

## Two Patterns for Shell Tidy.

These are in answer to "C. A. Mann," with the hope that one will suit. They are patterns that were knitted long ago.

First one:—Twenty-five stitches are required for each pattern, and one hundred twenty-five stitches makes one about the right size, to which three must be added on each edge, and knitted plain each time, slipping first one.

1st row—Knit two together four times, over and knit one eight times, narrow four times, purl one, and repeat this to the end of the row.

2d row—Purl.

3d row—Knit plain.

4th row—Purl.

Commence again at first row. Knit as long as desired.

Second pattern:—Cast on 44 stitches.

Knit 1st, 3d and 5th rows plain.

2d row—Knit 2 together, thread over, repeat this 21 times, then knit 2 together.

4th row—Knit 2 together, and thread over 21 times, knit one.

6th row—Slip 1, knit 2, narrow, knit rest plain.

7th row—Slip one, knit 2, narrow, purl all but 4, knit these plain.

The 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 43d, are all knit like the sixth row.

The 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22d, 25th, 28th, 31st, 34th and 37th rows are knit like the seventh.

42d row—Slip one, knit 2, narrow, knit 2.

44th row—Slip 1, knit 1, narrow, knit 1.

45th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

46th row—Slip 1, narrow, slip first stitch over the last and draw the thread through.

47th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

48th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

49th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

50th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

51st row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

52nd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

53rd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

54th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

55th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

56th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

57th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

58th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

59th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

60th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

61st row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

62nd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

63rd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

64th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

65th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

66th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

67th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

68th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

69th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

70th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

71st row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

72nd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

73rd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

74th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

75th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

76th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

77th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

78th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

79th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

80th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

81st row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

82nd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

83rd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

84th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

85th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

86th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

87th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

88th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

89th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

90th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

91st row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

92nd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

93rd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

94th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

95th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

96th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

97th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

98th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

99th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

100th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

101st row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

102nd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

103rd row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

104th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

105th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

106th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

107th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

108th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

109th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

110th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

111th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

112th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

113th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

114th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

115th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

116th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

117th row—Slip one, narrow, knit 1.

## PUTTING AWAY WINTER CLOTHING.

The labor of putting away winter clothing becomes harder each year to the average city housekeeper, for moths gather thickly in the closets, trunks and chests in small houses, and especially in the flats and apartments which are the homes of so many. The dear old garrets of our childhood with their lavender scented chests are no more, even the airy old wardrobes that could be opened to the air and sunshine have given place to dark and stuffy little pantries, and short trunks are used instead of the long, oaken chests which permitted a gown or coat to rest its whole length and not to be doubled up and badly creased thereby.

This is the best season for setting clothes closets for the summer. Every article should be removed from them and the walls either whitewashed or kalsomined and turpentine rubbed into the wood work. A carpet should be left on the floor, for it breeds moths very quickly. If there are two or three shelves these should be covered with newspapers and the winter clothing placed upon them also wrapped in newspapers, the printer's

ink being poisonous to the destructive little insect.

All the woolen clothing should be put out on the clothes line in the sunshine for a couple of hours and whipped free of dust, all the pockets turned inside out and well brushed with a whisk broom. Then into each pocket put a small piece of camphor. The dress skirts should be turned inside out, folded as neatly as possible, placed in a pile with a paper between each one, then wrapped in paper and pinned so as to leave no smallest opening for the entrance of a moth. The overcoats should be folded lengthwise. It is very bad policy to fold them crosswise, as a moth or two in this position will mark them almost beyond help. Put a piece of newspaper in each sleeve, lay the coat on a flat bed or table, and fold it fourfold so that the edges will come even with the center seam; place the sleeves over each breast, taking care that the shoulders are not wrinkled. Vests are easily folded, but trousers are more difficult than a coat, and where a housekeeper has many men in her household she would do well to take a few lessons in folding from a tailor.

Clothing packed into a trunk should be well sprinkled with camphor. If the trunk is old, a new lining of newspapers will often act as a preventive against moth.

Families living in flats should provide themselves with two or three long, oaken chests. These may be made at a reasonable price by any carpenter, and as they may be covered and used as ottomans, they need not take up as much room as the ordinary trunk.—*New York Journal.*

**FRUIT-CAKE.**—Two cupsful of dark cooking sugar, one and one half cupsful of butter, four eggs, one cupful of molasses, five cupsful of sifted flour, three well-heaped teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one cupful of black coffee, one pound of seeded or seedless raisins, chopped fine, one pound of well-washed raisins, one teaspoonful of finely cut citron. Bake in two loaves in a moderate oven. Fruit-cake should bake slowly and steadily.

Always, for all cakes, cream the butter and sugar first, next add the beaten eggs, and beat; next the flour, prepared with the yeast-powder, then the milk. Beat well each time of adding an ingredient. Fruit should be thoroughly floured, that it may not settle when added.

## CLYDESDALE LACE.

Cast on fifteen stitches, knit across plain.

1. Knit two, over twice, seam two together, knit one, over twice, narrow, knit eight.

2. Knit nine, knit one loop, seam one loop, knit one, over twice, seam two together, knit two.

3. Knit two, over twice, seam two together, knit two.

4. Knit twelve, over twice, seam two together, knit two.

5. Knit two, over twice, seam two together, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit seven.

6. Knit eight, knit one loop, seam one loop, knit one, over twice, knit two.

7. Knit two, over twice, seam two together, knit fourteen.

8. Knit fourteen, over twice, seam two together, knit two.

9. Knit two, over twice, seam two together, knit one, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit seven.

10. Knit eight, knit one loop, seam one loop, knit one, over twice, seam one loop, knit one, over twice, seam one loop, knit one, over twice, seam two together, knit two.

11. Knit two, over twice, seam two together, knit seven.

12. Bind off to fourteen stitches on the left hand needle, knit ten, over twice, seam two together, knit two.

Commence again at first row. Do not forget to put the thread over twice before sewing two every time. This is very pretty for flannel skirts, knit of Saxony or Andalusian wool or knitting silk. One ounce of knitting silk, No. 300, makes two yards and thirty-five inches. CLYDE.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. A. E. T.—Four tablespoonfuls of liquid make one wine-glassful; one quart of sifted flour equals one pound; three cupsful of sugar, one pound; ten eggs weigh one pound, and one tablespoonful of salt weighs one ounce.

HOUSEKEEPER.—The art of frying can only be learned by experience. The grease used in frying should be very hot before putting in the article to be fried; if not, a greasy taste will be imparted to the food. Properly fried meats are not as unwholesome as is generally thought.

MISS J. A. H.—Exercise and good, nourishing food will aid in improving your complexion. You need building up in strength and health. Try taking some well-known tonic during the spring months, and you cannot fail to gain flesh and color.

Mrs. M. A. M.—Early vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach, asparagus and kale, make dainty and wholesome spring salads.

Mrs. A. G.—I thank you for your recipes, but cannot publish them, for the reason already given, that no untried recipes are published in this department. Justice to our readers demands this course.

FLORIDA SUBSCRIBER.—To make banana sauce, put the fruit in a small kettle (after peeling) with a little water, let cook gently until soft, then take up and rub through a sieve. Mix an ounce of corn-starch in half a pint of cold water and stir over the fire until boiling. Take from the fire, mix in the banana pulp, with sugar to sweeten and a teaspoonful of rose-water. Heat a teaspoonful of cream and add to the sauce.

INSURER.—Mace is the covering or outside hull of the nutmeg. While very useful in flavoring, it must be cautiously used, for it is very objectionable if too strong in taste.

YOUNG WIFE.—It is not advisable to begin spring cleaning in March, unless you live in the South. The work can be much more satisfactorily done when the weather is warmer and more settled. System in this branch of housekeeping, as in all others, must be observed in order to prevent discomfort to the family.

## PRETTY POINTED LACE.

See Illustration.

Cast on thirteen stitches.

1. Thread over and around needle, seam two together, thread over and around needle, seam two together, knit one plain, thread over, narrow two together, thread over, narrow, thread over, narrow, thread over, knit one, knit one plain.

2. Knit plain to four stitches, thread over and around needle, seam two together, thread over and around needle, seam two together. (Repeat each alternate row.)

3. Thread over and around needle, seam two together, repeat, knit four plain, thread over, narrow, repeat, repeat, thread over, knit one, knit one plain.

5. Thread over and around needle, seam two together, repeat, knit three plain, thread over, narrow, repeat, repeat, thread over, knit one, knit one plain.

7. Thread over and around the needle, seam two together, repeat, knit four plain, thread over, narrow, repeat, repeat, thread over, knit one, knit one plain.

9. Thread over and around needle, seam two together, repeat, knit five plain, thread over, narrow, repeat, repeat, thread over, knit one, knit one plain.

11. Thread, over, etc., seam two together, repeat, knit six plain, thread over, narrow, repeat, repeat, thread over, knit one, knit one plain.

13. Thread over, etc., seam two together, repeat, knit seven plain, thread over, narrow, repeat, repeat, thread over, knit one, knit one plain.

15. Thread over, etc., seam two together, repeat, knit rest of stitches on needle plain.

16. Slip and bind to thirteen stitches, knit eight plain, thread over and around needle, seam two together, repeat. This forms one point. This is a beautiful pattern for Saxony yarn.

## SILK CROCHETED SLIPPERS.

Three balls of Brainerd & Armstrong's crochet silk, one pair of No. 4 lamb's-wool soles, a fine, steel hook, elastic cord and ribbon for bows are the materials necessary to make these slippers.

Crochet a firm, tight stitch, in order to prevent the slippers from stretching all out of shape when worn.

Make a ch of 24 st.

First row—Miss 3 ch, 1 tr in each 10 ch, 3 tr in next ch, 1 tr in each of next 10 ch; turn.

Second row—3 ch, 1 tr in each of 11 tr, working in the back horizontal loop of each tr; 3 tr in next tr; 1 tr in each of 11 tr; turn.

Each succeeding row is made like this last one, increasing 1 tr on each side of the middle tr in each row, by making 3 tr in second of 3 tr of preceding row. Continue until there are twenty-four rows. Then begin the sides thus: 3 ch, 1 tr in each of 24 tr; turn. 3 ch, 1 tr in 24 tr, taking up the back horizontal loop of each tr, until there are seventy-eight rows. Join the last row to the twenty-fourth row on the other side of foot, with a row of d c on the wrong side. Around the top of ankle make one row of 1 tr, 1 ch, 1 tr at equal distances in which to run the elastic cord. On top of this work a row of scallops; 5 tr under 1 ch, 1 d c under next 1 ch. Sew on the sole and place a bow of ribbon at the instep.

## A SIMPLE COSMETIC.

A woman who has reached middle age with a skin of cream and roses says of her complexion regimen:

"My recipe is the simplest and cheapest in the world. A little milk and water and ten minutes a day are all the secrets involved. All women know that to consult a skin specialist, or even the family physician, about their complexion means an endless routine of dosing and doctors' bills, but my remedy will serve for the busiest, as well as the most economical of women. I use nothing but milk and warm water—one part milk to two of water. With this I bathe my face and neck freely twice a day, five minutes, night and morning."

## SUMMER COMFORTS.

A small piazza or porch just outside the kitchen, provided with a common pine table and a rocking-chair.

Window screens of black mosquito netting, when the wire screens cost more than one can well afford.

Piazza shades made of striped awning cloth fastened on a stout brass rod by means of dress rings. These curtains can easily be pushed to one side when desired.

A strong, serviceable hammock, swung on the piazza or between trees, and furnished with a couple of big downy pillows covered with bright plaided gingham.

A folding piazza chair covered with canvas, that can be made into a couch if desired. This should also be furnished with at least two down pillows and an afghan.

## ACCIDENTS.

For a slight cut, press the edges together, and bind with sticking-plaster.

For choking, give a smart smack with the open hand between the shoulders.

To stop bleeding from the nose, stand upright, and raise both arms above the head.

Cover slight burns and scalds with a little common whitening moistened with water.

Should a child set fire to its clothes, immediately lay it on the floor, and roll it in the hearth-rug or any other heavy woolen article.

To prevent swelling after a blow, rub the part immediately with butter, or dip a handkerchief in cold water, roll it into a thick pad, press it to the part, and tie it on with a bandage until other remedies can be obtained.—*Selected.*

## USEFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR SPRING CLEANING.

**FURNITURE POLISH.**—Take half a pint of alcohol, half an ounce of resin, half an ounce of gum shellac and a teaspoonful of aniline brown. Mix and let stand over night; add half a pint of linseed-oil and a gill of turpentine. Shake well and apply with a soft brush or cotton cloth.

**ON FLOORS.**—To half a gallon of linseed-oil add a quarter of a pound of burnt sienna. Dip a large woolen cloth into the mixture and wipe over the floor. This is an excellent stain for a kitchen or dining-room floor, as it does not show grease spots.

**COLORING FOR WOODWORK OR FLOORS.**—Make a strong decoction of the inside bark of red oak. Set with coppers. Wet a cloth in the coloring and wipe the floor or woodwork over with it. Let dry and rub with wax.

**COLORING FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS.**—Take sixteen pounds of Paris white and put into a tub. Dissolve half a pound of transparent glue in cold water and heat on the back of the stove; stir into the whitening with hot water sufficient to make thin. Color pink, blue or any desired shade, and apply with a brush. This wash will color the dingiest walls, making them fresh and pretty.

**WHITEWASH FOR FENCES AND OUT- HOUSES.**—Take lumps of quicklime, slake with hot water, add one pound of grease. Stir and mix thoroughly. Add more hot water if not sufficiently thin. This wash will be very smooth and white. E. R. P.

Two cupsful clear, strong coffee, one cupful sugar, one cupful boiling water, one-half cupful cold water, one-half box of gelatin. Soak the gelatin in the cold water. **Edna's Coffee** an hour; stir in sugar and and pour over it the boiling water and hot coffee. Strain and pour in a mould.

When a turn into a glass dish and serve with a sauce made as follows: One-half cupful boiling milk, add two tablespoonfuls sugar mixed with yolk of one egg. Stir until it thickens some; remove from fire and

## A GOOD CLEANSING COMPOUND.

For cleaning old furniture, take a quart of diluted vinegar, add a handful of table salt and a tablespoonful of muriatic acid, and boil for fifteen minutes. Keep in a bottle, and warm when wanted for use.

A good cleansing compound is also made by taking equal parts of vinegar and linseed-oil and alcohol, well shaken together, and used in the usual way. Or melt equal quantities of beeswax and castile soap in turpentine until it forms a paste, cream-like, which, use as usual. This recipe is from a successful restorer of old polished woods, and it is good either for polished floors or furniture, as it cleanses, gives a beautiful gloss, and has no stickiness.

One pint of linseed-oil, same of vinegar, and half a pint of wine or alcohol, well shaken before using, is still another furniture cleanser and polisher.

## MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets, nor your hearts lest a merry laugh should shake down some of the dusty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night.

When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in disappointment. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they don't find it at their own hearthstone, it will be sought at other and less profitable places.

Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand.

Don't repress the buoyant spirit of your children. Half an hour of merriment around the firelight of a home blots out many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic circle.

Put home first and foremost; for there will come a time when the home circle will be broken; when you will "long for a touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," and when your greatest pleasure will be in remembering that you did all in your power to put a song under every burden; to make each other happy.

## KEEP THE REFRIGERATOR CLEAN.

"Probably few housekeepers or servants," says Dr. Cyrus Edson, "have any idea of what is meant by keeping the refrigerator clean. All refrigerators should be washed out thoroughly once a week with hot water in which soda has been dissolved.

"In the part where the food is kept, little particles of this are apt to adhere to the zinc. Unless these are removed, they will putrefy and produce a germ which will attack at once all fresh food put in, and cause it to become bad in a very short time.

"Almost every one is familiar with the stale smell in refrigerators, which is indicative of putrefying matter. Merely to wash out a refrigerator is not enough; it must be cleaned. This means that the corners must be scrubbed out, the waste pipe thoroughly cleaned. Then, before the ice is put into it, it should be well aired. The solution of soda should be washed out with fresh hot water."

## Corn Cake.

Put a pint of sifted yellow meal in a bowl, add half a teaspoonful of salt, half a tablespoonful of sugar, and two of butter, pour over the meal a little over a pint of boiling water, stir and let swell; if not as thin as the batter for a cake add more hot water, when cool enough stir in a beaten egg; grease long biscuit tins and pour the batter in half an inch thick; bake in a quick oven about half an hour.