

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Jet lace is coming in vogue. Narrow trains are stylish. Dolly Varden styles are revived. New parasols are generally lined. Round trains are generally preferred. Club handles for parasols are revived. Grecian or berthia waists have revived. Trains may be either rounded or square. Short dresses for country wear have paniers. Short dresses for city wear do not have paniers.

A new dress material is called Damasse bunting. Every fashionable dress has satin for a part of it.

Serres blue and sulphur color is a favorite combination. The newest wraps have paniers and are bouffant in the back.

Black Breton bids fair to take the place of black French lace.

Balayuses are worn with short as well as with trained skirts.

Lace mitts and kid gloves are equally fashionable for full dress.

Silk handkerchiefs or dresses are worn with plain foulard skirts.

Black tulle veils, with tiny gold thread dots, are recent novelties.

Some showy parasols have the ribs gilded, silvered or colored.

Changeable and shot silks are seen again on dry goods counters.

Three-quarter length sleeves are worn with all demi-toilet dresses.

Worth uses shot silk in two colors for some of his most effective costumes.

Passion flowers form part of the trimmings of many fashionable evening bonnets.

Black silk is combined with white polka dotted black satin for steel costumes.

There is a return to the fashion of lacing up the back of the corsage of evening dresses.

The small carriage parasol or sunshade, turning over the handle when raised, is revived.

Modistes predict that before the summer is over we will all be wearing hoop-skirts again.

White wood parasol handles are preferred for plain pounce or twilled soft silk parasols.

Painted ribbon or bands of satin are the newest thing in the trimming line for girls of the period.

They are going to put gold ornaments on the new bonnets, or gilt, if the real stuff is not available.

White wood polished and carved with thread traceries imitates ivory to perfection in parasol handles.

The neck feathers of the Impayan pheasant make the most effective tipping for ostrich or marabout plumes.

New parasols have quaint but finely cut and carved handles of weicheid wood emitting a delicate perfume.

The chintz-figured satteens are made up with long sacques, and flounced skirts with borders of Hamburg edging.

The new white lawn and organdy muslin dresses for house wear have panier basques and Pompadour polonaises.

An excellent woolen-skirt braid, sold under the name of Stafford, comes woven conveniently for use in four-yard lengths.

Very full rosettes of soft India muslin and Breton lace are made to serve either as a headress for morning or as a cravat bow.

The newest veils are of black tulle with small dots made of very fine gold thread, and border lightly wrought in gold above the hem.

Dressy aprons of muslin are trimmed with lace and bows of ribbons; the pockets are lace trimmed and ornamented with a bow.

Bugs, alligators, beetles, toads and all sorts of quaint, queer and curious things are found among the carved ornaments of parasol handles.

Dressy aprons have but one pocket on the right side. Black and colored silk aprons are trimmed with Breton, torchon and Valenciennes laces.

Black Breton lace is used to edge white India muslin for jabots. This combination is new, and is very stylish for wearing with white, ecru and pale blue dresses.

White linen handkerchiefs have narrow blue or crimson hems, with white polka dots. They are very effective when plaited and knotted together as bows for the throat.

Large fichu-collarettes of India muslin and Breton lace have a jabot attached in front reaching to the waist. The jabot is permanently plaited, and the collarette fastens beneath it at the throat.

The newest designs of Breton lace have large flower patterns that are more heavily wrought than those usually seen. The design is like embroidery, instead of the mere darning of simpler Breton lace.

All sorts of buttons are shown, from Serres blue enameled porcelain buttons to plain horn and washed pearl; jeweled buttons are also worn; and buttons of wood, covered with silk, on which artistic designs are painted, are sometimes seen among the spring dress decorations.

Silk gloves come in a great variety of shades to match spring and summer dresses, such as old gold, ecru, tan-color, roseau (reed green), gendarme blue, rose pink and Serres blue. They are very long, covering the arm half way to the elbow, and are fastened by ten buttons.

Another American Countess.

Miss Ada Hungerford, a sister-in-law of Mackay of the millions, has become Countess Telfener. The marriage took place in Rome, with rather more prelates to help than is usual with us when heirs to the throne are throwing themselves away. The king of Italy sent an aide-de-camp to the ceremony, and after it went to the races held on the occasion in the count's private park. For an American and her brother-in-law's sister-in-law Miss Hungerford has been exceedingly moderate. She might have had her pick of the dukes of the continent; it was evidently a marriage of affection.—*London World.*

Marriages in Germany.

Speaking of marriages, writes a Berlin correspondent, I must tell you about engagements; they are so entirely business arrangements that they seem queer. For instance, a young gentleman looks around among the young ladies until he finds one whom he knows will have a good dot. He goes to the father, and asks him for his daughter. If the party is considered a good one he is accepted; then the daughter is called in and told that she is to marry the gentleman. Say the engagement takes place at two o'clock—the servant is sent out immediately to acquaint the news. Then the relatives and intimate friends go immediately to the house and congratulate the young couple, who stand in the center of the room arm in arm. I asked a young lady recently engaged if she was very happy, and if she didn't feel as if her fiance was a stranger to her. "Oh, no," she said, "I saw him a long time, and I saw him once at a ball, but I never spoke to him until yesterday. Oh, yes, I am very happy, but

it was a great surprise to me. I did not think I should be engaged so young." And now she can go out to the theater and walking with him, and they are feted and invited to parties and dinners to the envy of younger sisters, who long for like emancipation. For a gentleman to walk into the streets here with a young lady, unless they were engaged, would be almost a crime. I talked against the system of these business engagements, and am met with the reply: "Where do you find happier and more devoted marriages than in Germany."

A Romance of the Treasury.

Since I last wrote, says a Washington correspondent, I have chanced to find a record I made in 1870 of a romance of the Treasury which occurred then and which goes to prove, as did the other instances I cited, that numerous honorable gentlemen of wealth and position have found wives among ladies employed there. A former United States Minister to China, dying, left a widow and two or three children with a very small income for their support. She was advised by friends to apply for a clerkship in the Treasury, which she obtained and retained two or three years, faithfully discharging her duties. She was a lady of superior education and intelligence and more than ordinary beauty. While a clerk she met here a gentleman who thought her fitted for a more agreeable life than earning a meager support for herself and children in the confined air of the Treasury. He wrote to a friend in Connecticut, a millionaire, described the lady and invited him to this city to meet her. He came and was very grateful for the invitation, for he loved, if not at first at second sight, and proposed marriage as soon as he could. The wedding came off in due time in Brooklyn, and my record adds that it was affirmed at the time that the husband had settled two hundred thousand dollars on his wife. They have lived since very happily and in great style. She has recently been here on a visit.

Bonnets and Flowers.

The millinery openings display fresh novelties each week. Among the richest new bonnets are those heavily beaded with jet, not in the large floriated designs formerly used, but as if dotted with glistening jet, or else with parallel rows of jet beads that seem to be closely strung together. These are on plain Brussels net, trimmed with jet-tipped marabout feathers and black Breton lace, some Marshal Neil roses of the brightest yellow shades, or a cluster of gilded or bronzed nuts, or some large flowers in peony red or gendarme blue. The Rhine crystal ornaments are becoming popular, and are seen on the finest bonnets. The colored straw bonnets in plain shades and in mixed colors are chosen to match the figured trimming of the suit with which they are to be worn, and are very simply trimmed with satin, feathers and striped ribbons. Gathered or shirred white net is the new facing for dressy white straw bonnets. Sometimes a single loose frill of Breton lace is put loosely across the inside of the bonnet and allowed to fall on the hair, while the shirred satin lining follows the upward scooped-out brim. Two or three bees of steel, or else crystal dragon-flies, may rest on this lace frill. Arrows made of the dark feathers of the humming-birds are fashionable ornaments for holding white lace on the crown or side of fine white straw bonnets. A long gilt, steel or silver dagger is thrust through the side of the bonnet or round hat, and the end appears beneath the brim. For the city streets the English round hats have very high square masculine crowns, and in order to look jaunty are very slightly trimmed. Artificial flowers for the garniture of evening dresses are long sprays with a large bouquet at the ends. Every blossom, from that of the mammoth sunflower down to the smallest heath-bell, is now copied in artificial flowers.—*Harper's Bazar.*

News and Notes for Women.

A Western lady has made 500 words from the letters in George Washington.

A Viennese lady has lately been admitted to the degree of doctor of philosophy, by the University of Zurich.

Cincinnati is to have a Women's Art Museum Association, and Denver a Woman's School of Art and Design.

Worth has living lay figures in his shop. When they put on their spring clothes the fashion for the season is set.

A class of twenty-five young ladies are studying geology at Union College, and their progress compares favorably with the record of Union's male students.

Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth says that she has written constantly ever since she was fifteen years old. She is now at work on her sixtieth novel.

A German dealer recently received 32,000 dead humming-birds, 80,000 dead aquatic birds and 800,000 pairs of wings of birds of all kinds for ladies' bonnets.

Mr. B. Chambers, of the Postoffice Department at Washington, writes that there are no fewer than 4,000 women postmasters in the United States, and that the number is on the increase.

Miss Moegler, of Chicago, one of the graduates of the Women's Hospital College, has been successful in winning, by competitive examination, a place as assistant physician to the county insane asylum.

Belonging to the regular troupe of a court corps of runners numbering from twenty to fifty persons. These runners, gorgeously arrayed in silk and velvet, adorned with huge bouquets of artificial flowers and carrying long gilded staffs, accompanied the royal carriage whenever the king took a ride, running in double files on both sides and also in the front of the vehicle. As the carriages were very clumsy and the roads so very bad, the speed was probably not so very great, but trips of twenty miles were often made without any stoppage; and it was no uncommon occurrence, when the king took a pleasure ride, that one or two of his runners dropped down dead on the road. That which astonished people with Mensen Ernst was—as may be seen from his biography by Rink—the circumstance that he always took the straight line between two points, swimming the rivers, climbing the mountains, skimming over the marshes and swamps on his snow-shoes, and crossing deserts and salt-steppes where for several days he could get no water.

Stout calico is made water-proof by the Chinese with a preparation which proves efficient in any climate, and is supposed to be composed of the following ingredients: Boiled oil, one quart; soft-soap, one ounce; and beeswax, one ounce; the whole to be boiled until reduced to three-quarters of its quantity when mixed. The calico treated with this mixture answers well for life-saving apparatus.

At Munich an ancient custom still obtains of the burghers and town councillors going annually to the Saviour. Keller in order to test the quality of the beer. The test is a very primitive one. The officials, after in their leathern breeches, and best having been poured over the wooden benches, the civic dignitaries plump down upon them. While their seated, they sing an ancient song, the same that their predecessors have sung for ages; and, in order to subject the beer to a fair test, they sit long enough to sing the song through three times. Then they essay to rise up. If now they find their breeches sticking to the benches, the beer is voted good. Having stood this test, the beer goes through the formality of being tasted, and then its sale to the public is duly sanctioned.

Curious transformations: When a pretty bonnet becomes a pretty woman; when a man turns a horse into a pasture; when a door is found to be ajar.

Auld Lang Syne.

A poor man rapped on Mrs. Carruthers' door one day last week, and when she opened it and asked him what he wanted, he said: "Your name is Mrs. John Carruthers, is it?" "Yes, sir." "You formerly resided at Brighton, Staten Island?" "Yes, sir." "Ah, yes," he went on, "well do I remember you in your days of youth, beauty and angelic innocence. You used to live in the little white cottage just back from the road, eh?" "I did, sir."

"Yes, I thought so. I was well off then, myself, revealed in all sorts of delicacies, *tempus est autumnum*. He drew a long sigh, and continued: "I just thought I'd drop in and see if I could ask you for some cold buckwheat cakes on the score of old friendship."

"I haven't a buckwheat cake in the house."

"Have you any cold meat? I'll accept any kind except veal cutlets."

"I'm sorry to say I can't accommodate you."

"Can you give me an old pair of boots?"

He asked in such a pitiful tone that she was touched, and got him a pair of her husband's. He took them, examined them carefully, and said: "Thank you, ma'am, thank you. This is a pretty good pair, but on the strength of old times, can't I implore you to let me have a dollar to have them half-soled and heeled?"

She slammed the door in his face.—*New York Star.*

The Milky Way.

The milky way forms the grandest feature of the firmament. It completely encircles the whole fabric of the skies, and sends its light down upon us, according to the best observations, from no less than 100,000,000 of suns. These are planted at various distances, too remote to be more than little understood; but their light, the medium of measurement, requires for its transit to our earth periods ranging from ten to 1,000 years. Such is the sum of the great truths revealed to us by the two Herschels, who, with a zeal which no obstacle could daunt, have explored every part of the prodigious circle. Sir William Herschel, after accomplishing his famous series, believed that he had gauged the milky way to its lowest depths, affirming that he could follow a cluster of stars with his telescope, constructed expressly for the investigations as far back as would require 330,000 years for the transit of light. But, presumptuous as it may seem, we must be permitted to doubt this assertion, as the same telescope in the same masterhand was not sufficiently powerful to resolve even the nebula in Orion. Nor must we forget that light, our only clue to those unsearchable regions, expands and decomposes in its progress, and, coming from a point so remote, its radiant waves could be dispersed in space. Thus the reflection is forced upon us that new clusters and systems, whose beaming light will never reach our earth, still throng beyond, and that, though it is permitted to man to behold the immensity he shall never see the bounds of creation.

The World's Great Religions.

It is no easy task to describe all the great religions of the world in a paragraph. However, we will do our best to give in brief the fundamental principles which seem to underlie each of the great systems of religious thought, without attempting an essay in comparative theology. Beginning with Egypt, we might say their religion was one of body, form and variety. That of China, of society, the past, conservatism; Islam, of fate and submission to divine will; the religion of Greece was one of man, beauty, development. The great religions of the world, Christianity cognizes God as not only above nature and soul, but also as in nature and soul. Thus nature and soul are made divine. The great distinction between Christianity and all other religions is that it teaches that loves fulfills the law. *Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Court Pedestrians.

In Mensen Ernst's pedestrian feats, it was not so much his speed and power of endurance which astonished people. Instances of those qualities were more common in his time than they are now. During the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth century there belonged to the regular troupe of a court corps of runners numbering from twenty to fifty persons. These runners, gorgeously arrayed in silk and velvet, adorned with huge bouquets of artificial flowers and carrying long gilded staffs, accompanied the royal carriage whenever the king took a ride, running in double files on both sides and also in the front of the vehicle. As the carriages were very clumsy and the roads so very bad, the speed was probably not so very great, but trips of twenty miles were often made without any stoppage; and it was no uncommon occurrence, when the king took a pleasure ride, that one or two of his runners dropped down dead on the road. That which astonished people with Mensen Ernst was—as may be seen from his biography by Rink—the circumstance that he always took the straight line between two points, swimming the rivers, climbing the mountains, skimming over the marshes and swamps on his snow-shoes, and crossing deserts and salt-steppes where for several days he could get no water.

"Do you allow your salesmen to lie?" asks an infuriated customer of a pious Boston merchant. "Certainly not, sir. If you can prove to me that one of my young men willfully misrepresents any article of merchandise to you, he forfeits his place at once." The customer explains his dissatisfaction, and points out the salesman. "Did you tell this gentleman those paper collars would wash?" Mr. Quinn?" said the merchant, in a severe tone, to the anxious salesman. "Yes, sir," readily answered the offender; "but I did not tell him how they would look after washing." He was hired over again at an increased salary.

The Kangaroo.

When born, the young is not more than an inch long in the largest kangaroo. It is blind and hairless, and the legs are all nearly the same length. The nails are just perceptible; but there is development of the hind legs and middle great toe so characteristic of the adult. For some months at least the pouch is the place of refuge for the young, which enters it head-foremost, turns a complete somersault, and brings the nose and all the toes in a bunch to the opening, when in this position reminding one forcibly of a hermit-crab. The mother evinces the utmost solicitude for the safety of her young, and when hunted and burdened with her charge will allow the dogs to press her very closely; but at the last moment she will seize the young with her fore paws, draw it from the pouch, and throw it aside (usually to be killed at once by her pursuers), to enable her to gain a place of refuge. The leaping powers of the great kangaroo when in full career are most remarkable. A series of intervals between the impressions of the hind feet on damp sand were measured, and gave an average of more than twenty feet for the stride, and in this instance the kangaroo went clear away from a couple of the best dogs.

Much misapprehension exists as to the use of the heavy tail; and even colonists, who must be quite familiar with the animals, will persistently assert that it is used as an organ of progression, and is a great help in the leap. By the arrangement of its muscles the tail is, however, unfitted for any such purpose, and could not possibly be converted into a lever to act in concert with the legs. In two positions the tail appears to lend some support; that is, when the animal is sitting on its haunches, and when feeding; and in one very singular position the tail becomes an important instrument in supporting the body, which may occasionally be observed in confinement, but is often presented to the kangaroo-stalker. The animal raises itself on the hind feet, and stiffens its tail as a third support, when it is seen to stand upon a veritable tripod, and is thus enabled to command a wide field of view. The attitude is most grotesque, and some individuals when standing thus must be nearly seven feet high.

The tail of this curious animal also comes into play in balancing the body and bringing it to the necessary angle for the point of departure of each successive leap, and it no doubt facilitates those sharp "doubles" by which the kangaroo astonishes and confounds the most active dogs. Kangaroos swim well; and on one occasion the writer saw a female crossing a small creek with a young one, which she held between her fore limbs with its head just above water, and on landing closed to the observer's place of concealment she placed it the ground and it plunged into the pouch.

The smaller species of kangaroo are as much nocturnal as diurnal, and may be seen in open forest land in numbers on moonlight nights. They are conscious of the security afforded them by darkness, for they will dash across a clearing and stop just within cover of a scrub or thick bush, and allow one to approach within a few feet without moving away. If a stone is thrown into the place where they were heard to stop, they dash off and it is perceived at once how near they were, while in daylight it might not have been possible to come within a hundred yards of them.

Article VII.

Ephias Jones was a little old man, his face as wrinkled as a walnut and his voice as piping as a tin whistle. He was brought in for disturbing the peace on the street. He was so cranky that he ebowed and kicked pedestrians and refused to "move on" for street car or carriage. Bijah had hard work to get him a cell, and twice as hard to get him out. He had to bring him in his arms, and the old man kicked and scratched like a boy of ten.

"They can't nobody shove me around!" squeaked the little old man as he was dropped before the desk.

"Has anybody abused you?" mildly inquired the court.

"No, because they don't do it. I'm little and old, but I won't take a word of sass from any man in the State of Michigan."

"Do you want to go home?"

"If I want to go I shall go. If I don't I won't."

"Have you a family?"

"I won't tell you."

His honor said that he had an original character to deal with, and he said to Bijah:

"Take this nice old man into the corridor and read him Article VII, and let him out by the private door."

Uncle Ephias was carried away, kicking and clawing. No man outside of two ideas what occurred in the corridor. It is known that Bijah brought down four of his best spankers the other day, and he has often been heard to express his opinion that certain old men deserve a certain line of treatment when they get to carrying on as this one did. The newsboys who were packed in next to the wall affirm that they heard old familiar sounds, well laid on, but it is a mystery that may never be unravelled. When the old man was let out he jumped clear into the gutter with a yell, and a close observer could have detected splinters from a pine shingle hanging to his coat tails.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Human Labor.

In the gigantic works of antiquity we have the results of an enormous concentration of human labor. With regard to some of them, as in the great obelisks and sphinxes of Egypt, the highly-concentrated art of the times has preserved a record of the mode in which the labor was applied. With regard to others, as in the case of the megalithic walls of Tyrrus or of Mycenae, the question has been raised whether they must not have been reared by races of greater strength and stature than any now existing on earth. But the most wonderful of all these evidences of mighty toil, as shown in the size and position of the enormous masses of stone reared in the air at Baalbec, have been the work of known tribes of men within historic times. The great mystery of mankind in Egypt, in Greece and in Syria, executed an amount of sheer human toil to which modern times can show no parallel. And yet the mightiest works of ancient times, such as the raising of the entablatures of the Temple of the Sun at Baalbec, are but child's play when compared with the construction and the fixing in place of the great tubes of the Menai bridge.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Professor (looking at his watch)—"As we have a few minutes, I should like to have any one ask questions, if so disposed." Student—"What time is it, please?"

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Prospective Orchards.

The locality of an orchard depends much on the climate and soil; it should have a medium position as to exposure and the influence of the season. In all localities where fruit culture has made much progress there is experience sufficient to guide each beginner in the matter of selecting a site, and there is no safer plan for the novice in this matter than availing himself of the experience of some successful neighbor. Coming to the subject of soils, all the varieties intermediate between a stiff, unyielding clay and a light shifting sand are friendly to the apple. That best suited to both apples and pears is a dry, deep, substantial soil, between a sandy and clayey loam, and possessing among its inorganic parts a considerable portion of lime. The plum succeeds, other things being equal, on a clayey loam, rather stiff, while the cherry and peach require, in light, dry and warm soil. The best and most enduring peach orchards are to be found on sandy loams. Under all circumstances the soil of an orchard must possess the inorganic substances, such as lime, potash, etc., and a sufficient amount of inorganic matter—vegetable mold—which dissolves and furnishes material for the formation and growth of new parts.

The ground intended for fruit trees should be at least twice plowed—once the previous season—and if necessary sub-plowed. It is imperative that the soil be deep and in good tilth. The season of planting may be any time after the fall of the leaf by frost in autumn until its reappearance in the spring, provided the ground is not frozen. Early spring is, however, preferable for planting stone fruits. In planting trees be careful that the roots are neither cramped nor bent; any that may be bruised or torn prune off smoothly with a sharp knife. In pruning the ends of the roots draw the knife upward so as to leave the sloping surface on the under side. Do not set the tree too deep. When the earth is all filled in the tree should not be covered with more than an inch or two higher than when in the nursery row.

Pruning begins at the planting of the tree, the top of which ought to be in proportion to the size and number of the roots. A judicious shortening in of the branches is beneficial to newly-planted trees. Peach trees should be one year old from the bud, with stems three or four feet high. Plum trees for orchard standards are best set out in permanent plantations when about two years old from the bud or graft, with stems say three feet high. The stone fruits, in particular, must have low stems, as they are more subject to gum on the trunk if pruned up too high. Cherries may be set at twelve feet apart and plums about the same distance as peaches.—*New York World.*

What Garden Have You?

The best paying plot on any farm, and the one yielding the most enjoyment, too, is the vegetable garden—or "kitchen garden," as it is frequently called, and quite appropriately, especially when the "kitchen folks" have the chief or sole care of it. A good supply of garden products for the table costs less than the standard bread, meat and potatoes, is more healthful and nourishing than all corned beef, salt pork and the small assortment usually found on the farmer's table. Need we add anything about palatableness, comfort, home enjoyment? Contrast a table set nearly the year round with bread, salt pork, corned beef, potatoes, boiled cabbage, varied with hash, mush, buckwheats, and occasionally a few other items, with a table well supplied in succession and abundantly with asparagus, green peas, Lima beans, string beans, sweet corn, radishes, carrots, beets, parsnips, celery, salsify, turnips, cauliflower, spinach, lettuce, egg plants, tomatoes (all the year), rhubarb, okra, squashes, onions, cabbage, cucumbers (?) and other things—filled in with currants, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, not to mention grapes, pears, etc. We do not accept the standing excuse, "I am too poor, too hard driven, too much to do in my fields, to bother with the garden." We repeat, with emphasis, that every farmer can have most, if not all, the above pleasant and healthful variety with less labor and less expense than the table can be supplied in any other way. Every day's work in the garden will produce several dollars' worth of good things. One quarter of an acre, more or less, according to the size of the family, will suffice. Select the best soil available, as near the house as possible, but at a distance it absolutely necessary. A good loam where water never stands is desirable. Heavy clay will not do well without a good deal of preparation. It is not naturally dry, underground water is desirable, but even an open ditch around the plot, and one of two through it if needed, may answer for the present. Plow and harrow fine, working in a liberal supply of the best well-rotted manure that can be obtained—half a wagon load on every square rod will be all the better, but much less can be got along with.—*American Agriculturist.*

Recipes.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of butter or lard, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus dissolved in a little hot water, five cups of flour, one tablespoonful of ginger, mix with the molasses.

CORN BREAD.—One pint sour or buttermilk, two tablespoonfuls of butter or cream, two ditto of syrup, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one-third cup of wheat flour; add corn meal to make a heavy batter (not too thick); beat well; butter a two-quart basin and pour in; steam two hours and bake one hour—not too brown.

APPLE FLOAT.—Mash a quart cooked or codded apples smooth through a sieve; sweeten with six tablespoonfuls sugar, and flavor with nutmeg. Then add the apples, a spoonful at a time, to the whites of four eggs, well beaten. Put a pint of cream, seasoned with sugar and nutmeg, at the bottom of your dish and put the apples on top.

SCOTCH BROTH.—Take half teacup of barley; four quarts of cold water, bring to the boil and skim; put in now a neck of mutton and boil again for half an hour; skim well the sides; also of the pot; have ready two carrots, one large onion, one sprig of celery tops; chop all this fine; add your chopped vegetables; pepper and salt to taste; take two hours to cook.

BEEF SOUP.—Take four pounds of fresh beef, or what is better and more economical, a nice beef shank or "soup bone," put it into four or five quarts of water; salt it and let it boil slowly five or six hours; skim well; half an hour before you wish to take it up put in a cup partly full of rice, a small quantity of potatoes, carrots, onions and celery, cut in small pieces.