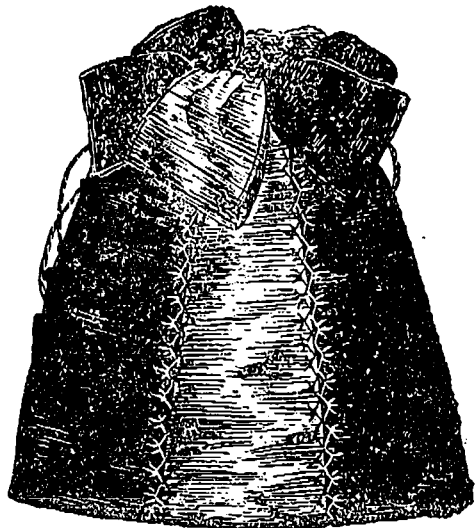




Shopping Bag.

No self-respecting lady can be without a shopping bag in these days. If she has any regard for appearances, she will not carry a leather satchel like a traveling salesman, but some pretty combination of silk or velvet. The bag shown in the sketch is made of two colors of wide ribbon overhanded together until within six inches of the ends; these are then turned over to form the loops and stitched down, or



CONVENIENT SHOPPING BAG.

basted and fastened with a row of feather-stitching on the right side. A second row makes a place for the cord or ribbon to draw it up by. Remnants of fancy brocaded ribbons can often be found on the bargain counters and purchased for a trifle. Black ribbon, brocaded with tiny rosebuds in old rose, with a centre stripe of old rose satin ribbon, makes a very handsome bag that can be worn with almost any costume.—*American Agriculturist*.

A Needlebook and Emery Bag.

To make the needlebook, illustrated in Fig. 1 procure a piece of soft chamois skin five inches wide and seven inches long, twelve inches of light pink satin ribbon one and three-fourths

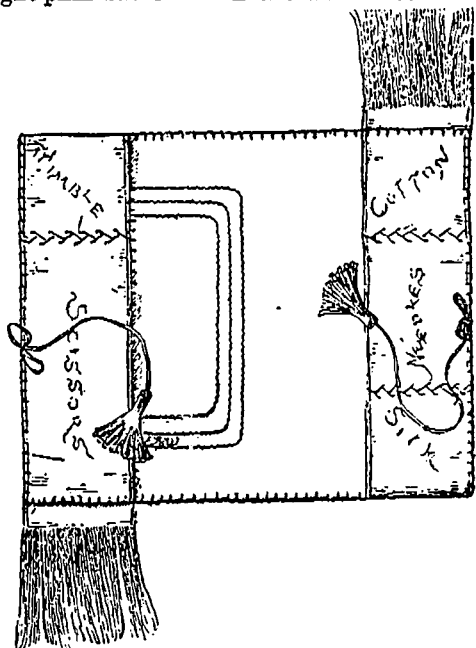


FIG. 1.

inches wide, and a piece of green satin ribbon of the same dimensions. The ribbon is used to face the ends of the chamois, the extra length

being fringed out. It is then divided, on the inside, into little pockets by rows of feather-stitching done in pink silk on the green ribbon and *vice versa*. The button-hole stitching around the edge is also done with silk. The leaves for the needles are made of pink and

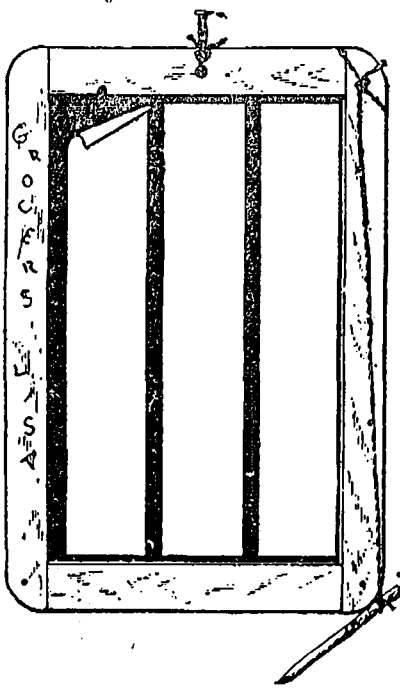


FIG. 2.

green flannel and button-hole stitched, care being taken to fasten them to the ribbon only so that the pocket for the scissors can be reached. The strings and tassels are made of chamois, the tassels being formed by cutting one edge of a strip of chamois into slits, rolling it up tightly and fastening it to the string. Fig. 2 represents an emery bag made of pink ribbon and fastened to a piece of chamois on which has been feather-stitched green ribbon as described in the construction of the needlebook. The lettering on both the emery bag and needlebook are done in gilt, but may be dispensed if so desired.—*American Agriculturist*.

A Kitchen Indicator.

A MEMORANDUM slate will be found very useful in the kitchen, and can be made by procuring a slate the dimensions of which are seven and one-half by ten and one-half inches, and



A HANDY SLATE.

pastings three strips of light brown paper on one side of it, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Print or write your household list on these, tie a nicely sharpened pencil at either of the right-hand corners so it will be ready for use, and when you think of a need, make a dash on the slate opposite the article. This is a nice little gift for boys to make.

Hints to Housekeepers

Powdered borax, plentifully used, will exterminate cockroaches and water-bugs.

Bread crusts should be dried in the oven and put away in paper bags until wanted for use.

Rusty black lace, which may have been long in the family, can be revived and made as fresh as new by the steam of green tea.

No hamper or other receptacle of soiled clothing, no matter how handsomely decorated, should be kept in a sleeping apartment.

An ink splash on the carpet should be first washed out with milk, and cleaned up afterwards with warm and nice soapsuds.

If your oven is too hot you can cool it by putting in a dish of water. If it is too hot on the top, lift the lids which are over the oven.

Put powdered or dissolved copperas down the sink and other drain pipes as often as once a week, and flush them well on washing days.

For frost bites keep away from the fire and rub the parts affected with snow or ice water until thawed, then treat as you would a burn.

When the eyes are tired, or inflamed from loss of sleep, apply an old linen handkerchief dripping with water as hot as you can possibly bear it.

To throw water on burning kerosene only increases the danger by causing the oil to spread, but salt, flour, or cornmeal will quickly smother the flames.

To take ink out of linen dip the spotted parts immediately in pure melted tallow; then wash out the tallow and the ink will have disappeared.

In ordinary burns and scalds the only remedy required, is to thoroughly exclude the air from the injured part. Cotton batting will do this effectually.

Dish-water, which is always impregnated with more or less vegetable matter, should never be thrown on the surface of the ground at the back door.

Always keep the inside of your coffee pot bright to insure good coffee. Boil it out occasionally with soap, water and wood ashes and scour thoroughly.

A grease spot can be absorbed out of existence by frequent applications of magnesia or buckwheat flour, sprinkled on abundantly and brushed off afterwards.

To relieve pain from bruises, and prevent discoloration and subsequent stiffness, nothing is more efficacious than fomentations of water as hot as it can be borne.

There are few servants so thorough that you should not inspect the refrigerator daily to see that no liquids are spilled or food allowed to spoil and contaminate the rest.

If a bag of flax seed is put in water to soak, some time before using the water for washing varnished paint, it will be a great help to clean and keep the paint bright.

White sugar is an excellent application for cuts, wounds and bruises, quickly subduing inflammation. Salt pork, raw, is also good and in some cases easier to apply.

COCOA CREAM.—Beat to a stiff froth one pint of stiff cream; add to it three teaspoonfulls of Epp's cocoa, and enough granulated sugar to sweeten. Eat with cake as a light dessert. Sponge cake is best for this purpose.

STUFFED EGG-PLANT.—Wash the egg-plant, put in a kettle, cover with boiling water and boil until tender; take up, cut in half and scrape out the soft portion leaving the skin unbroken; mash the egg-plant fine, add butter, salt and pepper, mix well and put back in the skin, sprinkle the top lightly with bread crumbs and put in the oven to brown.