

# JOHN BURT

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## CHAPTER XV.

### A Brilliant Campaign.

James Blake yet longed for speculative laurels. His one ambition was to achieve some sweeping coup, and taste the inward joy of triumph—sweeter far than the undesired fame which had amassed half a million of dollars the temptation to risk it was too strong to be resisted. John Burt had just terminated a campaign which had netted him nearly a million in profit, and John Hawkins had been equally successful. Blake saw a chance and took it. With nerve and skill he forced a stock to a point where victory seemed certain; but an unforeseen event ruined his chances at the moment when the spell of ill-luck seemed broken. The market turned, but by a series of moves, brilliant as if inspired by success instead of disaster, Blake saved himself from a complete rout, and emerged with one-half of his capital.

A few days later he held an interview with John Burt—an interview destined to mark an epoch in his career.

"Can you arrange your affairs so as to go to New York for me, starting on Saturday?" asked John Burt.

"I can start to-night if necessary," replied Blake.

"Saturday night will be better," said Burt. "Two important railroad stocks will decline heavily next week. They are now buoyant, and the public is eager to buy them. I shall have disposed of my interest in them before you reach New York. Two million dollars will be placed there to your credit. Proceed at once, on your arrival, to sell short one hundred thousand shares of each of these stocks. You should be able to do this in three days without seriously breaking the market. You hold in your name between five and six million dollars' worth of stocks and bonds, which are

market price, and then offer railroads A and B in five thousand lots.

"J. B." Beneath the weight of these offerings the market trembled and then broke sharply. Late in the afternoon came the news of the resignation of powerful directors on railroads A and B; the organization of a competing line, and the passage of a resolution for enormous bond issues.

When James Blake went to bed late Saturday night it was after fifty hours of work without sleep. He had practically concluded one of the most decisive campaigns ever waged on the street. Before turning out the lights he again read a telegram received a few hours before, and his handsome face flushed with pleasure as he read:

"Accept my congratulations on your superb handling of our campaign. Mr. Hawkins joins in salutations and we drink your health."  
J. B.

"Our campaign," said Blake, half aloud. "That's the highest of compliments. John must have won fortunes, and I'm a millionaire at last. Wonder if I can sleep. Here goes." He dropped into a slumber deep and untroubled as that of a child.

James Blake found himself the Wall Street hero of the hour. He was acclaimed the young financial giant from the Pacific slope—a market Ivanhoe who had driven his lance through the armor of famed knights and warriors. He drank deep of the glorious nectar of victory. The day had dawned when he could accept honors fairly won. While admitting that John Burt was the master-mind of the campaign, Blake knew that he had played no small part in its consummation. He had invested every dollar of his own. He had carried his stock to the bottom of the market and covered in time to profit on the reaction. In a week of furious conflict he had not made a mistake.



listed on the New York exchange. Express them to New York at once. I propose to convert them into cash. When I wire you, throw them on the market and sell more of the railroad stocks. This is our introduction to the Eastern market. We'll discuss the details before you leave, and I have absolute faith in your ability to conduct the campaign."

It was a proud moment for Blake. There was no shadow of envy or jealousy in his thoughts as he looked into the face of the companion of his boyhood, and heard him speak calmly of millions and of launching them against the giants of Wall Street.

"I can do it! I will do it!" he exclaimed. "I see your plan, and its magnificent. John, magnificent! It will win—win beyond a doubt."

John was silent for a moment, and a far-off look came to his eyes.

"I have two important personal commissions for you, Jim," he said. "While in New York ascertain for me if Arthur Morris is alive. Find out what he is doing, and learn what you can about him. The second task is a more delicate one. It concerns Miss Carden. I wish to know—"

"I know exactly what you want," interrupted Jim Blake as John hesitated. "You want to know where she is, how she is, if she loves you, and—"

"You need not attempt the latter task," said John rather shortly. "You are likely to undertake too much. For the present I do not care to acquaint Miss Carden, or any one in the East, with my whereabouts, or even with the fact of my existence. Be careful in this matter, Jim. Of course you will go to Hingham and visit your kinsfolk. You can easily learn all I care to know from the Bishops, or perhaps from Sam Rounds. If not, go to Boston; but get the facts without calling on Miss Carden. You understand, don't you, Jim?"

"Certainly I do, old fellow," said Jim heartily. "I'll be as cautious as a dime-novel sleuth."

After repeated conferences every detail of the Wall Street campaign was agreed upon, and James Blake set his face towards the East.

He arrived in New York on Friday evening. Early the following morning he appeared in Wall Street and presented letters of introduction to the banks and brokers who had been selected by John Burt as agents in the pending operations.

On Monday morning he opened accounts with brokers and began selling small blocks of the two railway stocks. The market was strong, and all offerings were eagerly absorbed. In three days he had sold one hundred thousand shares of each stock, and the market was stationary. He wired the fact to John Burt and received instructions. The following day he began the cash sale of the stocks and securities. When half of them were sold the market began to weaken.

On Thursday morning he received a cipher telegram which, when translated, read as follows:

"Sell remainder of securities at

you everywhere! Sent my card to your apartments this evening. By Jove, you're a corker, don't you know, Mr. Blake! Waiter, a bottle of Perrier Gout, '54. I want to drink your health, Mr. Blake."

"Glad to meet you, Mr. Morris!" said James Blake, looking him full in the eyes. "I've heard of your father, and the famous old firm, and learned only to-day that you've succeeded him in business."

Two years spent by Arthur Morris in an apprenticeship to the trade of money grasping and holding had seemed the puffed, round face with hard lines. The once dull eyes glowed with the newly-lighted fires of avarice. The sensuous lips dropped at the corners with a cruel curve. The former air of indifference was replaced by the alertness of defense and aggressiveness.

Close observers predicted a great career for Arthur Morris. His father was delighted with the transformation and did not hesitate to give to his heir the keys which unlocked the Morris' treasure vaults.

The hours glided by to the music of clinking glasses and the rising clatter of conversation. And as James Blake talked and listened and drank, his aversion to Arthur Morris relaxed. He loved John Burt and was eager to espouse his cause, but John had not commissioned him to quarrel with Arthur Morris. "Perhaps the affair of the years before was only a boyhood dispute?"

He glanced at the white expanse of Morris' shirt front and wondered if the scar of John's bullet showed over his heart. Morris lived, and the thought came to Blake that the score was even between John and the young millionaire. The feud had made John rich—why should John complain? And Arthur Morris did not seem to be such a bad sort of a fellow after all.

This reasoned Blake as Morris took his arm and led him away from the noisy club men.

"Say we get out of this?" said Morris, proffering a cigarette case. "You'll be my guest to-night, Blake! Won't listen to a refusal, my dear fellow! I've bachelor apartments, and anything you ask is yours. I want to have a quiet chat with you. Let's make our excuses and stroll to Delmonico's for a bite of supper. Then we'll go to my rooms."

Blake accepted the invitation and after supper they drove to the Morris apartment.

"I'm rather fond of these quarters, don't you know?" said Morris, as he showed his guest through a suite worthy of a Lucullus. "Picked up some of this stuff abroad, and the governor contributed the rest of it. Rammohun, serve us that 1809 brandy!"

The Indian servant bowed and moved noiselessly away. Morris opened a writing-desk and glanced at a number of unopened letters.

(To be continued.)

## HE GOT THE PRIZE.

Now Mr. Lee Does Not Want Another Such.

Edward E. Lee of Baltimore manager of a well known wickerware house, is a fabled for coupon collecting. His friends tell this story on him. He had been collecting all kinds of tags and coupons bearing premiums for some time when one day he noticed an advertisement of a New Jersey firm that upon receipt of fifteen of their tags they would forward one chance for a series of prizes, the first prize being a horse and runabout. Mr. Lee began industriously to get all the tags he could find until he had the requisite number, which he forwarded. A few days later he was notified that he had won first prize. Immediately following this letter came a tiny rocking horse. He sat down and wrote a sarcastic letter to the firm. "I beg to acknowledge receipt of the horse," he wrote, "but you failed to inclose the runabout." In an early mail he received this letter:

"Dear Sir: We have your letter acknowledging receipt of the horse. As for the runabout, go chase your self. Yours truly, — Lippincott's."

## SHIRTS MUST HAVE SHRUNK.

Red Flannel Garment Wife Mistook for Coral Necklace.

"Jim" Sullivan tells of a friend, a sufferer from rheumatism, who, hearing during the early part of the winter that red flannel worn next to the body was a remedy for that complaint, purchased several undershirts made of that material. The clerk assured him that the goods were guaranteed in every particular.

About two weeks afterward Mr. Sullivan's friend revisited the shop where he had bought the red flannel shirts and registered a big kick against the perpetuation against him of what he termed "a fearful swindle."

"What's the matter?" asked the proprietor. "Have the shirts faded or shrunk?"

"Faded! Shrunk!" howled the man. "What do you think my wife said to me when I came down to breakfast yesterday with one of them on? Well, sir, she smiled sweetly and asked: 'Why are you wearing my pink coral necklace around your throat, John?'"—New York Times.

## Russia's Army.

It has been estimated that the total war footing of the Russian army after calling out all the reserves amounts to 5,250,000 men, or more than ten times that of Japan. The soldiers are drawn from the ignorant peasant class and the officers from the governing ranks of society. Should Russia call out all her troops she will have 78,277 officers, 5,180,958 soldiers, 613,400 horses and 4,000 cannons. Germany is the only nation that exceeds Russia in its military equipment.

## Fortunate Town.

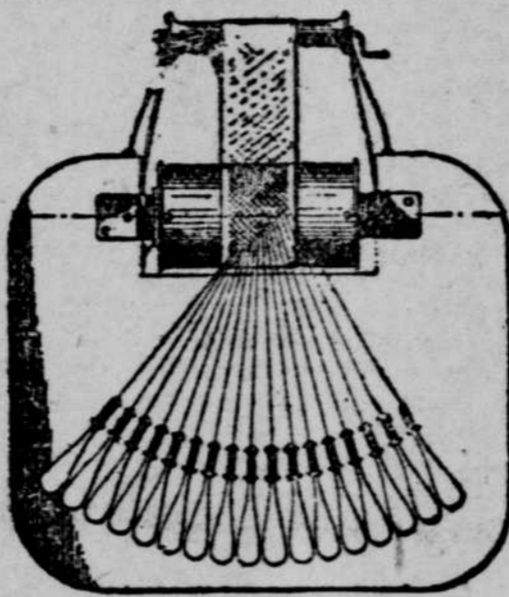
Baron Heinrich Liebig, head of the firm of Johann Liebig & Co., who died recently in Frankfurt, has left in his will £40,000 to the poor of Reichenberg, his native town. In addition, he has given to the town his valuable collection of pictures (worth the same amount), his villa, his Frankfurt house, and some of his landed property. The Reichenberg library and reading room has been also endowed, and altogether the town has inherited a sum of £200,000.

# SCIENCE and INVENTION

## Lacemaking Machine.

It would be a revelation to the shoppers who visit the city stores in search of finery to trim their gowns to know the story of how the lace which they so much prize is made—how whole families and even towns in continental Europe are engaged in this work, especially in the long winter months, when they are shut in by the ice and snow. Some of these toilers have to-day the aid of electricity and fine machinery in their work, but for years and years others have been toiling on old-fashioned hand looms, and even with no loom at all, turning out the dainty fabrics with only their needles.

The great value of this product and the enormous amount of labor spent in its manufacture have led the inventor to study out every possible means of simplifying the manual part of the work. A simple little machine, with the aid of which even the young may be taught to manufacture some neat patterns of lace and on which a skillful woman can soon learn to turn out complicated patterns, is that shown in the illustration. The mode of use is to attach the ends of the threads from all the bobbins to a flat strip of ribbon just beyond the pin-covered roller and then interweave the threads on the bobbin to form the



Simple Mechanism for Home Use.

desired pattern, winding up the finished product on the reel as the work progresses.

Sylvester G. Lewis, of Chicago, Ill., is the designer of this machine.

## Heating by Electricity.

In the fourth installment of a series of articles on the heating and ventilation of workshops and factories, by Ernest G. Beck, says the Electrical Review, in its book reviews, the use of the electric systems is discussed. With other heating systems it is impossible to realize the ideal conditions, but with the electrical systems there is no such difficulty. The efficiency of the method is nearly 100 per cent, since there is little leakage, and the loss in conducting mains is usually negligible. The system is economical, since it is easily regulated. Although in point of actual cost of the heating medium, the electrical system, as compared with hot water and steam, is at a disadvantage, the bill for electric heating is often less than that for steam, because electrical energy is supplied by meter, and the consumption varies exactly on the power developed. This more than counteracts the higher cost of the current. Some of the decided advantages of electrical systems, apart from the questions of economy and energy efficiency, are the absence of piping and valves, economy of floor space, the ease with which the energy is delivered to the heater and with which radiators can be moved from one position to another. There is no difficulty in maintaining a circulation of current, as is often the case with hot water systems. The disadvantages of the electrical systems are: Care must be taken in installing the wires, to see that they are thoroughly insulated, and the radiators themselves must be constructed so as to guard against short circuits. The actual heating surface must be enclosed to protect it against accidents. While electric heating systems are not widely used yet, the author believes that they will become very popular in the future. They would seem especially suited for shops which are lighted and operated by electricity.

## Electrical Changes Fixed.

A naval physician, Dr. Jolly, has applied the Schliep rule in Madagascar, and by comparing the instruments he has been able to fix the changes of the electrical condition—changes which vary during the day and night. During the dry season there was an excess of positive electricity, Dr. Jolly observing that both in his own case and that of other subjects the best condition of health corresponded to the periods of negative dominance. These changes also have their echo in the state of general health, notably in fevers.

## German Scientist's Discovery.

A German meteorologist, Dr. Schliep, claims that it is possible to determine approximately the condition of the atmosphere by comparing the curves of the registering barometer on one hand with those of the thermometer and the hygrometer on the other. Dr. Schliep states that when the barometer descends while the thermometer and hygrometer ascend the atmosphere is charged with electricity, while the electricity of the air is positive when the barometer ascends and the thermometer lowers.

## Tells Amount of Precipitation.

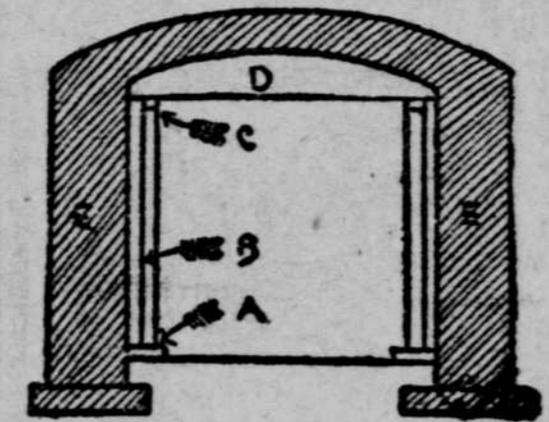
A tipping bucket attachment has been added to the rain gauge of the weather bureau on top of the custom-house at St. Louis. It accurately tells of the amount of precipitation. The rain is drained into a double bucket, so poised that it tips on receiving a certain amount of water. Every movement of this kind is registered by an electrical connection.

Original medical research of great value has been recently done by Japanese army surgeons upon the influence of insects in spreading germ diseases.

## TO BUILD CONCRETE ARCH.

Strong and Lasting Structure Comparatively Inexpensive.  
S. S.—Please tell me how to use concrete in building arches over streams and under main roads.

Where the span is not more than ten feet the arch can be moulded all in one. When the diameter is greater the concrete should be moulded into blocks and then laid up the same as stone. If the culvert is not more than five feet wide, the arch may be put on flat, but if wider it should have a little crown. The plan shown describes the mode of building an arch. It has a 2 by 12 inch plank on the bed of the stream; on this stand 2 by 4 inch upright, which should not be



Concrete Arch Over Stream.

A, 2 by 12 in. plank; B, 2 by 4 in. upright; C, 2 by 4 in. scantling on uprights; D, center supporting arch; E, concrete.

more than 2½ feet apart; on top of this a 2 by 4 inch scantling is laid lengthways of arch; then a center cut out of the plank, or inch boards and covered with lumber to hold the arch. The earth should be well rammed around the wall when filling in.

## Fitting Rafters on a Barn.

E. N.—I am building a barn 80 by 32 feet, and wish to put on two sets of rafters, to meet at the perline plate. What length should the rafters be and how should they be fastened?

Each set of rafters should be 12 feet long. The lower set should project one foot over the lower plate. These should be sawed so as to sit squarely on the plate, the projecting foot to be two inches deep. The upper end of the rafter rests on the perline plate, and the lower end of the upper rafter lies beside it. The top sides of the two rafters should be flush. The upper rafter fits on the perline plate with a tongue on the lower side to drop down on the inside of the plate to form a brace. The rafters are all spiked to the plates if necessary. The lower rafters should have a 9-foot rise, and the upper ones seven.

## Clearing Land of Willows.

Subscriber.—I have some water willows on my farm. I have cut them down, but they grow up again. I think they will have to be dug up. What is the best way to get rid of them?

Cutting willows down will not kill them. Osier beds can be cut for a great many years for the osiers without doing the roots any harm. The only way to get rid of willows is to root out each bush. The easiest way to do this is to hitch a chain round the bush near the bottom and then drag it out by the roots with a horse, after loosening the bush by cutting some of the main roots with an ax. Many acres have been cleared in this way in Manitoba, and it is found the most convenient way of doing the work. If the bushes are not very large the land may be burnt over and then plowed with a heavy scrub plow.

## Cement for Kitchen Walls.

I want to put up a concrete kitchen, 16 by 20 feet, and 14 feet high; the end will join the present building, leaving three sides to build, two sides 20 feet long, and the end wall 16 feet, with gable ends. How much gravel will be required and how much cement, the wall being six inches thick?

Your wall would require 19 barrels of natural rock cement and 15 barrels of gravel, making the concrete one of cement to one of gravel; or, if Portland cement is used, 14 barrels would do the work, making the concrete one of cement to seven of gravel. This estimate is given on using all gravel (no stone for fillers) as the wall, being only six inches thick, very little stone can be used.

## Support for a Chimney.

A. E. B.—I wish to build a brick flue 18 feet high, 30 bricks to the foot. I want it to rest on a floor having 4 by 6 inch sills, 12 feet long and 16 inches apart. If the sills rest on the 6 inch sides would they be strong enough to bear the weight?

If the chimney is built at the end of the building so that it rests on end of the joists these will provide sufficient support, but if it is built in the center of the room supports should be provided immediately underneath. If the chimney starts from the ground floor a small abutment can be built under the joints or sills, which will hold the weight.

## Setting a Cottage.

J. H. A.—In building a one-story cottage, 19 by 23 feet, with a veranda in front on level ground, how high should it be set in order to appear well from the road?

A one-story house should be set about two and one-half or three feet above the grade, if the appearance from the road is the only consideration to take into account, and assuming that the lot is level. The depth of the cellar sometimes has to do with the height from the grade. As the general thing houses of this size are set about this high.

## Material for Flat Roof.

J. A. M. T.—A barn has a lean-to which has a roof so flat that cedar shingles will not prevent leaking. What do you advise for a roofing material, and what would it cost?

Your roof being so flat, you can not keep it from leaking with wooden shingles. The proper way would be to put on a metal roof, or mica roofing. Either of these makes a very good roof, the latter costing about \$2.25 per square yard.



## Hand Made Shirtwaists.

A very fashionable white crepe waist has its front, stock and cuffs embroidered with clusters of small, pink roses and forget-me-nots in ribbon embroidery. The bunches of flowers have their leaves and stems done in pale, dull shades of green and golden brown. The bunches of flowers are connected by and interspersed with little bowknots and loops and ends of ribbon. This ribbon effect is produced by outlining the supported ribbon with a single gold thread and working small black dots in embroidery silk, about an eighth of an inch apart between the gold lines. The effect is that of a dainty and novel ribbon. It is no wider, and probably not as wide, as baby ribbon.

## Woman's Box Coat.

Loose box coats make exceedingly smart wraps that are eminently comfortable as well. This one is adapted to all the range of cloaking materials, but is shown in tan colored cloth with touches of darker velvet and is stitched with corticelli silk. The special features of the model are the mandolin sleeves and the additional lapels which are exceedingly effective. When liked, however, plain sleeves can be substituted for the larger ones, as shown in the small sketch.

The coat is made with fronts and backs and is shaped by means of shoulder, under arm and center back seams. A pocket is inserted in each front and the closing is made invisible by means of a fly. The extra lapels are applied under the front sleeves are cut in one piece each and are finished with plain cuffs, but the plain sleeves are in regulation coat style with uppers and unders.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 inches wide, or 2½ yards 52 inches wide, with ¼ yard of velvet to trim as illustrated.

## Dainty Corsage Sachet.

The heart-shaped corsage sachet of white satin is to wear around the neck beneath the lingerie. The ribbon edge and bow make a pretty finish, and it is suspended by a ribbon. Another corsage sachet on this order consists of two pads about two inches square, with a small bow in the center of each. They are fastened to the ends of a strip of baby ribbon.

For the Japanese sachet, made of Japanese silk, a bag 2½ by 3 inches, and in the top fasten a Japanese doll's head. Around its neck a ribbon is tied, stock fashion.

The most popular sachet odors at present are sandal wood, orris and Japanese perfumes.

## About Sleeves.

The very wide sleeves that are being worn at present undoubtedly tend to take away from the apparent height of the figure, and if you are rather inclined to be short yourself you will do wisely to exercise a judicious supervision and to forbid your dressmaker to indulge in any vagaries either as regards the shape or trimming of your sleeves. You can still have something which is quite sufficiently fashionable without adding in an unbecoming way to the width of your figure.

## Misses' House Jacket.

Pretty, tasteful morning jackets are always in demand and make attractive garments for breakfast wear as well as for use during the hours spent in one's own apartments. This one is designed for young girls and is exceedingly youthful and graceful, its broad collar drooping well over the shoulders and the fitted back giving a trimness and neatness to the figure. As shown the material is sprigged muslin trimmed with frills of embroidery, but there are countless others which are equally appropriate.



The jacket is made with fronts and back, the back being laid in tucks to the waist line and the fronts being gathered at the upper edge and stayed by means of an underfacing. The cape collar is arranged over the whole and the neck is finished with a little frill. The sleeves can be in either flowing style and finished with frills or in bishop style with cuffs as may be preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 7½ yards of embroidery to trim as illustrated.

## Rhubarb Pudding.

Wash and cut into inch pieces enough rhubarb to nearly fill a three-pint pudding dish. Mix half a nutmeg grated, three cups sugar. Butter the dish thick with cold butter. Put in a layer of soft bread crumbs, then a layer of rhubarb, then a thickness of sugar and a tablespoon of butter cut into little bits. Repeat the layers, having a thick layer of bread crumbs on top. Mix a little melted butter with the top crumbs. Bake about an hour, slowly at first, and serve hot or cold.

## Lunch for Children.

Because things to eat do not always present an attractive appearance their nourishing quality is not properly appreciated. The value of dates for children's

school lunches is not fully appreciated. They are rather sticky, bothersome things, as they are originally purchased, and children rarely care for them. They should be separated and washed, the stone removed, and a peanut or almond, salted preferably, substituted. The date is then rolled in corn starch or powdered sugar, and straightway becomes one of the appetizing trifles dear to youth, and at the same time is healthful and nourishing.

## In the Kitchen.

Doughnuts or biscuits may be heated "amais" as good as new" by putting them in a whole paper bag, sprinkling in a few drops only of water, twisting the ends, putting in the oven, raising a little from the bottom on a grate. The oven must be very hot.

New nutmegs may be distinguished from the last year's supply by scraping the surface with the finger. If new, the oil will moisten the finger at once. Mace, when new, is oily. It should always be purchased whole and ground as needed.

## A Dainty Work Bag.

Such pretty little work bags can be made on a foundation of basket work with a piece of dainty silk. The little flat trays to be found in all sizes at Japanese shops are chosen, and the silk sewed on the inside rim. The basket is first lined and slightly padded with sateen if desired. The silk is gathered in bag fashion at the top, making a pretty and substantial receptacle for sewing materials or embroidery.

## Marie Antoinette Bodices.

The tendency toward the Marie Antoinette bodice for evening wear is marked. This style is really fascinating, with its long, pointed waist line, and very full skirt shirred into the skirt band. In white or ivory silk, the mode is ideal, and by next autumn it will be firmly established. This would not appear to admit of any change in the present full skirts, but would rather tend to increase them if anything. The great dressmakers, at least, seem determined to adhere to the full modes for some time to come.

## Corset Cover.

Shapely corset covers that fit nicely yet are not over snug are in constant demand and never can be too numerous. This one is peculiarly pretty and attractive, is eminently simple and can be made of any of the materials in vogue for underwear.

The model, however, is of linen batiste with insertion and frills of embroidery and a d hands of beading.

The corset cover is cut with fronts and back which are laid in narrow tucks to the waist line, and is closed at the center with a box plait in shirt waist style. Over the upper edge and at the waist line are applied bands of beading that are threaded with ribbon by means of which the size is regulated.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1½ yards of insertion, three yards of edging and 1½ yards of beading to trim as illustrated.

## Black Is Steady Color.

sensible investment, but at the moment the rule is that any black wrap be elaborate both in design and trimming; bands of colored velvet, or cloth embroidered or edged with gold or silver braid, is an effective trimming and are most used on the black coats. Others again have the white satin facings embroidered with gold or silver, while still another style has bands of Persian velvet.

## Pickled Raisins.

Make a syrup of one pound of brown sugar, one cup of vinegar, a level teaspoon each of cinnamon, allspice, and cloves, and a saltspoon of mace tied in a muslin bag. Heat the syrup to the boiling point and skim. Pour it on one pound of the best raisins on the stem and let stand two days, then put over the fire and let cook quarter of an hour. Pour into a jar and keep for use.

## To Mark Lingerie.

The ready-made medallions, monograms and initial letters for marking lingerie are handy for this purpose. They save hours of hand embroidery, and are as effective as anything that can be done at home.



Save all old zinc and when chimneys are filled with soot put a quantity on the fire. It will carry all soot out of stovepipes and clean the chimneys.

It is unwise to sprinkle a light carpet with tea leaves when sweeping unless they have first been rinsed in water, for otherwise they are apt to stain.

Rose petals make a delightful filling for soft pillows. Save them from withered bouquets or from fresh flowers and dry them. They may be treated as for potpourri or used with their own delicate perfume only.

Never put a bed in an alcove; the air is apt to become stagnant there. Have it right in the room and do not push it too close to the wall, then the air that comes in from the window has a chance to circulate around the bed.