

"You seem to be nervous this morning," rejoined Tom, who, between a desire to tease Holbrook and an intense...

WITHIN HOME'S CIRCLE.

MAKING THE NEST COZY FOR FLEDGLING AND TIRED MATE.

A Woman who was Cool and Shrewd—The Clothing of Babies—Statistics of Women's Hair—A Modest Female Athlete—Fine Feathers in Queen Anne's Time.

When I remember the world as I knew it forty or even fifty years ago, and compare these recollections with what I see today, the moral advance made by society appears to me undisturbed, and in this advance women have been not only participants, but active agents.

The question of women's educational advance might almost appear superfluous in a day in which the ancient barriers no longer cross the onward path of the women who would know something.

The high schools and colleges of the country, once closed against women, are now in great measure open to them. Their record in these institutions shows their studious zeal and capacity.

"What Will He Do With It?" is the title of one of Mr. Bulwer's novels. The question "What will she do with it?" has often retarded the granting of the higher education to woman.

The first of these foregone conclusions springs from the tyrannical instinct which is at certain stages of society the leading force among human tendencies.

The heroic men who have vindicated the cause of human freedom have brought society out of this rut of fear and repression. They have shown, and history has shown with them, that the true danger of society lies in ignorance, and not in intelligence.

Thomas A. Edison's latest achievement has been the invention of a light by which pictures may be seen at night with nearly all the advantages of daylight. It is now used to illuminate "The Angelus" at the Barye exhibition.

With alternating currents iron conductors emit very loud hums, which increase with the frequency, whereas copper hardly emits perceptible hums.

The typical earthquake is preceded by a faint tremor which alarms birds and animals a few seconds before the violent convulsions set in, and which are followed by some longer waves dying away. The real beginning is very indistinct, a fact which still requires explanation.

A very simple method of inducing sleep in cases of persistent insomnia, and one that has succeeded where many drugs have failed, is to administer a moderate amount of warm liquid food before the patient goes to bed.

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meeting—they are the most valuable I have, and I am uneasy to send them so long out of the house. Tell him to send them by you tonight, even if not finished; I'll write a note for fear of any mistake." So, seating herself with the greatest apparent composure at the very table where the man lay concealed, she wrote the note. Of course she wrote not for diamonds, but for help. The girl took the note, and alone, absolutely, with this great terror concealed close by her, the lady waited. That no suspicion might be roused, she busied herself putting various things in different places. How terrible must have been that waiting! How full of joy and safety the sound of the bell when the girl returned, and with her the friend and the police, who captured the man before he could resist.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher in Consumer's Journal.

To Whom They Are Indebted. "I don't owe anybody anything," protested one young woman physician to another, when grateful to the older woman who first ventured into the thorny path of medicine was suggested, says a writer in The Washington Capital. "I paid my fees, I took my course, I got my diploma and no thanks to anybody."

This is the kind of individual who ought to sit at the feet of gentle Lucy Stone and listen to some of her reminiscences of the last half century. When Mary Lyon came to the little Massachusetts town where Mrs. Stone was brought up, she found all the women and girls making shirts for the Young Men's Educational Society. The boys must go to school, but who thought of the girls? The boys could earn a dollar a day, the girls a dollar a week, when they taught school, and Mrs. Stone dropped her thumb, reasoning very justly that the boys could look out for themselves.

When Harriet Hosmer wanted instruction in anatomy to help her in sculpture, she went to medical college to medical colleges throughout the east, and wandered as far as St. Louis before any school agreed to take her in.

"She doctors" was the pleasant little term applied to the first woman who practiced medicine. When Abby Kelly went on the lecture platform to speak for the slave, a preacher, who noticed her in his audience, took as his text: "This Jezebel is coming among us," and when Lucy Stone was to speak for anti-slavery in Malden, Mass., the clergyman who announced the address did it after this fashion: "I have been requested by Mr. Morey to say that at the town hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, a hen will try to crow like a cock. All who would like to hear that kind of music will no doubt be on hand." It is doubtful if the younger women ever can appreciate through what martyrdom the right to free speech and free action has been bought for them, but one comes nearest to such understanding when listening to one like Mrs. Stone, to whom the past is still present in mind and vividly real.

Woman's Hair. How many black haired women do you know? If you take the trouble to count, you will find that, out of ten women you meet, nine will have blonde hair of some shade, and the tenth will possess dark brown rather than black. The tendency of the times seems to be toward light haired women, and, by the by, I do not mean the ones whose hair is made light by the use of peroxide of hydrogen. Scientists tell us that as a nation grows more civilized its women grow more perfectly blonde, and students in the mysteries of love say that blonde women are the most affectionate, the truest and the most faithful. This is the sort of thing that no man can find out by personal experience, but it's rather interesting to know.

Curious contrasts are occasionally noted in families, and none are more emphasized than that between Mary Estlake and her sister, Miss Estlake has a halo of the most exquisite hair—blonde, without a hint of yellow, just such pure, perfect blonde as you occasionally see on babies, and which it is rare to find on older heads. With this is the whitest of skins and great soft blue eyes that look at you as if they were pleading for somebody all the time.

The younger sister has glossy hair so dark it might be called black, and great brown eyes that look out at you as if questioning in a pretty way what the New World held. The much admired combination of black hair and blue eyes is seldom seen nowadays, except among the Irish beauties. The woman with very red hair, pale eyes and light brows and lashes, is the nearest approach that a woman can make to being ugly, for ugliness with women who have any intelligence at all is not a positive quality.—New York Sun.

The Clothing of Babies. Although I own that children are now more suitably clothed than was the case thirty years ago, it is still common to see a child, who can take no exercise to warm himself, wearing a low necked, short sleeved, short coated dress in the coldest weather. The two parts of the body—viz., the upper portion of the chest and the lower portion of the abdomen—which it is most important to keep from variations of temperature, are exposed, and the child is rendered liable to colds, coughs and lung diseases on the one hand and bowel complaint on the other. What little there is of heat is chiefly composed of open work and underclothes, so that there is about as much warmth in it as in a wire sieve, and the socks accompanying such a dress are of cold white cotton, exposing a cruel length of blue and red leg. I can not see the beauty of a pair of livid blue legs, and would much rather behold them comfortably clad in a pair of stockings. If the beauty lie in the shape of the leg, that shape will be displayed to as much advantage in a pair of stockings; if it lie in the coloring of the flesh, beautiful coloring will not be obtained by leaving the leg bare, and from the artistic point of view, a blue or red stocking is infinitely preferable to a blue and red leg.—Jessie O. Waller in Popular Science Monthly.

Fair Archers. The yew bow is the latest appendage of the woman who plunges among the trees. Wherever you come upon a camping party the summer girl, be she climbing a wooded slope or pecking berries in an open glade, abandons her ribbon tied alpstock and leans, like Main Marion, on a bow. This sudden passion for Robin Hood's weapon does not imply a high degree of the archer's skill. Indeed, many of the best of the so-called daisy bows are as a rule inferior to the yew bow, which is a simple arrow or draw the string. Through a few of them can knock over a partridge, but they are a most range, the design of the archer's outfit is nothing more or less in most instances than to justify a pretty and convenient woods costume.

A typical example of the bowman's dress is worn by a Brooklyn girl, whose party have been in camp for a month on one of the best grounds. The gown is a dark hunter's green serge, the skirt of which is turned up in a hem eight or ten inches wide, and which falls only a trifle below the knees. With this is worn a loose sailor blouse of the same color and material, braided with white, and with a crimson tie knotted under the collar. Rubber sole buskins without heels cover the feet, and above these are buckled leggins of unbleached tawny leather reaching above the knees. On the feet are green serge boots with fore and aft caps, and about the waist a belt of the same tawny leather, holding pouch for the arrows, tassel and square string.

The cow itself, which, like a man or a parrot, completes the toilet, is a little over five feet long between necks, and its strength is about twenty-six inches. It is a fine piece of yew, valued at nearly \$100, and makes a pretty appearance with its crimson, plush colored handle. To do this Brooklyn girl justice, she practices shooting at a target nearly every wireless day, and is quite absorbed in the care of her turkey feathered arrows.—Boston Traveler.

Misture in the House. A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will "sweat"—at least, that is what it is commonly called. The pitcher does not sweat, because it is not porous and cannot sweat; but the cold water inside of it chills the outer surface, and, as soon as the outer surface of the pitcher becomes cooler than the atmosphere in the room, the moisture of the air will be precipitated upon the pitcher in drops.

This simple illustration should teach all housewives to avoid sudden opening rooms in a house when the outside atmosphere is warmer than the temperature of the room and full of moisture. In all such cases the wall paper, furniture, etc., being cooler than the outside air, will speedily have the moisture of the atmosphere precipitated upon them, and it will require days to restore the house to the dry condition that is essential to health.

There are no arbitrary freaks in the laws which govern the atmosphere surrounding us, and there is nothing obstructive in nature. Warm, damp air will ever precipitate its moisture in houses and elsewhere whenever it comes in contact with anything chilled by a cooler atmosphere, and that is the whole story. The only thing to be added is that, when people have thus ignorantly or negligently allowed their houses to become damp, they should light fires and dry them as promptly as possible.—Philadelphia Times.

Paper Pillows. During the Franco-German war the ladies in England were busy making paper cushions which they sent to France to be used for the wounded in the hospitals. Hundreds of thousands of these cushions were sent, and were of great service. Now all England is crazy on the subject of paper pillows again. They tear the paper into very small pieces, not bigger than one's finger nail, and then put them into a pillow sack of drilling or light ticking. They are very cool for hot climates, and much superior to feather pillows.

The newspapers are printing appeals for them in hospitals. Newspaper is not nice to use, as there is a disagreeable odor from printer's ink; but brown or white paper and old letters and envelopes are the best. As they are torn, stuff them into an old pillowcase, and you can see when you have enough. The easiest way is to tear or cut the paper in strips about half an inch wide, and then tear or cut it across. The finer it is, the lighter it makes the pillows.—New York Mail and Express.

A Female Athlete. That was a lady to beware of that James Payne tells of in The London Illustrated News: "An Exhibition of herself in any way, but William Hutton, in one of his traits, speaks of her with wonder as well as praise. 'Her step, at 30, was very manly, and could cover forty miles a day.' She could lift a hundred weight with each hand, and, with the wind in her face, send her voice a mile. She could knit, cook and spin, but hated them all with every accompaniment to the female character except modesty." If any gentleman made a mistake as to this latter attribute, she knocked him down. She could hold the plow, drive the team and thatch the rick, but her chief avocation was breaking in horses, without a saddle, at a gallop a week. She was an excellent shot and a great reader; fond of Shakespeare, and, doubtless, also, of the musical classics, since she played the bass viol in Matlock church."

Fine Feathers. In Queen Anne's time the dress of the fine lady was elaborate. When she exchanged her mob, morning gown and handkerchief for full dress and the park, she appeared in a lace bodice, worn open in front over tight stays, surmounted, after Addison's remonstrances, by the tucker of modesty. Her sleeves were shortened so as to show the lace hangings, which fell to the wrist. Her apron covered but a tiny portion of the rich brocade petticoat, which was distended upon the German hoops—a huge ruffiana, such as that which was brought into the country by the court of judicature. As the bodice descended the petticoats rose and revealed the bright stockings of thread or silk, which terminated in beautifully worked shoes of embroidered satin or morocco leather. In nothing were the fashions more changeable than in the height of the headdress. Addison remembered it "rise and fall above thirty degrees."—The Quarterly Review.

Training Nurses. Mrs. Robert W. Chapin, of this city (New York), has hit upon a very happy idea in deciding to found a training school for children's nurses and in endowing it with about \$40,000. So much ignorance is displayed by nurses, and so many children are made unhappy by the treatment received at their hands, that it is surprising that Mrs. Chapin's plan has not been adopted long ere this. In the city of New York, and in fact, throughout the whole country, competent, considerate children's nurses are decidedly scarce. The proper bringing up of the young is too lightly regarded by a good many mothers, but if Mrs. Chapin's new school will do its work well by turning out really well trained nurses, not only many a little one who is now intrusted by its fashionable mamma to the tender mercies of an untutored hireling, but the whole community, will be the gainer.—Epoch.

Every woman who expects to be at the head of a house, and what woman does not? should know something about cooking. I know a young man who is going to marry a young woman who is a teacher of the art of cooking, and I envy that young man the dinners that are before him.

That ever changeable and fickle goddess, Fashion, has revived the banquet lamps which years ago were very popular. The present style is rather taller than that formerly affected.

GASTRONOMICAL TID-BITS. Meringues of all kinds are one of the gastronomic results of the Paris show. Never look a gift donkey in the heels nor a restaurant restaurant in the investments. Scallops served in shell of fish at dinner parties is a new wrinkle traced to Philadelphia. He who does not eat the woodcock's head can in no way be numbered among the epicures.

In a plate of griddle cakes, the top and the bottom, the plow, the ones best to avoid for good and sufficient reasons. Since the Shah's visit to Paris several of the fashionable restaurants of the city have introduced alleged Persian dishes on the bill of fare.—Youenow's News.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT FOR OUR YOUTHFUL READERS.

A Curious Little Story About a Partridge—Its Devotion and the Remarkable Stratagem Used in Saving Its Young from the Dogs of Hunters.

A farmer who was one day looking after his plowmen saw a partridge glide off her nest so near the foot of one of the horses that he thought the eggs must have been crushed. On going to examine the nest, he found that the old bird was on the point of hatching, and several of the eggs were already clipped. He saw the old bird return to her nest the instant he left the spot, though it was evident that the next round of the plow must bury the eggs and nest in the furrow. His surprise was great, however, when, returning with the plow, he came to the spot and saw the nest indeed, but the eggs and bird were gone.

PARTRIDGES AND THEIR YOUNG. The farmer who had removed her eggs, and after a short search, he found her sitting under the hedge upon twenty-one eggs, out of which she had hatched nineteen birds. The young of plowing had occupied about twenty minutes, in which short space of time this anxious mother, probably assisted by the cock bird, had removed the twenty-one eggs to a distance of about forty yards.

The appearance of the common partridge is so well known that no description of its size and plumage is necessary. If we have not had the pleasure of witnessing a covey of these birds rising with a loud whistle from among the stubble fields in the autumn, we have, at least, seen the pretty gray feathered creatures lying in melancholy rows in the poultryer's shop.

The partridge's nest is usually on the ground among brushwood or in fields of clover or corn, and generally contains from twelve to twenty eggs, of a brown color. The young birds run with the greatest agility as soon as hatched. Both the parent birds show a strong attachment to their chicks, and great courage in defending them from every kind of danger. It is said that the partridge will resort to stratagem to save its young—drawing off any enemy, such as dogs, in another direction by fluttering close before them as though broken winged, while the brood escape. Until the end of autumn the parent birds and their brood keep together in a covey. Later in the season, however, several coveys unite into a pack, when it becomes much more difficult for the sportsmen to approach them.

During the mowing season nests of partridges are sometimes discovered among the long grass, and the eggs taken out and put under a brood hen to be hatched. It is said that the young chicks, to be successfully reared, require to be fed on nuts, eggs, and that when brought up in captivity they become very tame.

A Mistake. A little cloud, one summer day, "While roaming over the sky so blue, Begun to scowl and pout, and say, 'Oh, dear, what is there in I do?'"

Now, just below it, might the corn, An old man sing, with face in hand, In tattered clothing, all forlorn— He seemed at work upon the land.

"Hat in!" the cloudlet laughed, and said, "Now, here's a chance to have some fun! I'll rain upon your head, My ancient friend, and make you run."

But though the cloud rained hard and fast, The farmer wouldn't budge a bit, Till in a pet the cloud at last Cried out, "I never saw such grit!"

Because the farmer wouldn't scare, It rained and frowned the firelong day. "I could it know the figure there Was just to keep the crows away."

Once Facts About Feeding Wild Animals. Plains few people, young or old, have much idea of the amount of food required for wild animals in captivity. Mr. Bartlett, the superintendent of the famous London Zoological gardens, calculates the daily provision for a full grown elephant at 150 pounds altogether in weight, consisting of hay and straw, roots, rice, bread and biscuit. His also says that elephants are fond of apricots. The food of the hippopotamus is estimated to be about 200 pounds a day, in weight, and consists chiefly of hay, grass and roots. The daily provender of a giraffe weighs about fifty pounds. It is rather a dainty feeding animal, and prefers clover, chaff, bran and oats, and green food in summer. The lions and tigers obtain eight or nine pounds of meat per diem. This is usually horse flesh, as there is constant supply of carcasses of horses to be bought at a cheap rate.

The zoological gardens themselves supply a few odds and ends of meat, such as the surplus from pigs or the young sparrows, which are hatched in nests that the old birds have built up on the premises. There is scarcely an animal in the gardens that is not ready to catch the live sparrows that audaciously enter their cages. A lion has been seen to seize and swallow an impatient sparrow that was pecking at the bones in his den. As to the jackals and foxes, they make very short work with any bird that has trespassed in their cages; while the monkeys are still more excited when they catch a victim, and, with the inherent cruelty of their race, they usually torture the miserable bird by pulling out its feathers before they bite its head off.

A Droll, Jolly Little Fellow. The quonset little rabbit that over you did see, With a pair of tall ears and a round white eye, Has never been killed to make a rabbit pie! —Little Men and Women.

Water Lily and Butterfly Cup and Saucer. There are new and odd coffee cups in Douton ware; one is shaped like an old fashioned jug, the other has a square cup and saucer. A new floral cup is made of Darenty and Chelsea that seems to strike the popular fancy. A pretty little cup is that with corn flower decoration.

Nice Spices Cookies. One cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two pinches of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, two tablespoonfuls of ginger, one tablespoonful of cloves, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and flour enough to make it sufficiently stiff to roll out.

Vaniline is an excellent thing for softening the leather of line shoes that have become stiff and uncomfortable from being wet. Apply a little of it to the inside of the shoe in well with a cloth.

Table and Bed Linen. The marketing of table and bed linen is an important and interesting occupation, in which there is opportunity for the exercise of good taste; for the ways of doing it are legion, from common marking ink and colored cross-stitch to the minutest of embroidery stitches.

Some people have a happy knack of writing or printing with exquisite neatness and grace with common marking ink. For those who are not so fortunate it may be advisable to invest in a thin spongy plate or stamp, which is inexpensive and easy to use. Always do the marking in the same color and in the same direction, and in the matter of this, use the best.

Unless linen is large through the kind of a fine hand, it is better to have it quite simple. Frills are very pretty when new, but they are a great deal of trouble, and had better be discarded.

Nothing can be prettier than the open hemstitched patterns so fashionable just now. Even the very simplest produce a good effect; the corner linen, such as luncheon cloths, can be improved by drawing out some threads and running with fast dye colored threads.

The store of laundered linen will be very attractive if each piece of things, such as pillow cases, dollies, afternoon tea, sideboard and tray cloths and napkins, is tied up with colored ribbons or tapes.

Miss May's House for the Season. With many housekeepers the mince pie season begins at or before Thanksgiving; others prefer to delay the making of the delicious compound until the approach of Christmas. A good recipe, however, is in order, for mince meat will keep a long time and is a " handy thing" to have in the house in case of extra demands on thearder. For a reasonably rich mince one pound of beef suet, two pounds of raisins and four pounds of apples, and add two pounds of currants, a quarter of a pound of citron, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of nutmeg, a small pinch of cloves, one pound of sugar and one quart of cider. The meat should be boiled until tender and chopped while hot, the raisins stoned and the suet freed from skin and fiber before they are chopped. Mix the spice with the sugar and suet, when they are well mingled, turn into a deep pan, add the fruit and cider, and set on the fire until it is heated through. Part of the mince should be sealed up in glass jars, but as much as will be used up in three or four weeks will keep nicely if put in a stone jar and set away in a cold place.

Cabbage Friced with Cream. Chop a quart of cold boiled cabbage, fry it fifteen minutes with sufficient butter or drippings to prevent burning, season it lightly with pepper and salt, and stir into it half a cupful of cream or milk with a teaspoonful of flour mixed with it, let it cook five minutes longer, and serve it hot.

Glazed Turnips. Pare a dozen small turnips, boil them tender in boiling water and salt, dry them on a towel, put them over the fire in a saucpan containing a tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of sugar, and shake the saucpan occasionally until they are brown; serve hot.

Some New Cups and Saucers. Much of the newest china is fluted and there are all sorts of extravagant designs. There is the acorn cup modeled just like an acorn, decorated with an oak leaf. There is quite a fancy for white china now. The water lily cup, with lustrous handle, all white, shown in the cut, is very artistic and a good specimen of fancy shapes.

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PARTRIDGES AND THEIR YOUNG.

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A DROLL, JOLLY LITTLE FELLOW.

A WATER LILY AND BUTTERFLY CUP AND SAUCER.

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