

plates so as to extract every drop of liquid, chop them finely, and return them to the hot dry stewpan with a seasoning of salt and pepper, 2 oz of butter, two well-beaten fresh eggs, and a teacupful of cream or good stock, and stir the preparation over a gentle fire until thoroughly hot, without boiling; then press it into some small cup or dariole moulds, which have been well buttered and tastefully ornamented in readiness with thin strips of red cooked-carrot and white of hard-boiled egg, placed alternately, about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart, and steam in the usual way for about half-an-hour. When done enough, turn out the little cabbage moulds carefully, and arrange them neatly upon a flat bed of well-mashed and seasoned potatoes, then pour a little rich brown gravy round the base, and serve very hot, accompanied by more gravy in a hot gravy-boat.

CAULIFLOWER AU GRATIN (1)—Prepare, and boil until sufficiently cooked, a large, freshly cut, firm cauliflower, then drain it well, divide it into small neat sprigs, and season these pleasantly with salt, pepper, and lemon juice. While the cauliflower is boiling (2) get ready about a pint of rich, creamy white sauce, and stir into four large tablespoonfuls of grated cheese the beaten yolks of two fresh eggs, a tablespoonful each of minced parsley and finely chopped boiled onion, a seasoning of salt, and a pinch of cayenne, and mix thoroughly without further boiling. Butter the inside of a very presentable looking pie-dish, and place at the bottom a layer of the sauce, then arrange a layer of the cauliflower sprigs, cover with more sauce, and so on until the dish is sufficiently full, letting sauce from the topmost layer. Sprinkle fine lightly-browned raspings on the surface, and bake in a moderate oven until the whole is just bubbling hot; then sprinkle with freshly-grated cheese, mixed with finely-minced parsley and sifted egg yolk, insert small sprigs of parsley round the edge so as to form a pretty border, fix a dainty frill or "collar" round the outside of the pie-dish, set it upon a fancy dish-paper with parsley sprigs round the base, and serve as quickly as possible.

GREEN PEAS WITH SPINACH.—Put a quart of freshly-shelled peas into a saucepan of boiling water with a whole peeled onion, a good seasoning of salt, and a head of lettuce tied up with a bunch of fresh mint, and boil fast, with the pan uncovered, from fifteen to twenty minutes; then remove the onion, with the lettuce and mint, drain off all the water, and toss the peas over the fire until they are quite dry, after which add a sprinkling of salt and pepper, about 2 oz. of fresh butter, and a few tablespoonfuls of cream or rich white sauce, and toss again until the peas are nicely coated and thoroughly hot. Have ready on a hot dish some carefully-cooked and well-drained spinach, which has been re-heated like the peas, with butter and appropriate seasonings, and formed into a neat firm border with a flat surface; ornament this surface with hard-boiled egg—the yolk sifted and arranged in tiny patches, and the white cut in long narrow strips and placed between; then dish up the peas in the centre, garnish the base with daintily-fried croûtons, and serve as hot as possible.

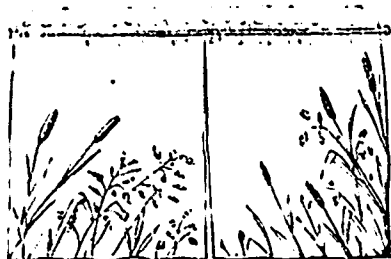
MARIE.

(1) Excellent.—Ed.

(2) Cauliflowers, when cooked whole, should be stood upright in the covered pot, and the water should not be higher than up to the beginning of the flower. Asparagus likewise.—Ed.

MANTLE CURTAINS.

After the stove has been taken down, the mantle and the space under it presents anything but an attractive



PRETTY MANTLE CURTAIN

appearance. The old time "fireboards" do not suit this æsthetic age, and housekeepers look for some new device. A very pretty one is shown in our illustration. Make two curtains of ceru or tan colored sateen, Gobolin cloth, or any of the new art linens that wash so beautifully and may be so effectively treated with paints or embroidery. A design of cat tails and meadow grasses is particularly pleasing. Shirr the curtain on a small brass rod. Another delightful way of treating this space is to stand a large mirror flat against the wall, and in front of this a box of growing ferns. Still another way is to build a seat all across the jamb, upholster it with material to match the furnishings of the room, and place a couple of big pillows, one at either end, and two across the back, standing against the wall. The seat must be broad and rather low.

LAMP MAT.

Cut a circular piece of felt, blue, golden brown or dark red, to harmonise with the furnishings of your room. Scallop the edge, using a



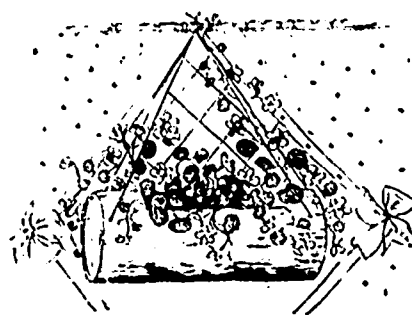
CIRCULAR LAMP MAT.

thimble or small spool for a guide, button hole with silk of a darker shade, and work with daisies in heavy white silk. For the dining table or for a mat under a lamp used to read or sew by, use heavy white linen, as white reflects the light.

FOR THE PIAZZA.

In summer, it is not enough that the house should be decorated, the piazza must be made beautiful also. A charming little ornament for holding growing vines can be made from a long tin box, such as ginger snaps come in. Put on the cover and hammer it down securely all around; with a can-opener cut a square opening in the top. Punch holes in the bottom for drainage, and in the top for wires by which to suspend it. Cover with bark glued or sewed on, fill with earth and plant with nasturtium seeds, and you will be soon repaid for your slight

trouble. They are equally pretty for hanging in the house in a sunny window in winter. Larger logs for standing on the piazza steps or about the grounds may be made by taking



PRETTY HANGING BASKET.

two rounds sawed from a log for the ends. On this let a tinsmith tack the tin. The bark also may be nailed on.

(American Ag.)

Ornamental and Forest Tree Planting.

ARBOR DAY.

The efforts of the Hon. Mr. Joly de Lotbinière, as appeared in his article in the *Journal of Agriculture*, to educate the people on this most important branch of rural economy are above all praise! But unfortunately they are slow to appreciate or profit as they should by the clear and able teachings of the honorable gentleman.

It is patent to all observers that trees taken from the forest are as a rule unsuitable for transplantation, especially of the size they are usually chosen. We need not go far to see illustrations of this fact. Note the miserable failure to plant the Grande Allée, Quebec, with trees from the forest and contrast that with the success accomplished by planting nursery grown oaks under proper conditions, all of which took root at once and are now making rapid and vigorous growth.

Again, contrast the lanky, wretched distorted specimens planted at the Palais, many of them of unsuitable varieties, which, if they survive, will never be symmetrical or ornamental, with those planted at the Lake St. John Station which are attractive objects even now and will, without doubt, grow, annually increasing in beauty and become fitting monuments to the memory of the genius and philanthropy of the Hon. Gentleman who, notwithstanding the down pour of rain, superintended their planting.

When will those placed in authority learn the necessity of employing men who understand their business and will do it properly, instead of wasting money and time by abortive attempts and demonstrating again and again, how "not to do it"? A mistake made in the selection or planting of a tree either leads to years of disappointment, or costs double the amount to correct it.

The Hon. Mr. Joly's suggestion that each farmer should have a nursery of his own is an admirable one. I also think that there is a wide scope for the business of raising young trees from seed, as recommended by the honorable gentleman as a commercial speculation, if it were entered into on sound business principles and not with a desire to make undue profits.

A nurseryman who is well posted in his profession and is systematic, painstaking and attentive, can afford to raise seedling trees for a very

trifling cost. Prices for three years old trees of Larch, Tamarack, Oak, Ash, Elm, &c., in the European nurseries average about \$6 to \$8 per 1000, at this price bearing a fine profit to the grower, and I see no reason why they should not be raised here as cheaply and sold in quantities to at least the more prosperous habitants who have been led to see the ultimate advantage of tree planting, and no doubt the supply would increase the demand.

Well grown, once transplanted forest trees are best suited to plant permanently when three years old, but for lawn, avenue or city street-planting trees of larger growth are of course required, but, a go-a-head, business-like nurseryman could afford to supply these at little more than they would cost to dig from the forest and with a symmetry, quality, and certainty of success no forest-grown tree can possess no matter how carefully its removal has been accomplished.

There is no question but that the depletion of our forests has been attended in many cases with great evils. The salubrity of the climate has been affected and a large source of revenue destroyed by "killing the goose which laid the golden egg."

It is not too late to remedy this evil as far as future generations are concerned, and it is for posterity that every one should work. The few fleeting years allotted to man are ill spent if he does nothing to leave some mark of his life behind.

In the old countries, the duty of tree planting was recognised centuries ago, and its benefits are felt by the present generation.

A notable instance occurs in Warwickshire, England, at the Ancient Town of Sutton Coldfield. A large tract of land with many privileges was granted to its townspeople by king John, and the charter contained one remarkable provision, namely: a certain amount of timber might be cut annually but a percentage of its value was to be spent in the purchase and planting of young trees. By this provision, in time, the sale of the timber had become a source of large revenue and the crop suffered no diminution, being thus annually renovated.

It will be seen that our ancestors, generations back, did not lose sight of the importance of tree planting.

Those who have seen the magnificent forest of Fontainebleau or wandered through the Champs Elysées and Bois de Boulogne, in France, or enjoyed the glories of the grand avenues of Windsor, Hampton Court, and many another in the British Isles can gratefully testify to the skill, forethought, and philanthropy of the master minds of those days who conceived the ideas, made the plans and had the noble work put into execution. A man who encourages and aids in the planting of trees has done that which will be honorable to him to the end of time.

The settlers in Massachusetts too, brought with them good ideas as to tree-planting; as the beautifully adorned streets of many New England cities attest. Alas for Canada! utilitarianism seems to have had such hold upon our pioneers that they set to chop down without any thought of replenishing, and if this state of things continues, the result must be disastrous in many respects.

The establishment of "Arbor day" is however a step in the right direction, but hitherto it has not been observed with the éclat it deserves. There is a great amount of prejudice and apathy to be overcome, and this can only be done by making the mo-