

MICHIGAN FARMER AND STATE JOURNAL AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, MARCH 31, 1885.

THE HOUSEHOLD--Supplement.

GOOD ADVICE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

In the issue of March 3d my sympathies were aroused by "A Wondering Woman's Question," and as soon as the next paper came, I looked to see what would be said to relieve her perplexities, but found not a word. Now I do not pretend to be able to answer the "whys" which she propounds, but perhaps I may be able to lessen her difficulties somewhat by referring to my own experiences.

I am one of those who have had children, and, although they are nearly grown up now, they have not yet gone away from home, so I have not had time to forget the cares and burdens which come upon the young wife and mother, but I would repeat with emphasis the advice which she seems to consider so impracticable. Take care of your health, take time for rest and reading, even though you have to leave your housework unfinished.

Now how many young housekeepers have the moral courage to do this? "I Wonder" confesses indirectly that she has not; but is not this really one great reason why so many farmers' wives struggle along under burdens which in the end must ruin their health, and in so many cases bring upon them that saddest of all earthly misfortunes—insanity?

I do most earnestly wish that young wives and mothers could see—without being taught by experience—how much suffering they are liable to bring upon themselves by being too sensitive in regard to what people say about their housekeeping.

It is only natural that they should have some anxiety about their reputation in this respect, and it certainly does require a good degree of moral courage to decide that their reputation shall suffer rather than health, but let it be done.

"I Wonder" speaks of preparing three "good meals" a day. What is a "good meal?" Is there any standard? My opinion is that standards vary according to circumstances, so I will give my idea of the good meal which must be prepared by one pair of hands in the farm-house. Let there be plenty of plain food, well cooked, but let the variety come at different meals, putting only enough kinds on the table at once so that each dish will be relished.

For dessert do not depend on pies and puddings, but use sauce and fresh fruits in their season. Here is one dish I would

like to have you try. Cover dried apples with only enough water to cook tender—not red—do not stir them, when cold serve with cream and sugar. For the third meal, if something warm is called for, let there be only one dish, of something quickly prepared. Warmed over potatoes, eggs cooked in various ways, stale bread dipped in milk in which an egg has been beaten, and fried quickly a delicate brown, green corn, green peas, string beans, are all good supper dishes.

I would suggest that recipes for simple dishes be called for. Our little Households are in such convenient shape, they can easily be kept and referred to.

When company comes, prepare your meals according to the directions given by a certain gentleman when asked what he would like for dinner: "I should like," said he, "a clean plate, a clean napkin, good company, and something to eat."

Be so glad to see your friends that you will not feel like apologizing for your plain table, and depend upon it, they will always feel that you have paid them a delicate compliment in thus showing them that in estimating their character, you have placed their appreciation of intellectual and social pleasures above the pleasures of the appetite.

When other help could not be obtained I have found a stout boy of thirteen or fourteen a very good substitute. He can churn, wash milk dishes, carry wood and water, help wash, pick berries, etc., and can help enough on the farm besides to earn his wages.

My letter is already too long, so I will bring it to an abrupt close. M.

RAG CARPETS.

Perhaps enough has been said on the subject of rag carpets, but for the encouragement of young housekeepers who must make their own or go without, I would like to give some of my experience. Comparatively few young people have the means to spare to purchase ingrain carpets. Many have perhaps been used to these in their old homes, and it may seem a little hard at first, to feel that they cannot have the same in their new. But if they have been brought up economically, and are of a practical turn of mind, they will rise above this, and strive to make the best use of the means in their power. Their parents, if well-to-do now, in all probability worked and saved long years before they had many luxuries. The carpet the young housekeeper has

helped to make acquires a new value to her, which one bought could not, especially as what she has saved helps to supply other wants, besides its being in better keeping with other surroundings.

I do not love to make carpets, and tire of the dust and labor connected with it, but can do it easier than to scrub or mop, or even view bare floors. A bright, pretty carpet helps to furnish a room very much, and gives a comfortable home like look to every thing. Husband or father may not say much about it, but will appreciate it, and your efforts to help, I am quite sure.

Do not wait until you must have a carpet before you make preparations for one. It has always been my custom every spring, in March usually, to look over all the old clothes and rags which have collected during the year, cut, sew, and wind into balls. I papered a barrel inside and out with newspapers. In this I put the balls, tied a stout paper snugly over it, and a close fitting cover over that. In this way I have kept rags eight or nine years, some of them woolen ones, and the moths never got in them. I sprinkled tobacco freely among them and looked them over two or three times a year. It is doubtful economy for the housewife to make into carpet rags the scarcely half-worn garments, which by judicious mending can be made to do service much longer. There is so much dirty work to be done on a farm that such garments are in better keeping than new. But what better use can be made of our cast-off clothes, than to use them for this purpose? Old woolen pants and coats should be washed if much soiled, then ripped up, dusted and washed again. They are harder to work up, but are more valuable than cotton if not rotten. Woolens should be cut fine and even, all hard seams cut off, and not lapped as much as cotton. Do not color much or any black; it rots badly in coloring, and will sweep out sooner than the rest; three or four threads in a place are plenty. Gray is a good clean color, and harmonizes nicely with blue. If rags must be colored, brown is to be preferred to black, and is durable. I prefer a medium light carpet to a very dark one; it will not show the dirt as much. One can save much labor and dust if all threads, ravelings and litter be picked up. Some sweep their carpets to pieces, others do not sweep enough, there is a happy medium. Grit and sand wear a carpet fast. Keep this swept up. If the floor is rough and uneven, straw under

THE HOUSEHOLD.

it will save it very much—is, in fact, a necessity—it allows the dust and grit to fall on the floor, and grinds on the straw instead of on the carpet. I have used marsh hay when oat straw could not be had, being careful to pick out all hard substances which are usually found in it. I also put straw under my iagrain carpets, instead of paper, and can say that after trying both ways, I like straw best. The average boys' boots are an annoyance to careful mothers. The youngsters in our family are each provided with a pair of slippers. The heavy boots are exchanged for these whenever they are in the house any length of time during the day, and always worn in the evening. There is a place set apart to keep them in, and each one is taught to wait on himself. A piece of old carpet, three or four yards long, folded to a desirable size, and tacked securely together with wrapping twine, laid at the back door to wipe the feet on, saves many dirty tracks in the house. Besides this, the husband and father should see that a good scraper is at each outside door, and that it is used, too. If the father does not clean his boots when coming into the house, the boys and help will not be likely to.

No, it don't pay to make a carpet every two or three years, they ought to last five or seven years. I have a rag carpet that has seen every day service over twelve years. It was always in a room used as a sitting-room and dining-room in summer, and in winter served as a kitchen as well, for ten and a half years. Then we moved into our new house, and it was put down in the kitchen; here it has served about two years. In the ten and a half years it never was up for more than a day at a time.

Good warp is the first essential, fine, even, well twisted, then good rags, not too fine. And last, but very important, a good weaver, who will beat it up well. A carpet that you can almost put your fingers through, that is soft and sleazy, will not wear well, no matter how good the warp and rags. I have paid three cents more on a yard to have it beaten up good and firm, and think it paid. I allowed four and a half knots of warp to the yard. This I believe to be better than six, which some weavers tell you that you need. If the warp is thick, it will cover the rags, and the wear will be on the warp, which will cut and break. But if the rags are beat up well, the warp will be partially covered by the rags, the wear is on the rags, and the carpet is good as long as the warp is unbroken. The carpet referred to only had three and a half knots to a yard, but they look better and take less rags to have more.

In case some of the rags sweep out, prepare some very fine cotton rags of the same color, and with a coarse darning-needle darn them in the warp. Mend holes the same way, then take some of the warp and weave in and out. If a thread breaks, mend it at once by darning. It is pretty hard on the fingers, but if done in time is a short job and is much neater than a patch.

I never rip my carpets and wash them, I

think it spoils them; but whenever a spot appears, I take a cloth, some hard soap and hot water, rub the soap on the grease spot, wring the cloth out of the hot water so it will not drip, and rub the spot hard. Rinse the cloth and rub again; then take clean cloth and clean water and go over the spots again, not using much water. Wring out the cloth, wipe dry as you can, then rub with a dry cloth. It does not take long, and the carpet will not be faded by this method.

My experience in Diamond dyes is not very satisfactory. Nothing can be prettier than the scarlets and crimsons on wool, but the cottons were not as bright and pretty as I have had with the old method. They are more expensive and not reliable on cotton. Do not make the rags very fine, if you want the carpet to wear well, unless it is for a spare room. For every day wear I allow one and three-fourths pounds per yard. I have never found anything to answer as well for crumb cloth as a rag carpet, woven extra width, using two breadths the necessary length.

MILFORD.

SISTER MARY.

A SUGGESTION.

To produce an argument either for or against woman's suffrage, other than has already been given, would be next to impossible. The arguments are all in, the pleas have been made, and it remains for each to decide for herself in the affirmative or negative of the question, shall women vote? I, for one, am opposed. However, the signs of the times indicate that some day, by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or in some other way, to women will be given the power to vote. Then it will not be a matter of choice, but of duty.

In order that we may vote intelligently, I would suggest that we begin now to prepare ourselves for this new responsibility by studying; first, the Constitution of the United States, followed by the history of our country, not merely facts and dates, but the causes which led to each particular event. Study the political parties of to-day; the stand they take on the great questions of the hour; their character, for parties composed of individuals have good or bad characters, according as controlled by the majority of their individual adherents. We can not omit the study of that perplexing question, which has claimed the attention of every civilized nation, and is now, as it has been in the past, before the people of this country. I refer to the question of tariff or free trade, and this will lead to another problem yet to be solved—the relation of capital to labor.

Although you and I may not be called upon to vote, still can any other subject be given for study that would be of more interest, or more closely connected with our homes? As the nation is, so are the homes. If a God-fearing, God-serving people, our homes will be protected, peace and prosperity will reign. If, like France, we become a nation of infidels, riot will rule, a reign of terror will begin, wickedness and sorrow will be our portion.

I would suggest that we ask Beatrix to give us her ideas upon these subjects. Let me put it in the form of a motion, and as Beatrix is in the chair, she may, like some others, be modest about putting a question that refers to herself; I will take the liberty, without waiting for remarks, and put the question: It has been moved and supported, that we take up the study of "Political Economy," with Beatrix as our leader. Those in favor, say aye. If carried I will gladly cease writing that she may have the space my letter would fill.

JANNETTE.

[Before this motion is "put to the house," Beatrix rises in protest. Jannette's suggestion in reference to the advisability of studying the history of our country, the machinery by which the government is carried on, the character of political parties, is most heartily seconded. No one who watches the trend of public thought will deny that it is setting slowly but steadily in the direction of universal suffrage. The probabilities are that the "coming woman" will vote, if she desires to do so. We may not live to see the time, but the bright-eyed girls of to-day will. There is no law to prevent a woman from being fitted, by her familiarity with political questions, to vote, even if she cannot compass that end so earnestly desired by "the short-haired women and the long-haired men," the actual deposit of a ballot. Should women so inform themselves that they can take an unprejudiced and intelligent view of public questions, they would be able to vote as a good many men do not—understandingly, not driven by the "party whip." A woman's interest in the good government of our country is great; she is one of the governed, and should have an intelligent comprehension of public questions. But we cannot give up our little Household to the discussions of questions of political economy. Its mission is domestic; its field the home. In the great dailies of our metropolitan cities, and in our leading magazines such matters are discussed with a vigor and wisdom we could not equal; let us learn of these teachers. We shall receive far more benefit from them than from an attempt to discuss these questions, sometimes too mighty for our best statesmen, ourselves. Moreover, the Editor's prophetic eye sees that "Old Genesee," "A. C. G.," and dozens of others, who are ready to spring to arms at the sound of the war trumpets, would be down upon us like the hosts of Assyrians, and the Household would needs be larger than the FARMER to give all a chance; for it is a great mistake to think women do all the talking in this world. No, Jannette, keep your corner in the Household, and trust the leaven of your suggestion to work in the minds of Michigan women to good purpose.]

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Inter-Ocean* has found a new use for stocking tops, which have been filled by frequent washings. She uses them for mittens, cutting them by a pattern, and facing the hand with heavy cloth. They make a heavy covering for the men's hands, suitable for rough work.

COFFEE.

It is a good idea to understand, thoroughly, the nature of the articles we prepare, either as food or drink for our families, and perhaps a short article on coffee may prove useful to the Household readers. I find that the word coffee is derived from the Arabic word kahwah; it is also traced to Caffa, a province of Abyssinia, where the coffee plant grows in a wild state. The coffee shrub is an evergreen, growing to the height of twenty feet, with long, smooth, shining leaves. The pure white flowers are produced in clusters in the axils of the leaves, and followed by fleshy berries, which, when ripe, resemble small dark red cherries. Each berry usually contains two seeds embedded in the yellowish pulp. These seeds when separated from the pulp and papery covering, form the raw coffee of the stores. Each seed—improperly called a berry—is somewhat hemispherical, with a groove running through the middle of the flat side. Sometimes one seed is abortive in the berry, and the other becomes round, as in the Wynaad coffee from India, sometimes called "male berry" coffee. The coffee shrub flourishes on well watered mountain slopes. The shrubs are set in long straight rows, six feet apart, and six feet from each other in the row. The coffee tree has naturally long straggling shoots, but under cultivation it is pruned to make a shrub not exceeding six feet in height, with long lateral branches. A full crop is obtained the third year. The berries are gathered when the pulp begins to shrivel, and are at once taken to the store house, where they are passed between large, rough rollers, which remove the pulp—but not the parchment-like covering of the seeds. The berries are then heaped up, covered with old sacking and allowed to ferment for two days; water is turned on, after which the seeds are spread out to dry; they are then passed between wooden cylinders that remove the thin dry covering. After being winnowed they are assorted into various sizes, and packed ready for shipment. A thrifty shrub yields two pounds of marketable coffee.

The early history of coffee is obscure. It has been in use over a thousand years. The knowledge of its use was first brought into Arabia from Abyssinia in the fifteenth century; the natives drank it to keep off drowsiness or prevent sleep during the long religious services of the Mahomedans; this the priests opposed. Coffee was believed by them to be an intoxicating beverage, and was therefore prohibited by the Koran—the sacred book of the Mahomedans, and their chief authority also in political, military and ethical matters, and dreadful penalties were held over the heads of those who used it. Notwithstanding the threats, coffee-drinking spread, and its use as a national beverage became as inseparably associated with Arabia, as tea with China. Coffee reached Great Britain in the seventeenth century. Charles II tried to suppress coffee houses by pro-

clamation, thinking it would destroy the peace of the nation. In this country we try to encourage them, hoping to crowd out saloons. Coffee is now cultivated in Brazil, Java, the West India islands—Brazil taking the lead. There were 534,735,843 pounds of coffee imported into the United States during the year ending June 30th, 1884. The peculiar aroma of coffee is due to the presence of caffeine, a fragrant, volatile oil, which develops in the process of roasting. Good judgment therefore is required in the roasting of coffee, for by carrying the process beyond a certain point the aroma is destroyed, and a disagreeable flavor produced.

Mocha, considered the best, comes from Arabia; a great deal is raised in Brazil and shipped to Arabia, after which it is put on the market, so you see a great deal "is in a name." The berries of the true Mocha are small, dark and yellow. Java berries are larger and a paler yellow. West India and Brazilian have a greenish grey tint. Rio belongs to the latter, Rio being an abbreviation of the port of Rio de Janeiro, whence it is exported. Coffee is very stimulating; it lightens the sensation of fatigue, sustains the muscles under prolonged exertion. It will give new life to an over-tired body. Equally with tea "it is the cup that cheers but not inebriates."

"Coffee which makes the politician wise, And see through all things with his half shut eyes."

Pure coffee in a ground state will float on top of cold water, while the adulterations will sink under, or discolor the water. Tanbark, dried beef's liver, chicory, carrot and beet, and date seeds are all used. There is a machine in England which makes false berries out of vegetable matter, dough, etc.

Coffee roasters are the best to use in browning coffee; when these are not at hand a dripping pan well covered to prevent loss of aroma, will answer. Roast to a rich chestnut brown; never burn it; it is better when attending to any such business to give your undivided attention to it. The unbrowned berry is hard and horny; it must be roasted that certain constituents may become soluble. These constituents are as I said before a fragrant volatile oil called caffeine, and the caffeine, which is the same as theine in tea. By roasting the oil is distributed through the berry, and so made soluble, while the caffeine is developed so that it may be absorbed by water, therefore a great deal depends upon the roasting. Grind it coarse; allow one heaping tablespoonful for two cups of water; moisten with a very little beaten egg, and here judgment must be exercised again, as too much destroys the flavor. Have the coffee pot bright and clean, and turn the coffee in, adding boiling water; you can put in the required amount at first; or just enough to boil nicely, filling up afterwards; boil gently ten minutes, then draw to the side of the range until wanted. This makes strong coffee; if you dilute it, do so in the cups; always put the cream in the cups first, for those who use cream, a great many take coffee clear. What is more delicious than a cup of this

golden brown coffee? Any lady can flush with triumph when she passes it at the table, the black bitter cup we will pass by.

EVANGALINE.

BATTLE CREEK.

GETTING USED TO DIRT.

It is true that no one can map out an exact course for another. We always keep back something when we ask for advice. As Solomonsays, "Every heart knoweth its own sorrows, and a stranger intermeddleth not therewith." We get many valuable suggestions from the experience of others, and it is a hopeful sign to find them in print from women who once believed they could not get the time to read a paper, much less write for one. I like the spirit of "Aunt Jennie," who tells us how she sits right down and reads the Household clear through. This is a matter of temperament; not everyone could do this; but I can even unto this day look back with a clear conscience to the reading I have done in my kitchen, surrounded with work enough for three women. In those days I kept clippings from papers in my pocket to read at odd moments, and gleaned many a bit of information that else I had never gotten. What if the beds up-stairs did sometimes go unmade till evening? They got a good airing, and I had something to tell the children and the company that kept them from seeing that in my haste to clean up I had been a little "slack."

What we women need is to become indifferent to what we cannot so much as raise a little finger to remedy. Clothe ourselves as it were, in the hide of a rhinoceros, that the darts of outside critics will not sting. When we invent a plan to make our work easier, consider our own business. So long as the children are only tolerably dirty let them alone. Dirt is their normal condition. Every day I gather up my dress as I dart past many dirty children on the streets, and yet as I was going home the other evening, feeling as though I were not fit to live more than a week longer, one little boy called out in the cheeriest voice: "Better look out there, lady; there's a deep hole of water." He will never know how that revived my spirits.

Don't vote me a sloven. When I first came to Cincinnati to live it was like passing through fire to fold up and bury my fastidious notions of cleanliness in a shroud of coal dirt. I saw my nice white clothes gradually assume the tint of the riotous Ohio, and soon found that tears of vexation would not keep the windows clean; that white petticoats were too precious to mop the stairs. The result is that I am ready to testify that a mountain of work and expense can be saved by wearing muslin made up plainly, with the seams whipped: dark skirts which can be frequently aired and brushed; common stockings patched instead of darned. Yes, we have been comfortable and happy, and had more for the outside, which is the most in this world after all.

Of course with all the rest I have my theories of cooking, but knowing how

utterly impossible it seems to curtail it in a large family, I hesitate to advance them to those who are desperate. I hear them exclaim as I have often done, "How forcible are right words, but what doth your arguing prove." DAFODILLY.
CINCINNATI, Ohio.

A PLEASANT VISIT.

On Saturday, the 7th inst, Hi and I set sail behind a flying steed, intending to cast anchor twelve miles away in the hospitable and happy home of John Joy, of Atlas, Genesee Co., and we accomplished our aim in time to take dinner with the family.

That Hi and Mr. Joy should in the afternoon visit the new cattle barn of Mr. Thompson, of Grand Blanc, had been a part of the prearranged programme for this visit. But as soon as dinner was over, Mr. Joy, with characteristic gallantry proposed that his wife, daughter and myself accompany them. We needed no coaxing, and were soon again sailing away over the shining snow, in a larger craft, with a jolly crew, behind the prancing bays. We were not long in getting over the five miles that lay between the home of many Joys and "Thompson's big barn," where we gazed upon 80 fat steers, standing in pairs in forty stalls, the stalls divided into four rows of ten stalls each. Evidently these steers were accustomed to company, and expected compliments and candy, and if all the visitors are as much disappointed as I was, they no doubt fare well for both. "They are western cattle, bought last fall in Chicago," was what I had heard of them, and I expected to see an array of horns sufficient to insure the fall of any modern Jericho—inferior bodies and a manner as wild as though a cow boy with a lasso was riding them down. But the facts in no case coincided with my fancy. They were simply "nice," and it strikes me that those who seek to supply the world's markets with wholesome and nutritious food, are doing more toward civilizing and christianizing the remnants of barbarism that still abide with us, than are "tract peddlers" or the inventors of munitions of war.

But this is not telling you that between the two feed boxes in each stall is a water tank, which is every day filled with fresh water from the well, by the wind mill, if there is wind enough to pump it, otherwise it is pumped by the steam engine, which stands in its secure engine room in one corner of the barn. This engine also furnishes power to grind all the grain and cut all the stalks that go to feed the stock on the farm. When we had looked these all over and received much information not here recorded, from the gentlemanly man in charge, we ladies were fain to accept the invitation to "Come into the house and get warm before starting home," which we received upon our arrival. A rousing fire awaited us, and by the time Hi came for us, we were as warm as toast, ready to enjoy the homeward drive.

We saw, not far from the home of the

Joys, a fine farm of 170 acres which is owned and successfully cultivated by a woman; but, as she is not under oath to "obey" any man, some of our members would of course call her a monstrosity. E. L. NYE.

HOME-IN-THE-HILLS.

X. Y. Z., of Battle Creek, says all the recipes given in the Household which she has tested have proved good. She proposes to try Sister Mary's method of making husk beds next fall, as she is thoroughly tired of straw beds. Agrees with A. H. J. on the carpet question, though confessing to having made 100 yards in the past seven years, at an average cost of thirty cents per yard and a good deal of hard work. She wishes Mrs. Fuller would tell us how to treat a pansy bed in the spring, what soil is best for them, etc. She suggests to the readers of the Household that if they do not use all the pie crust made at one time, the remainder, if rubbed over with lard before being put away, will not have the hard spots or lumps in it that it otherwise would.

X. Y. Z. inquires if Mrs. M. A. Fuller has the mixed flower seeds she offered last season, and the prices. Mrs. Fuller is still in the seed business, and will, we presume, furnish seeds at her usual rates of six packets for twenty-five cents, thirteen for fifty cents, which is certainly as low as one could possibly expect. We are happy to endorse Mrs. Fuller as reliable and prompt in dealing with her customers. Her address is Fenton, Genesee Co. We will give directions telling how to bind the Household at home very soon.

Mrs. W. J. G. should have a barrel made for the express purpose of holding soft soap. Have the cooper make it of his thickest and best staves, and have it strongly hooped with iron; plenty of hoops, so if one bursts the others will still hold the contents. Have a smaller one made for the lye and grease scraps.

Tested Recipes for Coloring.

TO COLOR COTTON BROWN.

One pound of Catechu, or Japonica; two ounces of blue vitriol; dissolve in four gallons of water, and strain. Always have the goods wet when put in the dye for any color. Keep in one hour, stirring constantly; take them out to air. Then dissolve four ounces of bi-chromate of potash in hot water enough to cover the goods. Leave in fifteen or twenty minutes, or until the color suits. Rinse well. This will color fifteen or twenty pounds of rags if the catechu is good. It should be pounded up and soaked over night. Color in brass or copper. Use soft water. This is an excellent color for warp.

SCARLET.

To each pound of woollen goods take one ounce of pulverized cochineal, one-half ounce of cream of tartar, two ounces muriate of tin. In coloring always use soft water; color in brass or copper. Let the water get a little warm before putting in the dye. Stir well till thoroughly dissolved, then put in the goods, bring to a boiling heat, and simmer until the right shade is obtained. It will not fade by

washing or wear. A beautiful rose color can be obtained by taking out when at that shade. Rinse well.

GREEN.

Five pounds of white cotton rags, reeled in skeins; take one pailful of the inner bark of yellow oak or hickory, cut in fine chips and boil two hours in three pailfuls of soft water, in either tin, brass or copper. Skim out the bark and add one-fourth of an ounce of pulverized alum. While the bark is boiling, take three ounces of Prussian blue, tie in a strong cotton rag and rub it in enough soft water to thoroughly wet the rags. Squeeze and turn them in the blueing water for nearly half an hour. Wring out and take as many as you can handle at a time, put them in the hot dye, stir them round a few seconds and take them out. Do not leave them in the dye a minute, for it will soak out the blue. They may need to be dipped more than once. This color will not fade, and rags that are not a clear white may be used.

YELLOW.

The inner bark of either yellow oak or hickory, cut up fine and boiled as above directed for green. Pulverize the alum and skim out the chips. For one pailful of dye use one fourth ounce of alum. Have the rags reeled in skeins, wet in warm soft water. Wring them as dry as you can, put in the hot dye, pushing down with a stick, and stir immediately. If the color is not deep enough, raise the rags out and lay them across a stick over the kettle. Put in more alum, stir well and dip again. Put in alum until the color suits. It will need to be kept at a scalding heat about an hour. The color is durable.

BLUE.

One ounce prussiate of potash; one tablespoonful copperas; one tablespoonful oil of vitriol. Soak the goods two hours in the hot copperas water. Put the potash in water enough to cover the goods, scald two hours, air, then add the vitriol; put the goods in wet, let stand a few minutes. Rinse well in warm soft water. SISTER MARY.

MILFORD.

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