

Oct. 30th. Louis XIII., 1610; Anne of Austria, Richelieu, Mazarin, the Fronde. Louis XIV., 1643., Maria Theresa of Spain La Vallière.

Nov. 6th. Louis XIV.; Madame de Montespan, Madame de Maintenon.

Nov. 20th. Palace of the Tuilleries, Versailles, Champs Elysées. Hotel des Invalides.

Dec. 4th. Louis XV., 1715; Marie Leczinska, daughter of Stanislas.

Dec. 18th. Administrative and judicial condition of France at the death of Louis XV.

Jan. 8th. Louis XVI., 1774. Marie Antoinette.

Jan. 22nd. Revolution of 1789. National Convention, political salon, Robespierre and Danton, Marat and Charlotte Corday. Louis XVII.

Feb. 5th. Republic 1792. First Empire, Napoleon I., 1804. Josephine and Marie Louise of Austria, King of Rome.

Feb. 19th. Restoration. Louis XVIII., 1814.

March 4th. Hundred days' war, Waterloo; Charles X., 1824. Marie Theresa of Savoy.

March 18th. Revolution of July. Louis Philippe, 1830. Republic 1848.

April 1st. Louis Napoleon III., 1852. Eugénie. *Coup d'Etat*. Second Empire.

April 8th. Third Republic, 1870. The presidents. Place de la Concorde.

April 15th. Present state of France, religious, political, social, financial, civil, artistic and educational. Boulevards.

I have given these plans and subjects of study, in order that my readers may see how thorough is the course; and how complete papers are written and read, and books consulted on all these topics; and in many cases, an appropriation of money is made from the club funds, to supply reference books on the topics for the year.

No article on this subject would be complete if I did not show you the most excellent and useful side of many of these clubs, that unite in furthering some stated object, philanthropic or social. For instance, the New Century Club of Philadelphia has a children's work in the country fund, a fresh air fund, a working

woman's guild, and a legal protection committee for the benefit of women. It has induced the municipality to supply police matrons, and has endowed several scholarships.

The Woman's Club of Johnsburg, Vermont, has supplied lawn seats for the public parks, watering troughs for the town, and several handsome drinking fountains. Many of the clubs interest themselves with educational movements, visit the schools, found kindergartens, cooking schools, and lectureships. Nearly all have some special end or aim that will help the national advance towards some important point. Many of them work in concert with some manly organisation, such as the Town Improvement Associations, which exist in nearly all American towns. One of these clubs has had cards printed and hung up in all the public schools of the state to help to make the boys good citizens, on which are printed all kinds of "Don'ts." "Don't throw down banana nor orange skins in the street," or "Don't throw pieces of paper about," or "Don't leave the yard untidy," or "Do bury all the old tin cans in a hole"—this last intimation showing that they have not taken to making tin soldiers and toys out of them as we have done in England. The high, towering vans which often pass one, filled to overflowing with old tins of all kinds, show to what an extent the collection goes on; and also how popular the tin toys have become. Still, the teaching of order and cleanliness is precisely what is needed for all children; and it is exactly what they do not obtain from any source, neither in school nor out of it. If we could only inaugurate something of the kind, it would indeed be well for us and ours.

Clubs, as we understand them in England, which have not only names, but local habitation, are not very numerous. Those we have been discussing are more what we should call by the name of societies, having, perchance, rooms for meeting, but no conveniences for feeding nor housing the members. This accounts for the smallness of the fees, and many of them meet at the houses of the members, all expense being thus avoided. But still,

the American club-woman does aspire to the acquirement of a club house ultimately, and some of the clubs are magnificently housed. The home of the Century Club of Philadelphia, cost £20,000, and its architect was a woman. The Literary Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan, saved the income from members' fees for eighteen years, and then built themselves a handsome home. The Ladies' Reading Club of Junction City, Kansas, has lately had a fine club house presented to it—the first instance in the United States Union of such a gift.

And now I must tell you how the women contrived, with very small means, to build their club house. The club in question is the New Century Club of Philadelphia, which began in 1876 with fifty members, and at present numbers six hundred. The entrance fee is £5 (\$25), and the annual subscription is \$10 (£2).

In 1890, a meeting of the club committee was held to endeavour to provide funds for a club house, and in order to do so, the members formed themselves into a company, got a charter, and fixed the capital stock at \$30,000, which was divided into one thousand shares of \$30 each. Not all club members need be stockholders, but all stockholders must be members. And with the capital so raised, they proceeded to buy land, and build, the architects being women. The building is, of course, large, and contains a spacious and beautiful hall; the letting of which to the general public has proved so remunerative, that the club company declares dividends to the stockholders, and has created a reserve fund. Of course, this club contains a large proportion of wealthy members amongst its names, but neither the entrance fee, nor the yearly subscription are very large.

I must tell you, however, that the women of America believe in the mixed club; the voluntary union of the best mental and moral forces of men and women, working together; and consider that the millennium of club usefulness will have come, when there are neither men's clubs, nor women's, but united organisation for work and general usefulness.

## A MINISTERING ANGEL.

By JOSEPHA CRANE, Author of "Winifred's Home," etc.

### CHAPTER V.

BURNS AND SCALDS, BATHS, ETC.

"THERE are several other things one can do to prevent anyone who has to lie much in bed getting sore in those places where there is pressure," said Maggie. "Air cushions, those made with a centre hole are capital things, and then there is another plan. Get some old soft washed linen or cotton and make some round cushions, filling them with cotton wool or tow which has been finely drawn out. I like the round better than the square, and the chafed part can be allowed to come just in the middle space thus avoiding all pressure upon it."

"We can make some for Ansell," I said, and so we did.

On our return home from seeing her Maggie and I had another nursing talk over our tea.

"I think that pulley arrangement is a capital plan," I said. "I told Aunt Elsie about it and now she wants one."

"When people are inclined to slip down to the foot of the bed," said Maggie, "a very good plan is to raise the foot of the bed a little. You can get two blocks of wood a few inches high and have holes made in the middle for the castors of the legs of the bed under which you place them."

"That is a capital idea."

"Yes, it is not my own, I heard of it from a nurse," said Maggie. "By the way, Nell, it is well to remember that in cases of heart complaint the patient should not lie low, and you should be careful that they do not slip down during their sleep?"

"Why?"

"Because it makes it more difficult for them to breathe," said Maggie.

"I remember when Tom had typhoid fever he lay very flat."

"Yes, that was natural and could not hurt him. As a rule sick people choose their own position in bed, the best, and that in which he has most comfort and least pain."

"Sometimes the bed-clothes must be very heavy, or rather feel so," I said. "Father had rheumatic fever once, and he could hardly bear the weight of the clothes touching any painful part."

"Was anything done to relieve him?"

"Yes, mother told me that she stretched a piece of strong twine under the bed-clothes cornerways from the head to the foot of the bed, tying it round the knobs of the bed."

"What a good idea. Come, Nell, you are giving me a hint," said Maggie laughing.

"I remember mother said that the effect was

then just as if the clothes were hung on a line, and as the sides were well tucked in under the mattress it was a capital plan."

"In exchange for that I will tell you how to keep the weight of bed-clothes off a sprained ankle or leg. Can you guess?"

I shook my head.

"Cut a hole in a band-box or card-box, large enough to pass over the limb. This is a good plan in cases of burnt or scalded arms or hands."

"I am so glad that you have mentioned the words burn and scald, for I wanted very much to make a few notes in my book about them."

"Very well," said Maggie, and I wrote down what she said.

### BURNS.

These are caused by dry heat such as an explosion, or a person catching fire. The following simple rules must be observed.

Lay the person gently flat on the floor, for flames will only burn in an upward direction.

Roll the person on to the burning part of his clothes to extinguish the fire, and throw any article, such as a carpet, hearthrug, tablecloth or blanket over him. If nothing of the kind is at hand and cold water is, drench him with it.