

soil, and are often fly-specked. Remove the fly-specks by rubbing gently with very fine sandpaper, then clean the shade by using a cloth wrung out of one pint of hot water mixed with three tablespoonfuls of benzine. Keep the benzine away from the fire. Dry the shade well with a soft, dry cloth, and if the shades are white, rub lightly with powdered starch.

This season, especially, many complain that the soil is filled with something that looks like white threads or a vine, and the plants do poorly or die where this is the case. The best means of "curing" the sick soil is to dig some quicklime and sulphur into the soil. The lime and sulphur will soon destroy the fungus, and will also benefit the plants. The long cold weather and abundant rains have soured the soil, and plants will not do well in sour soil.

For neutralizing the acid in sour soil, a piece of burnt lime as large as a pint measure will be sufficient for two gallons of water. The water, boiling hot, should be poured onto the lime, allowing the air to have access to the stone, and it will quickly "slack," or turn into powder, and when this is done, the balance of the water may be added, stirring until the powder and water is thoroughly mixed, making what is known as whitewash; let stand until the lime settles to the bottom, then drain off the clear liquid and apply to the soil. The lime water should be applied when the soil is dried out.—Park's Floral Magazine.

Care of Roses

From Park's Floral Magazine we copy the following directions for wintering tender roses: About the best protection of roses at the north is to turn a big pailful of coal ashes right over the plant and cover this with pieces of boards so as to turn the rain; as soon as all danger of frost is past in the spring, remove the covering.

Another: When winter comes, lay down the rose bush, put a big pailful of coal ashes over the roots and stems, cover with straw, and leave until danger from frost is over, when the ashes must be removed.

A good way to keep rose bushes from freezing is to pour ashes over the roots, then bend the tops down, cover with leafless brush and straw and leave until spring. If the canes can not be bent down, bunch them and tie straw about them, from the bottom up, and put the coal ashes on the roots as directed. Do not cover too early, as roses are often smothered by too much protection. In this, as in everything else, one must exercise judgment.

In the fall, dig lime in the soil, and when spring comes, mulch with stable manure. It is claimed that horse manure is best for roses as a mulch.

Rose Enemies

Several of our friends complain of a yellow beetle with black spots on the wing, the beetle about the size of the red spotted "lady bug," that eats the rose petals, ruining the flowers. They are hard to catch, as they fly quickly when disturbed. To overcome these, it is recommended to use the lime-sulphur solution, using one part of the solution to fifteen parts of water, spraying with a fine spray. This will destroy nearly all rose pests, but for the beetle, a sure remedy is to spray the plant and buds several times with a solution of arsenate of lead, one ounce to five gallons of water. Roses have so many enemies that one must keep up a constant fight if perfect flowers are wanted.

Odds and Ends

If you like onions, but object to the biting taste, try slicing them, cover with boiling water and let stand a

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7420—Ladies' Shirt-Waist — Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. These waists are made of taffetas, crepe fabrics, linen, madras and the like. The waist closes in the centre of the front and the sleeves may be made long or short.
 7433—Ladies' Skirt—Cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure. Serge, cheviot, gabardine or linen can be used for this skirt. It is cut in four gares and can have either the high or the regulation waistline.
 7432—Ladies' Skirt-Waist — Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Crepe de Chine, silk, taffeta or linen can be used for this waist with the trimming of contrasting material. There is two tucks in each shoulder.
 7405—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Linen, gingham or serge can be used for this dress. The dress closes at the front and can be made with or without the belt. Long or short sleeves may be used.
 7438—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Dark blue serge can be used to make this dress with the collar and cuffs of white linen. The blouse is joined to a five-gored plaited skirt. Long or short sleeves may be used.
 7410—Ladies' Negligee— Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Any
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few minutes, then drain and cover with cold water in which a little salt has been dissolved, and let them get perfectly cold, drain again easily, and they are ready for the table.

Filling for Pumpkin Pie—Beat the yolks of nine eggs and the whites also, separately; press through a colander a quart of stewed pumpkin and mix with it two quarts of fresh sweet milk, having the milk as rich as you can afford; stir into it a cup and a half of granulated sugar, a teaspoonful each of powdered mace, cinnamon and nutmeg, then the yolks, and finally the whites of the eggs; beat all thoroughly together and bake in shells of good pastry. The pumpkin pie is better eaten very soon after it has been baked.

Filling for Layer Cake—Boil together one cup of white sugar, one cup of water, until it is thick enough to spread smoothly, then add when nearly cold one cup of rolled nut meats, and stir well. Spread this between layers of cake, and it is delicious.

A good Sandwich Filling—Cook the liver as you would for the table—trim off all stringy parts and chop fine. Beat into a little sweet milk gravy one raw egg, having the gravy rather thin. Put the chopped meat into a buttered baking dish, pour over it the gravy and set in the oven; let bake slowly until when turned out on a plate it will keep its loaf shape; season the dish rather highly when done, let cool before cutting into sandwich filling.

Home-Made Ginger Cookies — One pint of molasses, one pint of lard, one teacupful of sugar previously rolled to crush all lumps, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, using sifted flour enough to make a stiff dough. Bake in a hot oven.

Requested Recipes

Pickled Pears — If the pears are small, cut out the blossom end and take out the core and leave whole. If the large, hard pears, peel and quarter. To seven pounds of fruit allow one quart of vinegar, three pounds of sugar and one tablespoonful each of cinnamon and cloves; tie the spices in small bags. Put a layer of the prepared fruit in a jar, then a layer of sugar, and continue thus until all is used. Let stand overnight. In the morning drain off the syrup and let come to a boil, then pour over the fruit. Repeat the second and third mornings, and on the third morning add vinegar and spices to the syrup and boil for five minutes; put in the fruit and cook until you can pierce with a straw, then pack in glass jars,

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