lives, and only those familiar can live happily, who practice its tenets of love, kindness and good-will to each other.

When walking on the streets and meeting lady acquaintances or friends, it is not well-bred to hold them in conversation, for if the thoroughfare is a crowded one you will incommode the passers by, and if not, the person may not like to stand. It is far better, if you have the time to dispose of, to say "Let me walk a few blocks with you," than to stop them on the pavements.

To cut an acquaintance on the street should only be done for a very grave offence or crime, and never for some little misunderstanding. Unless your quarrel is a very bitter one, bow slightly, with a cold civility, that will show the recipients that you have not any cordiality for them.

Etiquette demands the practice of rational behavior at all times, and in all places, whether it be at church, reception, opera or theatre.

In church, however, the etiquette of society is limited. It is a sanctuary, a holy place, where good-breeding should ever reign paramount, and everyone should feel that God is present. Therefore, conversations should be short, and in low tones, and no laughter should be heard. It is not the place for introductions to be made, unless strangers are introduced to the clergyman, by intimate friends of his, and where invitations should not be given. To offer a seat to a stranger is a proper act, also to offer prayer and hymn-books, and if a lady, to find the places for her. It is also etiquette to proffer half of your book if there is none other to be had.

Gentlemen always walk up the aisle ahead of a lady, whether at church, opera, theatre or concert room, so as to open the pew door, or to find the right seat for the lady, but she should enter first.

While travelling throughout our broad country one sees very bad manners displayed by our people. It would seem that every one thought only of his or her own comfort, and selfishness was the chief characteristic exhibited. We are said to be almost as unsocial a race as the insular English. This may be, but is not as desirable when a young lady or ladies are traveling alone, without male escort, not to allow men of even the most desirable outward appearance to address them in social conversation? Old age and hoary locks may be a passport in one's favor, yet I would beg young women, traveling alone, to maintain a reticent manner. Married women and

elderly maidens, who possess some knowledge of mankind and their wiles, can usually detect fraudulent appearances by their subtle intuitions, even when arrayed in fine feathers.

Gentlemen traveling with their daughters, can form what acquaintances they please, as they are not often deceived by costly trappings or high position; but unwary young women are very liable to be taken in if they will make acquaintances in the cars, or on steamboats.

If young men make overtures of acquaintance, answer their questions with lady-like civility, but if they ask to exchange cards, unless you have found out that you have mutual friends,—beware! in whose integrity you may surely trust,—beware! and do not give them the opportunity to exhibit your card to others and relate how very *epris* you were with themselves.

Guard against too great familiarities with strangers of the opposite sex everywhere. I would not counsel you to become a prude, or to purse up your lips in scorn against mankind in general and particular, but to be always well-bred while abroad, and not to err on the side of too great cordiality, young ladies being often condemned by young men on that account.

Extreme selfishness is exhibited in taking two or more seats in a car, by putting one's luggage upon it, when passengers are seeking for seats, looking out of the window persistently and keeping the seats filled up. Right demands that every seat in a car shall be given up that has not been paid for, and a decent sense of courtesy should force one to offer the seat or seats. Not only you are committing a solecism in good breeding, but you are also guilty of theft in holding the seat that you have not paid for.

However one may complain of the selfishness of travelers in this country, yet it is a well known fact that there is no country on the face of the globe, where young women or old women can travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope with such perfect freedom and comfort, as in the "States." Native politeness and tact combined will make the journey a succession of pleasures, and the numerous little courtesies that are offered and received, are always a bond of union between strangers. Only confer a favor upon another and you will take an interest in that person.

The English criticise our bad manners freely, but a writer in a London magazine says very truly, that "One is apt to hear unfavorable comments upon American manners, and it is true that they are not always consonant with the highest grace or finish, but a stranger can travel from Maine to California, or from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and not encounter the least wilful impoliteness, unless he himself gives occasion for it."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

"Mrs. E. N." asks: "Will you tell me the meaning conveyed by breaking over the corner or end of a visiting card when leaving it for an absent member of the family?"

Ans. It means that the card was left in person by the caller, and that it was intended for all the members of the family. It is an obsolete practice now, and the caller should leave a card for each member of the family upon whom she desires to call. Thus, if there is a mother and one or more daughters, a card is left for each one who is old enough to go into society.

Answers to questions are not sent through the mail, by private reply, but must be answered through the columns of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

"Mary" asks: "Is it a lady's place to speak first to a gentleman? When you are in company is it proper to say, for instance, John Brown, or Mr. Brown?"

Ans. The lady has the privilege of choosing her acquaintances, i. e., speaking first after an introduction, or at any time.

Mr. Brown is the most proper, and he should say Miss Mary. But when people are very intimately acquainted the title of Mr. and Miss can be omitted, yet in society it sounds better to give it.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
HOW WE DID IT.

BY MARGARET B. HARVEY.

That is, How We, Us and Co. did it!
"Let's tell all about it," said We.
"It wouldn't interest anybody but our own people," remonstrated Co.

"Oh, but it would," contradicted Us, emphatically, "somebody would care to hear how we decorated our chapel."

"Not exactly how we decorated our chapel," corrected We, "but how a struggling little mission created beauty out of unpromising materials."

"That's it," agreed Us, "you know that everybody likes to read articles about how we decorated our home," and so forth, but nobody follows out such an article in every detail—still, an article of the kind is likely to suggest something that will suit the reader, and that the reader can do."

"Of course," chimed in We, "so some one, who don't belong to our church, may be interested and helped, as well as some one who does, directly or indirectly."

"But, we haven't done anything worth speaking of," declared Co., "besides, some churchy authorities may pounce down upon us, and tell us that we haven't been strictly correct in our attempts at decoration."

"That's just like a man," exclaimed We, "We are glad that Us and We are a woman!"

"You've done wonders, and can't see them," asserted Us, "but We and Us are going to give you credit, anyhow."

"If church authorities and ecclesiastical artists don't like what we have done, flashed out We, indignantly, "let them do better."

"That's so!" assented Co., with surprising warmth. That was coming close home—he had said the same thing himself, not a great while before.

"Let them remember, too," went on We, "that we are a weak, struggling organization, and, if we don't always know what is the correct thing, the people here are no wiser than we are."

So it was agreed that We might be the one who could tell all about it. Not through the columns of a church magazine or paper, for fear the church authorities on decoration might find it out, and say we were wrong—but, through a publication which might reach industrious, earnest, beauty-loving women, throughout our country, who enjoy having pretty homes, and would like to put a little of the same loveliness into the too-often bare and dreary village churches, in which they meet weekly, or oftener. Or, if they could only make use of the ideas gained, in further decorating their homes, all very well—it is a most inefficient church which cannot give us something to take home with us.

We hadn't a church, even, to begin with—only a big barn of a room, in a dilapidated hall—some of our neighbors wouldn't so much as call us a church—the fashionable residents of our village generally went elsewhere to worship. We had the hall rented, but not half congregation enough to fill it—benches, in plenty, however, to seat them, a lot of ricketty settees borrowed from the Odd Fellows. We had ugly, gray, stuccoed walls, rough floor, staring white paint, half-a-dozen bare windows, a battered table, and an old reading-desk which, evidently, had been intended for a pulpit. Nothing else worth mentioning, except a squeaky, broken-pedaled cabinet organ. So, you see, you can't be much worse off than we were. What could we do to make the place more attractive? How could we expect our congregation to grow, if the hall repelled by its intolerable dreariness?

Co. thought the first thing to be done would be, to paint the interior. "Oh, what a waste!" cried Tom, Dick and Harry, "those hall-people had better save their money for a new church—the hall is clean, at any rate." "We want a respectable-sized congregation before we build a church," retorted the hall-people, "and while we have the hall, we can make it look like a church!" That was Co.'s idea, exactly—and he thought it was just as easy to have it beautifully painted, as not—beauty costs no more than ugliness does.

"But village-painters can't do it!" said Tom, Dick and Harry. "Village-painters can do it—with proper direction," insisted Co. "And they won't charge fancy prices for doing it. Give me authority to spend so much, and I'll promise to keep within it—but I'll give you more than you bargain for. I'll send to the leading authorities on fresco-painting and wall-decoration, for the latest information on the subject—and it will be strange indeed if I can't direct a few village mechanics."

Nobody had thought of that. Village people, who want improvements, generally allow village mechanics to direct them. The result is, very often, interiors of the white pasteboard-box order. The hall, now, was like a dirty gray one, on the inside—anybody else than Co. would have considered that it had reached a high degree of perfection had the supposed gray paper been suddenly bleached. What was the surprise, then, to Tom, Dick and Harry, and the hall-people, too, when they saw the result of Co.'s direction of village mechanics, and learned that he had spent less than a hundred dollars!

The ugly walls, and bare floors, and staring wood-work had disappeared forever. The walls were colored a dark red, with a dado of olive, headed by a row of chocolate-brown stencilled stars. The floor and wash-boards were covered with walnut stain, and the old pulpit had been likewise transformed. Co. had had several brilliant ideas—one was, to secure some discarded pews and a prayer desk from some old church. The desk had been stained, and the pews painted buff and brown, to represent oak, with walnut trimmings. The deep cardinal carpet, on platform and aisle, Co. had bought and tacked down himself. All was in exquisite order, the old tables and other nondescripts being hustled out of sight.

Co. had done wonders—and now both Tom, Dick and Harry, and the hall-people themselves, began to imagine that they had agreed with him all the time. We and Us certainly had, and Co. knew it—now was our chance to co-operate. The organ was tuned, and when We took charge of it, we were surprised to find what a sweet-voiced instrument had long been spoiled by a squeak and a broken pedal. So, perhaps, reader mine, may you discover the neglected possibilities of the instrument, the hall, and the village with which you have to do.

And now that our neighbors seemed to realize that there was something to which they could give, gifts began to come in—from the hall-people, but also from Tom, Dick and Harry. One thought that rich red shades for the windows would be very useful, and would harmonize most effectively with the walls, woodwork and carpet. Another, that a dorsal hanging would be very elegant, in appearance, at least—this was simply a roughly woven curtain, of red, with olive border, depending from rod and rings, like a straight

portiere, behind the prayer desk and pulpit. You can make one quite as handsome, from a piece of maroon canton-flannel—the same material can be used in a variety of ways for church purposes.

But what could We and Us do?—Co. was the head and front of everything so far. But Co. had exhausted his resources for the present—not so, any woman who knew any of the Kensington stitches. We and Us could embroider the needed drapery for pulpit and prayer desk. This granted, then We, Us and Co. could co-operate most beautifully.

Perhaps you will be in some just such a fix as we were. A very little money to spend, a fear that recognized churchy authority would pounce down upon us for being artistically incorrect, and a certain knowledge that church furnishers charged a great deal more for their wares than we could afford to pay—why, the plainest *antependium* costs about \$15. Still, we determined that we would have two sets—one in green and red, the other in red and gold—each consisting of hanging for the pulpit, smaller hanging for the prayer desk, book-markers for Old and New Testament, and mat for alms basin. (Oh yes,—this last was Co.'s own gift, the work of a sensible young lady, who, instead of confining her efforts in *reposse* metal work to ugly, useless plaques, had created a thing of beauty from a piece of copper—it contained the letters I H S, a text in antique capitals, and a spray of passion flowers. Mind that, girls—perform lovely works, but dedicate them, also, to good purposes.) We wanted two sets, even if we missed the exact shades and seasons. The green set might be managed. And it was. A half-yard of olive green dress cloth, and a quarter of a yard of dull red, double-width, cost us less than a dollar, and were just as effective as elegant broadcloth. We didn't go to the church furnishers, nor to the cloth house, but to the retail dry goods store. Imported, Kensington floss we didn't want—the ordinary embroidery silk, of domestic manufacture, was quite good enough. But the question of fringe puzzled us—the authorities said that only plain, old-gold colored silk, or bullion fringe would do—it could not be bought ready-made, but must be ordered from the church furnisher, or factory. We believed this, until we learned better—we found that the manufacturer of Masonic and Odd Fellows' regalia, could supply us immediately with just what we wanted, at a merely nominal rate. The pulpit hanging was a rectangular piece of the olive-green cloth, measuring about one yard in length, and one-half yard in width. The upper part was intended to lie upon the pulpit, under the Bible, the lower, to hang straight down, in front. Upon this portion were the applique letters I H S cut from red cloth, the edges embroidered over with old gold silk, in double chain-stitch. The lowest edge was finished with old-gold silk fringe, under which was a stiff facing of crinoline—the other edges were simply hemmed. The hanging for the prayer desk was about half the size, and was very similar, except that the ornament was a red cross, in applique, edged with double chain-stitch, and completed by diverging rays, in couching. The mat consisted of a circle cut from the green cloth, with a red Maltese cross, applique; border of gold, in button-hole stitch, with heading of Point Russe, cross-stitch, and herring-bone, in red, white and gold. The book-markers were of olive-green ribbon, the gro-grain side turned outward. Each was a yard in length. Upon the end of one was embroidered, in satin stitch, the monogram I H S, in red, white and gold; on the other, a cross, with rays, all in gold. In embroidering ribbons, the back of which may show, always turn up a deep hem, after completing the embroidery, to hide the wrong side. Both ends, of each ribbon, were finished with fringe, like that on the hangings. The whole set cost us something under \$3.50—we could not have bought it for less than \$30.

When this beautiful set appeared in the hall, our delight knew no bounds. It seemed to give the finishing touch to the now thoroughly transformed chapel. But We and Us thought that there was still something left for us to do. Why not try floral decoration? We could—we would keep the pulpit supplied with treasures from our native flora, from early spring until time for Christmas evergreen. And so we did—and not until we had done all that we promised, did the churchy authorities tell us that the pulpit was not the place for flowers, and that we should not have used celery glasses on soup-plates, as we did, for only brass vases were permissible for altar decoration. But, then, we had no altar—we were never recognized as a church at all, only a chapel—we hid the water receptacles with our lovely sylvan beauties—and these made the chapel a little more attractive, and so induced people to come into it, to admire and enjoy when they came—so that, after all, no great harm was done. If it is proper in your church to decorate the pulpit, or if you have a correct altar with brass vases, or if you want to arrange flowers in the most effective way, on your own bracket or table at home, perhaps you may profit by the experience of We and Us.

In the Middle States, the native flora can be depended upon for every day in the year, but particularly from March to the end of December. In March, you may find a few sprays of trailing arbutus, or a venturesome hepatica or anemone. The mosses are now at their best, and the few early blossoms may be arranged in a flat dish, upon a bed of moss, a border of ground pine, or the vine of the partridge berry hiding the edge of the dish. As flowers grow more abundant, they may be arranged in masses of color, the palest being at the top for high lights. A vase, stood in a plate, gives abundant opportunity for the exercise of artistic taste, as both vase and plate may be entirely hidden, and give the effect of a pyramid, or a column resting upon a broad vase. A border of fern, a bunch of trailing vines dropping from the base, and a background of reeds and grasses, are very beautiful. Take everything at its height. That is, don't use the red leaf or berry that you find in July—wait until later, when you will have to depend upon leaves and berries for all your reds—take the cardinal flower now. You need not use clover, either, until November—then it has become a beautiful rarity, while in December, the yellow dandelion, neglected as common in May, is as choice as a miniature sun. Despair nothing that grows—We and Us were often amazed at the wonderful effects created from flowers, leaves and fruit, which seemed to promise little.

The common wild carrot would scarce occur to you as valuable—but massed as it can be, it is as exquisitely dainty as the lightest, purest swan's down. Not a coarse, ungainly swamp flower lives in vain. You have seen the tall, purplish joe-pie—but did you know that a joe-pie head, or several of them, placed alone in a vase, may be compared to a puff of mist? Golden-rod and aster have been appropriated by artists and

florists, long ago—but you do not, perhaps, know how beautiful the pappus, that is, the down, is. The golden-rod, gone to seed, has both the effect and the tint, of the real ostrich feather, in its natural state; while the aster mimics a lot of silvery balls of fur. The tassel-like, dull red blossoms of the alder may be found all winter long. Red berries we have in abundance—those of the asparagus, sassafras, spice-bush, dog-wood, sumach and bittersweet; this last, with those of the partridge berry, remaining red until the following spring. In addition to the better-known evergreen leaves, we have those of the tea berry, wintergreen and hepatica; mosses, gray and green, lichens, club moss and ground pine, evergreen ferns, as the Christmas fern, shield fern, and polypodium, from one winter to the next. The millefoil, or yarrow, and everlasting are about the latest of composite flowers, and these are as available as the chrysanthemums of the garden. Winter decorations are more graceful and satisfactory if arranged flat; one showing a border of evergreen fern and ground pine, with center of moss and red berries being very beautiful. Ferns, mosses, red berries, alder blossoms, and everlasting flowers, are often quite elegant, when giving variety to the conventional Christmas cedars and laurels.

A few months passed, and our chapel gained in popularity. Then somebody said that the proper season for our set of green draperies, was rapidly waning—the time for the red ones was coming, if we were ever going to have them. But it was the same old trouble—not half enough money. Cloth, of the proper shades of red and old gold were expensive—they did not come in the low priced dress cloths. Despairingly We and Us wandered through several big establishments, vainly hoping to find something that might be made to do. Suddenly, we were struck with a bright idea—why not try the flannel counter? French pressed flannel looks like cloth, and it can be lined with silesia, to make it heavy enough. Yes, here was the very shade of red required—not garnet, but deeper than cardinal. But, what could we do for old gold?—the only choice seemed between canary yellow and fawn brown.

"What a lovely piece of Jersey cloth!" We and Us exclaimed, as our wandering eyes caught sight of a gay fabric, striped with navy blue, cherry red, and old gold. Old gold! Here was the very shade—but, alas! in narrow stripes. But, what could we do with gold-colored cloth if we had it?—cut it, wouldn't we, into small strips for applique letters and crosses? Why not cut these old gold stripes out of the Jersey cloth, to lay on the red? Half a yard would give us quantities of stripes, ten times as much as we could use.

Two happy thoughts at once! Now for a third. Bullion fringe is now largely used to accompany tinsel embroidery—why not get some at the art-needlework counter? We could work the monogram X P, in violet and white, in satin stitch. This set was very much more elaborate than the other, because the Jersey cloth was so thick and fuzzy that it required a great many stitches to keep it in place. But it cost us considerable less than the other. Who, then, wouldn't have elegant decorations for her church, when they can be made with no more time, trouble, or expense than would be required for an ordinarily handsome tidy or sofa-cushion? If our green set was actually worth \$30, our red one would be valued at \$50. The embroidery on this one being heavier than on the other, required an interlining; this was not put in until the work had been dampened and carefully pressed on the wrong side, to take out every vestige of puckering.

Everything, then, in the old hall had been changed for the better. Yes, we have even done away with that miserable makeshift, so common in little churches and Sunday schools, everywhere, of raising an organ seat to its proper height by piling upon it a lot of old books. Our organist always knows just where she is going to find her elbows, before she strikes the first chord; and she knows that she won't discover her feet in vacancy, instead of on the pedals. We have fixed all that by placing a nice carpet hassock on a chair, just where it is expected to stay. Because you have not done this may be the reason why your organist sometimes flurried and uncertain. No one can play well with drooping elbows, and with feet dragging off the pedals.

This is what We, Us and Co. have done. We hope that it has interested and helped some who are not of our people, as well as some who are. It seems to us that few can have as little to begin with as we had—so it seems that others may meet with even greater success.

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(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.)
MATTIE'S VISIT TO THE CRUST MOUNTAINS.

BY LIZZIE MAY SHERWOOD.

Mattie Preble was an adopted daughter of old Captain John Preble. There were various stories, some of not very complimentary to the captain's honor, as to how, and where he had found the child, but the curious were left to their own conjectures, as must also be the reader, for neither the captain or his wife seemed inclined to throw any light on the subject. Mattie had seen scarce two years when she was brought to the captain's wife, after one of his long voyages, a merry, black-eyed, laughing sprig, who filled the great, and hitherto lonely house with sunshine. Even the blank face of poor Julia, the maid-of-all-work, to whom Nature had been sparing of her best gifts, would light up with a pleased smile whenever the little tot came round, asking questions that her dull intellect found it impossible to comprehend, to say nothing of answering.

Unfortunately for the child, her foster-mother, from some disputed reason, became partially insane, and for four or five years, when Mattie needed most the teaching and wise counsel of a mother, the poor woman was confined to her room, not even seeing, or caring to see, the members of her own family. Mattie was consequently left to the care of servants, and an irritable spinster aunt, or rather sister of Captain Preble, who had no patience with children or their ways. She took no pains to teach her even the slightest household duties. So Mattie found, when Henry Thayer, a young and enterprising farmer asked her to help him enjoy life in his neat brick farmhouse, that she was deplorably ignorant of all that constitutes a good housewife. True, she could rattle off scores of "quick pieces" on her Steinway; she could sketch and paint fairly, was perhaps a little above an average scholar; could do all sorts of fancy work; could talk little things to you by the hour, in a most captivating way, yet to save her life she could not make a decent cup of coffee, a loaf of bread, or even a batch of biscuit, and not until Henry had asked the momentous question did she realize her utter inability to do her part as his wife. She was an honest little thing, however, and frankly gave him the worst, fearing, yet almost hoping, he would "go by on the other side" and leave her to her fate. But her sparkling eyes, rosy lips, and merry, happy ways were more than Henry could withstand. "Never mind, Mattie," said he, wiping her tears (for she could not help crying over her ignorance,) with his own handkerchief, "I am able to hire some one to do all those things you speak of, and if you are really desirous to learn, my aunt Jane is almost a perfect housekeeper, and she will be only too glad to teach you anything. You will love her, I know. I am not asking you to be a drudge, and slave your life out on my farm. I want some one to love, and that will love me always, and brighten up the dull monotony of my life. I have found that one in you, dear Mattie. You must be mine."

Of course she could not say "No," and her young eyes hopefully glad and clear, gave him his answer. And now she set about learning in ten. Naturally quick to learn from observation, by keeping her eyes and ears open, and a question now and then, she gained many useful hints. About this time also, partly from favor, and partly for Mattie's sake, Captain Preble invited the new minister, Mr. Shelburne, and his bride, to board at his house. Mrs. Shelburne, though scarce one year Mattie's senior, and a school teacher, possessed a general knowledge of most everything, and was consequently a great help to Mattie in many ways. Yet, notwithstanding all this, when the time came for Mattie to assume the responsibilities of Henry's home she felt very incompetent indeed. However, there was now no reasonable escape, even if she had wished it which she certainly did not, and so she found herself one evening, clad in pure white, her cheeks flushed, her heart fluttering, listening to the deep tones of Mr. Shelburne's voice, as he pronounced her Henry's wife. There were tears in her fine eyes as she left the dear old home to seek the new. But she went forth courageously, resolving to do what she could to make herself worthy so good a husband. And now a year of her wedded life had come and gone. It had not been "all honeymoon" by any means. We wonder why that term should be applied to the first few months of married life. Surely the little knowledge that each has of the others' real character and disposition makes life less satisfactory than in after years when both have learned each other well. The secret of knowing how to live peaceably, profitably and harmoniously does not come to one in a month or a year. So Mattie's first year had its sorrow as well as its sunshine, its blue skies as well as its dark threatening ones, though no storm was ever allowed to culminate. She had learned a great deal from experience, she still had a great deal to learn. A part of the time she had help part of the time she was unable to secure the right kind, and so had to rely on her own resources. But she was the same joyful, happy creature, and the very light of her husband's eyes. His love was not so blind, however, that he could not detect certain defects in Mattie's management. He observed an inclination to waste little things. She seemed careful enough of the quantities, but the mites had to look out for themselves. She appeared to have no faculty of remodeling, or working old things into new as his aunt Jane had—Henry never knew a mother—and how could she when at home her garments became defaced they were given away, and replaced by new ones—that was one lesson in economy she had yet to learn. Of course to Henry's thrifty, business-like nature these revelations were very annoying. He knew it was a leak in his domestic ship which in time meant disaster, but he did not fly into a rage and tell her with white lips and set teeth that she was extravagant; that she had no faculty for anything profitable; that she would be the ruin of him and his property; that he had been grossly deceived, and had made a gigantic mistake in marrying her; that if matters were left to her management they would all end in the poor-house. No indeed! He was a young man, but a wise one, and knew that such a course would only send her and his beloved Mattie drifting apart. Her love and respect he must have at any cost. He knew she was trying faithfully to become the model wife she had pictured herself. When he took her "for better or worse" he had left a broad margin for defects, and was not so much surprised at discovering them. He knew they could be remedied in time, and he knew of no one so capable of bringing it about as his Aunt Jane.

Uncle Enoch, Aunt Jane's husband, was often called away from his home. Sometimes three or four weeks at a time, and on one of these occa-

sions, Henry requested Aunt Jane to spend the time with them. Few if any words had ever passed between them concerning Mattie as a housekeeper, but there was a perfect understanding, and Aunt Jane knew as well as if Henry had told her, that the grand object of her visit was to benefit Mattie. She came, and with many a silent prayer for direction in the wisest way she began her work, slowly and cautiously, for it is a delicate task to interfere with other people's concerns. Mattie loved dearly the motherly old lady, and was always pleased to receive any suggestion from her, which of course helped Aunt Jane in her good work.

"Now Mattie," said she, the next morning after her arrival, laying her hand gently upon her shoulder, "I am at your service whether it be dressmaker, Bridget, housemaid or cook. You are working too hard, my dear; the roses are paling in your cheeks,—a thing we cannot allow. Suppose, just for the novelty of the thing, and to give you the rest you so much need, that I play hostess, and you company. I know just what to do, and understand so well Henry's tastes, that there will be no trouble in that direction. You shall lie in the morning as long as you wish; you may ride, walk, or swing in your hammock; in fact you are at liberty to spend your time in any way the most pleasurable to you, but the work, and necessary care attending it must be left to me, the next four weeks."

Mattie had her arms around Aunt Jane's neck by this time, and grateful tears glistened in her dark eyes, as she made reply. "You are too kind, dear Aunt Jane, but I couldn't, oh! I never could let you do all there is to be done. It would be cruel; besides, I would not treat the only mother my husband ever knew in that way for worlds." "Not even if it is her earnest wish! Well, Mattie, we will not waste words over the subject, you simply must," and she added, laughing: "When I said 'must' to Henry, dear boy, he knew there was an end to controversy. You must begin now, this very morning, by getting ready for a delightful ride to Alton. I heard Henry say he must go there to-day. And do you know, dear, the glimpse you will get of nature's beauty from the top of the high hill just this side of the town will repay you if nothing more. I had the driver halt some minutes yesterday, while I sat still and drank in the scene. The early frost, though so damaging to some of the farmers, has clothed our New England forests with unusual splendor, and from that particular spot the brilliant panorama stretches as far as the eye can reach, while nesting in a perfect bower of crimson, and amber and gold, is the village, with its lofty spires and glistening roofs."

"Well done! Bravo! Aunt Jane you're a born artist. See, you've sent the blood tingling through Mattie's cheek even with your description. Well, ladies, I humbly beg your pardon, but I have been an unintentional listener to your conversation the last half hour, having been in the next room dashing off some business letters, and Aunt Jane I must say I thank you from my heart, and sincerely endorse and second the proposition you have just made my little wife, and Mattie," coming to her side and throwing his arm around her, "you must not on any condition refuse so philanthropic an offer. Away, dear, get on that bewitching suit of brown, you wear, and we'll be off in a twinkling."

"Oh! Aunt Jane," said Mattie, as she sat at her dinner table, refreshed and invigorated, with sharpened appetite after her ride, "how did you make this delicious pudding, and of what, please?"

"It is very simple indeed, my dear," Aunt Jane replied, filling Henry's cup with coffee for the third time. "Only a few stale pieces of cake I found in your jar which needed to be used at once, the yolks of two eggs, a little sugar and milk. After baking an hour or so I beat up the whites of the two eggs, and with here and there a touch of your nice jelly my pudding was complete. I really have no recipe for such things. Use my brains largely. It is surprising, if one only gives a little thought to such trifles how many appetizing dishes can be made from very meagre materials. You know the oft-quoted idea that a French cook will get up a nice dinner from what the ordinary American cook will waste."

Mattie felt the least bit condemned, for if the truth were known she had that very morning intended throwing those same pieces of cake out to the chickens, but in the change Aunt Jane had made in the order of things generally had forgotten to do so.

The next day she begged the privilege of overseeing the dinner herself, and it so happened she had good success. Her pudding was delicious, too, a trifle too rich Aunt Jane thought, for health, though she praised it, and the dinner as well; but when after dinner she asserted her right, and sent Mattie away while she tidied up (Continued on Page 14.)

Hay Fever.

This malady is an index of a condition of the system which should be thoroughly changed. That this is possible is shown by many letters from patients. The following is an example:

From Rev. J. T. Taylor, Warrenton, N. C., Oct. 21, 1885.—"Sometime in August I ordered a Treatment of Oxygen for my aunt. She had suffered with hay fever regularly every year for fifteen years. When I ordered the Compound Oxygen her annual attack of hay fever had already commenced, and as you did not promise relief after the commencement of the attack, we were not very hopeful. But to our astonishment and joy the Oxygen relieved her at once, and only on one evening after she commenced the Treatment, and then only for a few hours, did she have any considerable trouble with her hay fever. Though she really had hay fever, it was so slight after she commenced using the Oxygen, that she was scarcely conscious of it. I do not know what Compound Oxygen will do for hay fever in general, but this case of fifteen years standing was mastered by it. You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see proper, for the good of hay fever victims. I believe it will cure hay fever. It did it in this case at any rate."

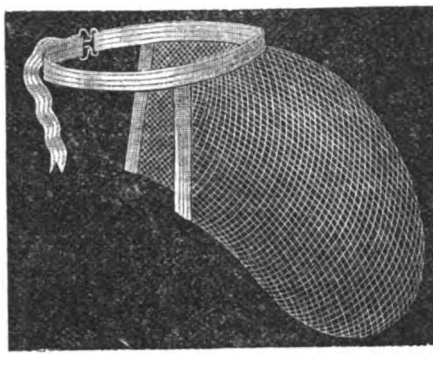
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MATTIE'S VISIT TO THE CRUST MOUNTAINS.

(Continued from Page 13.)

things, she was surprised, to say the least, at some discoveries she made. For instance, in the basin in which she stirred her pudding she found enough still clinging to the sides and sides to make fully as much as she herself had eaten. She found also the dish which had held Mattie's good Johnny-cake in the same lamentable condition, while on the kneading board and in the mixing pan was enough enough certainly to make a small biscuit. She saw that Mattie was not wilful in this waste, she was of a nervous temperament and anxious to do everything in the quickest time possible.

All the while Aunt Jane stood at the sink washing dishes, she was revolving in her mind the best way to approach her concerning this fault. Again she felt the consciousness of Mattie's love and trust, and she resolved to begin at once. So when less than an hour afterwards she joined her in the sitting-room, her way was clearly opened by Mattie herself.

"Aunt Jane," she said, throwing herself upon the lounge, "my head aches a little, and I do not feel like sewing, and I want you, if not too tired, to devote this afternoon to me. I was reading just as you came in, strange to say, of the delight of having a friend in whom we can confide.

"To praise us when we act aright, and to chide us when we do not." "I believe you are such a friend to me. You know I trust you, and have every confidence in your motives, and you know too," and here the tears came, "how anxious I am to become a model housekeeper. I know I err in ten thousand ways. I know I waste lots of things, but it is because I do not know what to do with them. I must confess to you that I intended throwing away these very pieces of cake you used yesterday. I often throw crusts, broken slices of bread and cake out to the chickens, because I cannot bear to have them remain in my jars to mould. Now I want my dear Aunt Jane to point out to me my errors and show me how to correct them."

"Why, you precious child," returned Aunt Jane, wiping her eyes, and taking out her knitting, "you are not the terrible creature you would have me think. You do remarkably well considering the chances you had; you possess one of the secrets of success—you are willing to be taught. But since you have so kindly requested me I will speak of two or three little things that may perhaps benefit you. With regard to the crusts, and broken slices of cake and bread that must of necessity accumulate with the most careful of cooks, what could be used for puddings I should dry in the oven, and grate them, using one of those large graters, and then put carefully away in a dry, cool place. If rolled in the grated crumbs before frying, your fish and oysters will be a most tempting brown. It will take a little time, of course, but it is well worth the trouble, and will repay in the end, my dear. The successful merchant, or business man or woman, in any sphere, is the one who looks carefully after the details, and the minor things. Look after the meals, and the quantities will look after themselves. Now, I know what to do with these things: this is: You look at a small crust, or a bit of bread or cake that has become hard and stale, and it seems so little, such a trifling thing, so to save it from a mouldy fate, away it goes out of the window to your bantams. Of course it is not wholly lost, but it is wasted because it might have been utilized for yourself; hence I use a good way to look at these things is in quantities. Suppose you throw away only a half slice of bread, or cake, or a small crust every day, only think, if all you disposed of that way were left unutilized, what a mountain of waste would you stare you in the face. This morning you felt nervous and hurried over your dinner, and when you turned your pudding and Johnny-cake into the baking tins, you could not wait to clean carefully all the dough from the bottom and sides of the dish. Perhaps you will not believe me, but I really filled your large mixing spoon twice from each dish. Just once, it seems a trifle, but when repeated day after day, only think what a perfect quagmire of dough would be accumulated in a lifetime."

"Oh! Aunt Jane," laughed Mattie, "you have such a practical way of putting things. I never saw it in that light before. I am truly panic stricken, or would be, if I could this moment see my 'crust mountain' and 'quagmire.' I dare not think of it. I don't believe I'll ever attempt anything of the kind again."

Aunt Jane laughed too. "I used to do very much as you are doing," she said, "when I first began housekeeping, until one day this idea came to me with great force, and do you know after that I found it impossible to waste as before, and began in right earnest to see how I might make the best use of things. Now the habit has become so fixed that I no more think of throwing away a bit of bread than a whole loaf."

And so Aunt Jane went on philosophizing in her vivacious way, while Henry's stocking grew pace. But the ticking of the clock, the musical click of the knitting needles, and the softness of Aunt Jane's voice gradually died away, and Mattie found herself, equipped for a walk, strolling down a lane thickly studded with elms. She saw no house, neither met a single individual, and the surroundings were unknown to her; still she felt no uneasiness, but lolled on and on now and then to pluck the flowers that grew in such profusion and were as beautiful and fragrant as some rare exotics. The air was soft and balmy, with the dreamy haziness of early autumn, and full of melody, for the opposite bank was fitted with hither and thither among the overarching branches. She was delighted, entranced, and scarcely knew whether she was in the body or out of it, as she wandered on drinking in the loveliness of everything around her.

A sudden turn in the road brought to view what at first seemed a pond or pool of water. The same lovely flowers, and long graceful grasses fringed its bank, and trees of every variety and size stood sentinel over its quiet waters. Mattie hurried to the edge, feeling sure she should find her favorite lilies. Yes, there they were, scores of them, the largest she had ever seen, but the water—something was the matter with that. It was not clear and sparkling, though the sun shone full upon it. She looked more closely, and then clapping her hands laughed merrily. Her laugh echoed and re-echoed from a group of mountains on the other side.

sticky mass, and stood bowing before Mattie, inviting her to take a seat in his skirt. If she had believed in fairies she would certainly have pronounced the little creature before her one. His pants and coat were much the color of an overdone cookie, his face plump and rosy, with eyes like two round black beads, that seemed to have a habit of winking and blinking, which amused Mattie intensely. On his head he wore something that looked suspiciously like a half loaf of bread she had been obliged to dispose of secretly just the morning before Aunt Jane came. This was how it happened: She had seen out all the afternoon of a sultry day, and when tea-time came felt so content that she had not bread enough for supper that she did not wait to look, but heated herself and her kitchen unmercifully baking some inferior biscuits, when in reality a half loaf of nice yeast bread lay moulding in its jar. She found it, completely spoiled, a few days afterward, and could have declared that she beheld the same on the head of this queer little mortal, the mould looking now like rich green velvet.

While all these thoughts were passing through her mind her companion continued bowing, and urging her to get into his boat. "You must first do me the favor," she said, looking curiously at the mountains opposite, "to state where you propose taking me, and with whom I have the honor of going."

"Oh," and his eyes snapped and winked furiously, "I thought I heard you call, and supposed you wished to visit our land—Wasteland—over yonder. I am Crustus, the King of Wasteland. You need have no fear though you came alone. We can show you some of the most wonderful mountains in the world, built by our own hands. Take a seat in my boat, kind lady, and you shall see for yourself."

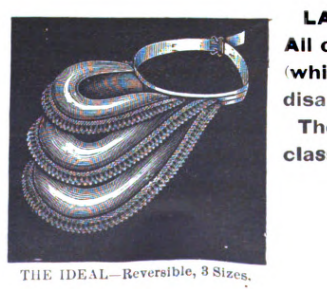
In less time than we can describe it Mattie had crossed over the river, and was following her guide up the mountains. As she drew near she saw through a narrow pass between the hills clusters of quaint looking cottages, all of the same color and dimensions, the mountains rising above them like a mighty wall, completely shutting them in on every side save the narrow pass referred to. It seemed to Mattie's astonished vision that thousands of the same little creatures as her guide, were running up and down, and around these mountains, all evidently busy at work. She noticed those who came down and went out through the narrow pathway were always empty-handed, while those who were entering the city and climbing the hills carried burdens. As she was wondering what these burdens were, a rough-shod lad rushed by with some crusts, and small bits of bread in his hands, saying as he passed his king: "Nothing from Mattie Thayer to-day. Guess her Aunt Jane must be there," and on he hurried up, up to the very summit of the nearest hill, where he seemed to deposit his crusts, and came running down again.

Mattie was startled to say the least, at this evident acquaintance with her family affairs, by this strange people; but before she could make any enquiry, she was led by her guide to one of the cottages, a little apart from the rest, which looked more like a huge mound, so completely

(Concluded on Page 15.)



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MATTIE'S VISIT TO THE CRUST MOUNTAINS.

(Concluded from Page 14.)

was it covered with creeping vines, and flowers of every variety and hue. A gay flag floated above it, and soft strains of music came from within.

"On heaven and on thy lady call, And enter the enchanted hall,"

Mattie thought as she crossed the threshold. Everything within was as wondrously beautiful as without. The king, with another bow, left her, and soon some delicate refreshment was sent her on the daintiest of trays.

She followed him silently, too much bewildered even to speak. "There," said he, making a sweeping gesture with his hand towards the mountains, "would you believe all those have been built by my own men, from the little things people around us waste."

"One of your men mentioned the name of Mattie Thayer as we came in. Why did he do so? and what does he know of her?"

She noticed a peculiar twinkle in the round bead-like eyes as he made reply. "Oh, Mattie is one of our best customers. When she is house-keeping alone we usually get generous loads from her kitchen. This hat I wear was manufactured from a half loaf of hers."

"Why Mattie, dear, what is the matter? How you frightened me. I think I must have been dozing in my chair."

It was certainly Aunt Jane's voice and not that of King Crustus that Mattie heard, for she still lay on the lounge in her sitting-room.

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MILDRED'S CONVERSATION CLASS.

NO. XII.

BY MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT.

"My dear girls," the letter ran this week, "as I am about to leave you for many months I have felt a desire to address you all, instead of merely writing a reply to my correspondent.

"Goodness! said Philippa. "I mean—I wonder what is the matter. And how could she leave us any way when she has never been near us."

"I am perhaps wrong to speak of leaving you when I have never even seen any of your number except Mildred, but you seem so very near to me, that I feel that I must almost have seen you during our late correspondence. However, as I am going to travel in Europe, I really am leaving you in leaving my native country."

An exclamation of dismay went round the class, but the reader continued:

"I have noticed many things in your letters of which I have not spoken, for two reasons: want of time on my part, and a fear that I might over-teach you and require too much patience and memory on your part.

However, I shall at present deal with one or two mistakes in the last letter I received from one of your number.

You say "a similar one to that."

Misplaced, my dear child. You should say "one similar to that."

Again you say in referring to something, "till I had not one alike."

"What is the matter with that do you suppose?" questioned Philippa, repeating the sentence to herself in an undertone.

Mildred, grown a little more quick-witted than the others, only smiled. She had detected the trouble with the sentence.

"For things to be alike," continued the reader, "these must be at least two, and not to have 'one alike,' is manifestly an absurdity. You 'had not two alike.'" In other words, each one was different from the rest.

"Why of course!" exclaimed Philippa. "How easy it all becomes when one knows all about it."

"You need not feel especially mortified," continued Edith Stocker, "in regard to this particular error, however, for it is one of the most popular among the English speaking races, but, (as I have tried to inculcate ever since I began these letters) none the less incorrect on that account.

A friend of yours, you tell me, would like to study English Grammar from the foundation but "she thinks she is too old." Too old at twenty-six? By no means, nor at thirty-six. One of the most accomplished linguists I ever knew, was a woman, already finely educated, who did not begin the study of German until she had passed forty. One is never too old to undertake a study of that nature if one has a taste for it. And, believe me, there are few studies in the pursuit of which one may gain more rapid ground than in that of English Grammar. By all means I advise your friend, even at twenty-six, to take up the study, feeling that it will yield not only profit but pleasure.

"How I would like for you to be here," you say. Omit the "for" and say either "How I would (should is better,) like you to be here," or, better still, "How I should enjoy your being here."

You say of "Mother and another man." I really think this must be a lapsus lingue, but, for fear that such should not be the case, I will explain a little. As your expression stands, you would seem to indicate that your mother is a man. If the second party was another man (or man No. 2,) who was the first man, if not your mother. "Mother and a man," or "Mother and another person, a man," but not "Mother and another man."

Among your various errors I have noticed that of a strong inclination to mix your metaphors. This is a not uncommon mistake. Not long ago I read an extract from the sermon of an eloquent divine, in which extract the metaphor was changed three times in eight lines.

Even such literary light as Shakespeare and Addison have fallen into this mistake.

"To take arms against a sea of troubles," writes Shakespeare.

One "takes arms" against an advancing enemy, one does not conquer the sea by "force of arms."

"I bridle in my struggling muse with pain That longs to launch into a bolder strain," sings Addison.

One neither launches a horse nor bridles a vessel, consequently the metaphor is what is termed mixed.

Hart says, (and the rule is one to be adopted and remembered,) "a metaphor having been once introduced into a sentence, all parts of the sentence should be made to conform to the figures thus introduced." So when one of you wrote "she came steaming into the room, full sail, like a whirlwind," you certainly were dealing with a decidedly mixed metaphor. Whirlwinds do not move "under full sail." That motion belongs exclusively to vessels. Neither do whirlwinds steam. Neither do vessels under full sail, steam, as an ordinary thing.

Your sentences, too, are many of them weak, or, to use a more technical term, loose. To obviate this tendency, remember to reconstruct your sentence until you have the point, or climax, where it will be most prominent.

For instance: "He went round by the barn, instead of going by the house, which would have been much shorter," you say. His "going by the barn" was the information which you specially desired to convey.

But the lack of strength is not the only fault in the sentence above quoted. "Instead of going by the house, which would have been much shorter." Query, what would have been shorter? The house? I think not. I should prefer to word the sentence as follows: "Instead of taking the shorter path by the house, he went round the barn."

By this arrangement you give first, the minor point of that which he did not do, and finish with the more important statement of what was really done. The proper place and use of the personal pronouns is a subject worthy of careful study.

Yes, you are right and your brother is wrong. A pair is taken in a singular sense, even though two be necessary to its composition, and the sentence "That pair of horses trots very fast," is perfectly correct.

A combination of possessives makes a sentence loose and weak. One of you writes: "My father's sister's husband." She should say "The husband of my father's sister." One possessive should never follow directly after another. "O yes," said the servant of a friend, "I always go to my company-keeper's father's funerals." Could anything be more awkward than the foregoing sentence?

Yes, the present tense is often used to express

that which is past, and such use is perfectly allowable. As in the sentence above, "One of you writes."

The truth is that one of you has written, but we use the present tense to express the same idea. In that case, the form of all the other verbs in the sentence must agree with it. For instance, having said "One of you writes," I must continue by saying "She should say."

Had I said "One of you has written," I must continue, "she should have said."

One of you wrote not long ago, "I feel that I must go and I really think that it would have been right."

"It?" What? To what does it refer? To your going, is it not? If you will analyze your sentence you will see that there is absolutely no word or combination of words which can be correctly construed as an antecedent to this pronoun "it." In order to make the sentence perfectly clear, it should be altered. You should have said: "I felt that I must go, and I really think that my going would have been right." By this means you introduce a new substantive and have no need of a pronoun.

And now, my dear girls, I must say adieu. I sincerely trust that you will always remember your friend,

AMANDA WILSON.

And so it was over at last, and the doubtful experiment had proved itself. So encouraged did they feel that they all ("to a man" as Philippa said,) determined to continue their meetings without Miss Wilson's letters as a guide, and the next three months saw them still advancing.

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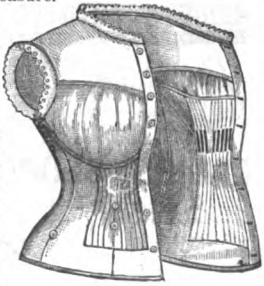


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