

children's clothing can be removed by wetting the spot with a weak solution of oxalic acid, but wash immediately in warm soft water. A small lump of white wax, or a tablespoonful of gum water will give a beautiful gloss to linen collars, cuffs or shirt bosoms. All clothing worn by an invalid, that has to be washed, should be washed in a solution of weak ammonia—one pint to a tub of soft warm water. It removes impurities, and disinfects besides.

Fashion Notes.

If you are to have but one gown for the season do not let it be of too heavy cloth; wait until a little later and get a challis or choose one of the cashmeres about which so much has been said.

The temptation to buy a jaunty cloth suit early in the season is doubtless very great, but the woman who yields to it will find that the spring days are really few in number, and once in the midst of the perspiring discomforts of the heated term she will gladly exchange all its jauntiness for a cool calico gown one-third the cost of this.

The skirts of riding habits are short and scant, the bodice extremely plain, and the trousers long enough to strap under the boot. A plain linen collar, fastened with a brooch, is the only finish. The habit skirt is eighty inches broad at the bottom, and the top should fit without a wrinkle when in the saddle. It drops to within two inches of the floor when standing. Flying veils, ribbons or ends of any kind are in very bad taste. All should be neat and trig. A small veil of net can be worn, as it protects the eyes from the dust, and to some extent preserves the skin from the effects of sun and wind.

Among all the spring fabrics stripes preponderate. Draperies are to be arranged so as to have the stripes cross diagonally, while in the bodice they form a series of down-pointing lines in "V" shape, neatly joined together in the centre seams.

Jackets are of the jauntiest make, and are for the most part elaborately braided.

Bouquets are worn very large, and are always tied with long ends of ribbon of two colors, to match the most prominent colors of the flowers.

Some spring hats have appeared with long ribbons or velvet ends, but they will not become popular. They will be left to school girls and misses.

The ability to make a graceful bow has always been considered an accomplishment, and just now they are in special demand. A bow must not look stiff; neither must it appear as if about to fall to pieces. Its loops and ends can, of course, be too long, but they oftenest err on the side of beauty.

Velvet is in favor for bonnet ties, but its chief objection is it rubs, and collar and neck and chin are tinted the same color.

THE PLAIN ROAD TO HEAVEN.—Mr. Labouchere relates this story of Bishop Wilberforce, which has not before, he thinks, been printed. The bishop was riding in one of the old fashioned broad gauge railway carriages and was seated at one end of it when he heard a truculent voice at the other end exclaim: "I would dearly like to meet the Bishop of Oxford. I will be bound I would puzzle him." "Very well," replied the bishop to the speaker, who had not perceived him, "now is your time, for I am that person." The man was rather taken aback, but quickly recovering said, "Well, my lord, can you tell a plain man a plain way to get to heaven?" "Certainly," replied the bishop, "nothing is more easy. You have only to turn at once to the right and go straight forward."

The Cosy Home Corner.

FOR THE WORK-BASKET.

A pretty toilet-set is made of white Turkish toweling. Buy it by the yard and cut bureau scarf and mats the size you wish. Crochet around the edges of each one a pretty scalloped edge in red cotton. Make a tidy and splasher to match. Ornament the tidy with a bow of red satin ribbon placed in the centre or at one of the upper corners.

The best "wash cloths" are made of white or unbleached Turkish toweling. Cut a yard into three lengthwise strips, and each strip into four pieces. This will make a dozen nice cloths a quarter of a yard square. The prettiest finish is "button-holing" with coarse red working cotton, about one half dozen stitches to the inch.

For a fancy work apron, take one yard of ecru pongee and hem each side with an inch wide hem. Across the bottom make a hem of the same width but on the opposite side from the others. Turn the bottom up one-third the length for pockets. Stitch separations down to make pockets as you wish. Outline a pretty design in scarlet upon each, and just above them across the apron work the motto: "A stitch in time saves nine."



A LATE SPRING—WHICH LOOKS AS THOUGH IT MIGHT BE FOLLOWED BY AN EARLY FALL.

Turn a hem at the top wide enough to run a ribbon through to tie it on with.

A very handsome tea cozy can be made of deep garnet, lusterless cloth, with a monogram on one side and a spray of clover on the other. The clover may be made to look very natural by working in clover-stitch in the following manner: The blossom is first worked over, lengthwise, with pale green silk in Kensington stitch. Select three shades of clover-colored filling silk, and laying a coarse darning-needle across the blossom near the top, stitch the darkest shade work over the darning-needle, making a stitch like an inverted V. Without removing the darning-needle, repeat the same stitch *inside* the first; work the second shade, and, inside of this, make an upright stitch with the lightest shade. Work straight across the flower; pull the darning-needle out, and lay it across just below the row just worked, and work as before. Proceed in this way until the blossom is covered with raised stitches. The calyx and leaves are worked in a plain Kensington stitch. Line with a wadded garnet satin lining, and finish the bottom and seam with heavy pink silk cord, making seven loops on the top to lift it by. One made of blue cloth and worked with jonquils is very handsome.—*Good Housekeeping*.

Wisdom is one of the few things that can sometimes come to man unsought.

Toilet Notes.

Someone asks how to get rid of "blackheads" on the face. After being mortified all through my girlhood with them, I found that washing the face with cologne every night before retiring cleared the skin from them entirely. Dampen a cloth well with the cologne—the best to be had of your druggist—and give the face a good rubbing with it every night until the skin becomes clear.

I hope none of our readers have tried cleansing the scalp with the beaten white of an egg. That was recommended me once, and, oh, what a time I had getting the sticky stuff out of my hair! I was afterwards told that I should not have beaten the egg, but I never tried it again. I use sufficient borax or ammonia in water to make a lather when rubbed on the head, which will thoroughly cleanse the scalp and keep it free from dandruff, if used once a week. Borax is best, I think, as it is not in the least irritating, and costs but a few cents an ounce. After thoroughly rubbing the scalp with borax water, wash it two or three times with clean water, then rub thoroughly with a towel and dry the hair as soon as possible to prevent taking cold. SARAH C.

Recipes.

FRIED POTATOES.

Peel and boil in salted water; remove them before they are quite done; beat one egg; roll fine some cracker crumbs; roll the potatoes in the egg and crumbs, and fry in butter or lard until a light brown. Serve very hot.

FRIED PARSNIPS.

Scrape and slice lengthwise; dip in flour, and fry in lard until of a nice light brown, turning often.

FRITTERS.

Put into a stewpan one pint of water, one tablespoon of butter, and one of white sugar. When it boils, stir in rapidly one pint of flour; let it cool a little; while warm beat into it six eggs; have boiling lard, and drop the dough, which will be stiff, in lumps like a small hickory-nut, into it. Cook a nice brown, and serve hot. Eat with syrup or melted butter and sugar.

BUTTERMILK MUFFINS.

Beat hard two eggs into a quart of buttermilk, and stir in flour to make a thick batter (about one quart); stir in a teaspoonful of salt, and the same of soda; bake in a hot oven in well greased tins. Pull open with the fingers and butter.

The elephant lives 100 years and upwards; rhinoceros, 20; camel, 100; lion, 25 to 70; tiger, leopard, jaguar, and hyena (in confinement), about 25; beaver, 50; deer, 20; wolf, 20; fox, 14 to 16; llama, 15; chamois, 25; monkey and baboon, 16 to 18; hare, 8; squirrel, 7; rabbit, 7; swine, 25; stag, under 50; horse, 30; ass, 30; sheep, under 10; cow, 20; ox, 30; swan, parrot, and raven, 200; eagle, 100; goose, 80; hen and pigeon, 10 to 16; hawk, 30 to 40; crane, 24; blackbird, 10 to 12; peacock, 20; pelican, 40 to 50; thrush, 8 to 10; wren, 2 to 3; nightingale, 15; blackcap, 15; linnet, 14 to 23; goldfinch, 20 to 24; redbreast, 10 to 12; skylark, 10 to 30; titlark, 5 to 6; chaffinch, 20 to 24; starling, 10 to 12; carp, 70 to 150; pike, 30 to 40; salmon, 16; codfish, 14 to 17; eel, 10; crocodile, 100; tortoise, 100 to 200; whale, estimated, 1,000; queen bees live 4 years; drones, 4; worker bees, 9 months.—[Our Society Journal.