

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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## THE HOUSEHOLD---Supplement.

### THE LITTLE LAD'S ANSWER.

Our little lad came in one day  
With dusty shoes and tired feet;  
His play-time had been hard and long,  
Out in the summer's noontide heat.  
"I'm glad I'm home," he cried, and hung  
His torn straw hat up in the hall,  
While in a corner by the door  
He put away his bat and ball.  
"I wonder why," his auntie said,  
"This little lad always comes here,  
When there are many other homes  
As nice as this and quite as near?"  
He stood a moment, deep in thought,  
Then with the lovelight in his eye,  
He pointed where his mother sat,  
And said, "She lives here—that is why."  
With beaming face the mother heard;  
Her mother-heart was very glad,  
A true, sweet answer he had given—  
The thoughtful, loving little lad.  
And well I know that hosts of lads  
Are just as loving, true and dear;  
That they would answer as he did,  
'Tis home—for mother's living here.

### WHAT TO WEAR.

The new models for dress skirts are not quite as narrow, clinging and sheath-like as the extreme of the winter's style, which was suitable only to young and slender figures. Otherwise, they show no remarkable change. There is the same "fan back," and plain front and sides, relieved for stout figures by draping with pleats on each side. These draping folds are arranged as nearly perpendicular as possible, to give the slender effect of straight lines. Spring dresses of cloth, camels' hair and Henrietta will have facings, trimmings, etc., of bengaline or satin, as a change from the velvet so much worn, though the latter is by no means to be banished.

To cut the foundation skirt for one of these dresses, four widths of lining 20 inches wide at the bottom are required for a skirt 38 inches long. The back breadth is straight. The side breadths are sloped on the edge next the back, and made fifteen inches wide at the top. The front breadth is 15 inches wide at the top, the slope beginning 20 inches from the bottom, and both it and the side breadths are fitted by small darts. The back is gathered in a very small space. Over this is hung the outside of three widths of 50 inch goods, or six widths of 27 or 30 inch material. Sometimes the front and sides are fitted by darts to the figure, all the fulness being massed in spreading fan pleats in a narrow space at the back. Another way is to gather the back very closely, and lay

three backward turning pleats on each side close to the gathers; these pleats must hang well defined to the bottom of the skirt.

Braiding and embroidery are much used on all the spring dresses; cords and narrow galloons put on straight or in simple curving lines are also popular; these appear on the skirt and edges of the bodice, and on the coat or jacket fronts which are again a feature of spring costumes. Any ingenious girl who can draw a little, can make her own designs and by braiding the bottom of the skirt in front and on the sides, the sleeves, and the jacket fronts, the last in a pattern which widens from the neck down to the pointed corners, make herself a very stylish costume. The vest worn under these jacket bodices is fastened by small buttons set closely, and has a close collar inside the wide flaring one belonging to the jacket.

A return to paniers is indicated in some of the newer styles; they will be employed chiefly on dresses of lace and grenadine, the latter promising to supersede the lace net so long worn. Bodices worn with paniers will be cut with moderately long points back and front, and short on the sides, every pains being taken to give a long-waisted effect. Many wool dresses are being made with the coat basques mentioned in a former HOUSEHOLD; and an old basque can be modernized by cutting off the lower edge in a deep point in front, a much shorter one on the back and making the sides quite short; turn up the edge and face with silk. Under this add coat skirts—ten or twelve inches deep—lined with silk but not stiffened. These are shaped smoothly to the hips, and sewed to the lining of the basque just below the curve of the waist.

I am glad to be able to tell "A Middle Aged Woman" how to make up her black silk. Most of our fashions seem designed for the young and gay people, and ignore the needs of those who are on the border land, too old to be young, but yet too young to be old. Make the skirt by directions already given, only have two pleats laid on each side, not on but a little in front of the hips, so as not to increase their apparent size. Have a coat bodice, with the skirts of the back cut continuously with the centre forms. The fronts are to be laid in pleats from the shoulder, leaving a V-shaped space to be filled with silk muslin or soft silk of any becoming color. A pointed belt of jet passementerie crosses the front only; and the cuffs and

collar are also of passementerie. To make the costume more dressy, add a lace flounce headed with jet across the front and sides of the skirt, and cut the back with a demi-train. Still another model has the coat basque, with its seams opened up on the hips and back, and having a flat vest inserted. Sleeves are cut with wide flaring cuffs. The skirt has three widths shaped by darts at the top, the three back widths being closely gathered in the back. Five or six milliners' folds border the skirt, while the edges of the basque, cuffs and collar are finished with narrow silk cord.

Capes and coats are the popular spring wraps. The capes are rather different from those worn this winter, being cut full and even all round. They are not as high on the shoulder, are made of cloth and lined with silk. Some are fitted front and back and held in place by belts; collars are high and flaring. Last summer's capes can be remodeled by adding a collar of pointed passementerie lined with black velvet. One of these capes, in black diagonal with passementerie collar, is suitable for a lady of 45 or 50 years.

Coats, or jackets, are cut longer than heretofore; some of them are of those unbecoming proportions known as demi-length. Their style varies from the plain double breasted English walking coat, always comfortable and stylish, to the Louis XV. coat with vests and revers, double collars and square pocket flaps. The former, though not so showy, is a safer choice. Young ladies will wear the blazers and reefers of last season, also cut-away coats of cheviot, which have silk-faced collars like those on men's coats. Long cloaks for traveling and early spring wear are worn with or without a circular cape. They are fitted to the figure, though many have loose double-breasted fronts, and the fulness of the skirts is cut in the centre back forms. Materials are as diverse as the tastes of the buyers, which is saying a good deal.

### ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN.

For the benefit of the readers of the HOUSEHOLD who may not have an opportunity to read Miss Frances E. Willard's masterful address before the Woman's National Council, I will quote a few of her most salient sentences, which will also give Evangeline the "other side" of the lives of women such as "Marion Jones," barring the neglect of home duties, which is not the besetting sin of the capables so



much as it is of the incapables with which every community is afflicted. But what shall we say of the capables, who having burst the bonds of the traditional "woman's sphere"—the nursery and the kitchen—and who are filling responsible positions in professorships, the professions and even the editor's chair, still cry out against the advancement of women along the lines of reform in political and social life? Is there not need of reform, and are not women equally intrusted with men in everything pertaining to society and the state? Conservatism is wrong when the thing conserved is wrong.

But to Miss Willard's address: In defining the objects of the Woman's Council she says: "Women of the United States, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby band ourselves together in a confederation of workers committed to the overthrow of all forms of ignorance and injustice, and to the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law." Concerning time, there is this exhaustive classification: "We either kill, spend or invest it. Starting in life we have ourselves plus time; this is our unearned increment. Since we sat here in council a three-year cycle has swept by in which women have wrought more widely and more worthily than in any ten years before." Surely time has neither been killed nor spent, but blessedly invested by all these shining ranks of women at work for God and for humanity.

"Women have also, and notably within the last three years, secured laws for the better protection of their own sex; have immeasurably increased the property rights of married women and their rights to their children under the law; have obtained appropriations for reformatories for women and homes for those morally degraded."

"We have long met to read essays, make speeches and prepare petitions; let us hereafter meet, in this great council, to legislate for womanhood, for childhood and the home. Men have told us solemnly, have told us often and in good faith no doubt, that they would grant whatever the women of the nation asked. Our time to ask untriedly has waited long, but it is here at last. The whole rationale in finance and politics is set forth in the remark of a Knight of Labor who, referring to an undesirable locality said, 'It's not a fit place for a woman' and the quick reply of a comrade, 'Then it's time for women to go down there and make it fit.'

"John Bright said that agitation is but 'the marshalling of a nation's conscience to right its laws,' and in this large view every patriotic woman must perceive her duty to be made willing to vote, if she is not so already. The United States Senator from Kansas put the point pithily in a recent speech. He said: 'At the dawn of the twentieth century, the United States will be governed by the people that live in

them; when that good time comes women will vote and men quit drinking.'

"It has been wisely remarked by one of our college bred women 'that in no particular has the average woman failed more signally than in keeping her own little ones alive. Four hundred thousand babies annually breathe their first and last in the United States. One third of all the children born depart this life before they reach five years of age. Old fashioned New England mothers are often extolled as an ideal type of motherhood. Yet statistics show that the mortality among native New England stock exceeds that of any other part in the United States, and the proportion of deaths to births is constantly increasing; while among the ridiculed college women nine-tenths of their children survive infancy. I assert that a woman scientifically educated can in three hours be taught more about the care of infants than another intellectually untrained can learn from personal experience in a life time.' This college bred mother supports her theory by offering for inspection a healthy, happy specimen of scientific babyhood, who rapturously greets this scientific woman as mamma." The afore mentioned college bred woman is a trustee of Barnard, a contributor to the press, a public speaker on various educational and scientific subjects; a woman of place in society, and as has been declared already, a model homemaker. What would you more? It is supremely true of the true mother that the ineffable greatness of her character lends a dignity to the smallest of her deeds, and so magnifies the sacredness of home and country in her children's eyes, that they cannot fail to be supremely loyal to God and home and native land.

IONIA.

LILLA LEE.

#### "THE SUMMER CITY."

Petoskey, as every one knows, is the great summer city. Situated as it is on the shore of Traverse Bay, it is both healthful and beautiful. If you like boating, fishing or almost any kind of recreation, where can you spend a summer more pleasantly than at Petoskey. Bay View, the well known resort, is a beautiful place and is growing more so every year. It has the advantage of a good school which is continually growing better. In all my travels I have seen no place that I would rather live than here.

I am a farmer's daughter, and we live about eight miles from Petoskey. We are always ready to welcome resorters, because they buy our produce and pay us a good price. Our farm has a nice location, with beautiful scenery on all sides. Our crops are always good and bring good prices. Some people say this is no corn country, but our own crop is one of the best; grain and potatoes couldn't be better than that raised here. Father raises a good deal of stock (cattle and sheep) and always finds ready market for them.

To any one just starting in life and who wants a good farm in a nice country, I advise them to come to northern Michigan. There is always plenty for those who

are willing to work. Lumbering is the principal occupation of the farmers in the winter, and they find it both a paying and profitable business; the greatest trouble is that there isn't help enough to do the work they would like to do. Young men need not be idle for the want of work in this country.

My father, as I have said, is a Michigan farmer, who enjoys reading the MICHIGAN FARMER, and as I have become very much interested in the HOUSEHOLD I thought I would like to join the circle. If I do not fall into the chasm, viz:—the waste basket "Scat" spoke of, I may come again with something more interesting.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

A. E. L.

#### HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES.

I would like to make some suggestions to Elizabeth about house fixing that I have learned by experience—a dear school we all know, and especially so in this line, as changes if they can be made at all are very expensive.

I would have the pantry made with closed cup-boards on the side that shows from the dining-room or kitchen and open shelves on the other side. Open shelves are more convenient for milk, but do not look as well to the guest who takes a passing glimpse of your pantry.

A dumb waiter is a great convenience and should be put near the dining room table. Mine is a small cupboard balanced over a pulley by weights. The food from the table can all be placed in it and sent into the cellar without taking a dozen steps.

Use hard oil on the wood work in the kitchen. It looks better at the first. It can be cleaned easier when soiled or made as good as new if scratched, by the application of a little varnish. These are strong points in favor of hard oil finish.

A conservatory door made of glass like a window, that can be pushed up into the wall and held by weights, the bottom of the door closing the aperture, is found to be perfection itself. There is no door in the way when open, but if you wish to sweep in the adjoining room or smoke your plants, down comes the door, and they are shut in though you can enjoy the sight of them through the glass all the time.

Will Mrs. Fuller tell me what is the matter with my begonias. They drop their leaves sometimes when half grown.

BEHIND TIME.

#### BUTTER PACKAGES.

A correspondent at Portland inquires where butter pails can be bought, prices, etc. A search through the advertising columns of the MICHIGAN FARMER convinces us that though undoubtedly such goods are manufactured in this State, the makers are carefully concealing the fact by neglecting to inform the dairying public through the press. We refer our correspondent to Porter Blanchard's Sons, Nashua, N. H., whose advertisement will be found in the FARMER, who will cheerfully furnish the desired information on application.



WHICH IS THE MORE BENEFICIAL  
—MONEY OR AN EDUCATION?

This is a question which I do not recollect ever seeing discussed in your paper, but it is one of great interest to me, and I thought perhaps it would be to other readers of your paper, and I would like to have some of them give their opinion. I have not had much experience in either, but if I were to take my choice, it would be an "education." Of course if one has abundance of money he is very fortunate, but there are a great many unfortunate ones in this world. It seems very strange that some should have millions of dollars, while others are starving.

There are a great many people who have to depend on a day's work for a living, and are obliged to submit to abuses, because they have no education; and I suppose there are a great many people who cannot write their names, read a newspaper, or even cipher out a simple problem in addition, because they had to stay at home and work on the farm, or possibly, they were too lazy to go to school. This seems very strange but it is very often the case. I think such children will grow into people who are always complaining about hard times, and would rather sit around town on an old dry goods' box than to go to school or do any work. There are a great many people in town and even in the country, who would be glad to take some good boy or girl to board and let him or her go to school. Let us refer to President Garfield, who did janitor work to help himself through college, and his mother lived on one meal a day, that her son might have two. How many of the young men of to-day would make a practice of studying till twelve o'clock at night after working hard all day? I think not many. Few of us know what poverty is; and with as many good schools as we have now, I think there is a chance for every boy or girl to get an education, that is considering those who are not lazy, and are not afraid of soiling their hands.

But let us not be discouraged, no matter how old we are, or how backward in our studies. "He who studies will succeed." Let us not forget Daniel Webster, who when he first entered school, was made the laughing stock, because of the homespun clothes he wore, but I do not think they laughed so heartily when the teacher bade him take his books and go into a higher grade. He studied hard, and I think he was well repaid, as he is now called the greatest orator of his day.

Our schools are improving every year, and how thankful we ought to be to think we have so much better opportunities to get an education than our forefathers, and how much we ought to appreciate it! How strange it seems that some parents seem so negligent, and do not like their children to have any better chance to get an education than they had. I heard it remarked not long ago, that an education was no good to a boy or girl unless he or she wanted to teach school. What an ideal!

It was not many months ago that I was asked if Florida was in Michigan! I dare

say that there are a good many people who do not know where they live, and then they will ask what good is an education to a farmer! I presume the merchants would be pleased to get the chance to cheat a farmer out of his produce, and if the farmer is fool enough to let them do it why he is only cheating himself. But he will take his wife along with him, and if she knows enough (I presume she would, for women are generally smarter than men), she will sign his name to a note, and he will have to take her to the barn with him when he trades horses to see that he doesn't get cheated.

But one thing is certain, an education is something that no one can take from us, and which will always be with us. We cannot say that about money; there are thousands who lose their life for that cause every year.

I think if one has an education he is independent, and can certainly do something to get a living.

BLANCHE.

GAINES.

THE OPINIONS OF THE WEBSTER  
FARMERS' CLUB ON THE SUBJECT  
OF WOMAN'S INTELLECT.

The March meeting of the Webster Farmers' Club was held at Henry Queal's, in the township of Hamburg. The day was bad and the roads worse, and prevented a large attendance. About twenty-five persons were present, and quite an interesting meeting was held.

C. M. Starks gave a reading of his own selection relating to the farmer. Of the two questions on the programme only one was taken up, because of the absence of those who were to open the discussion. "Is woman's intellect capable of grasping the questions and problems of the day?"

Miss Mary Starks opened the discussion with a paper, but her modesty or fear that some not present might be benefited by it, prevented its appearance here.

Mrs. William Ball followed with a paper:

"The propounders of this important question seem to admit that women are possessed of some intellect. Now whether they have enough to 'grasp the intellectual problems of the day,' cannot be demonstrated by the ability of the present speaker. I have no conception why amongst all this talented body I should have been selected, unless to prove that one at least is not capable of grasping the intellectual problems of the day.

"I think the high positions some women have attained in the scientific, literary and medical world are abundant proof that some are capable of attaining any position.

"I might cite a few instances, one, Laura Bassi, who occupied the chair of professor of physics at Bologna University for thirty years, being called to it when only twenty-one years of age. She married, reared a family; yet her home, where she carried on many scientific experiments, it is said was beautiful in its orderliness.

"Maria Mitchell, astronomer, at the age of eighteen was appointed librarian of the

Nantucket Athenæum, which place she held for twenty years; this appointment gave her much time for astronomical study. She discovered seven comets, and was awarded the gold medal offered by the King of Denmark, for the discovery of a telescopic comet. In 1865 she was called to the chair of Astronomy at Vassar College, which place, with that of director of the college observatory, she held until falling health compelled her to resign in 1888.

"Mary Louise Booth, editor, was a teacher in her father's school at the age of fourteen, learned French, German and Latin, and began translating from those languages at an early age.

Mary Ann Brigham, educator, educated at Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, taught in that institution and others of like character, and finally resigned the position of assistant in Prof. West's Brooklyn Heights Seminary, where she taught from 1863 to 1889, to accept the presidency of Mt. Holyoke Seminary. She declined many tempting offers, including the presidency of Wellesley College, but was killed in a railway accident soon after, never occupying the position at Mt. Holyoke.

"Numerous instances might be cited of the intellectual capability of women, but enough has been said to show what heights of knowledge women may attain.

"I do not wish to be understood as ignoring the culinary art, for eating is a necessity of our being, and really I cannot see how the human race could exist unless some of us attended to that part of the work, and cookery may be considered an art as much as many other things.

"All women can not hope or expect to attain great intellectual positions any more than all men. There have always been hewers of wood and drawers of water, and probably always will be; but where women have exceptional ability in any line of science, art or literature, I think they should follow that line of work. Too many are trying to do something they are not fitted to do, and have no capacity for, and by that means are making a failure of their work. Each should try to fill the position in which she is placed in the best possible manner."

Mrs. A. Olsaver expressed herself as follows: "The mind of the average woman is, or would be with proper training, able to cope with the questions which are now agitating the mind of the public, quite as well as the mind of the average man. When the question under consideration mentions the questions of the day, it embraces a large territory for thought to say the least. Take for instance the tariff and free trade controversy. If left to her natural bent, we being women, would undoubtedly incline to protection. I make no reference to the 'oak and ivy' style, for woman is able now to support herself. If free coinage of silver would furnish us more pocket money than if left in the shape of bullion, we would wish for free coinage.

"A husband and wife at marriage form a partnership, of which as far



as business is concerned, the wife is usually a 'silent partner.' But if that husband is a millionaire, and that wife's mind could grasp the situation, and she had the privilege, she would work unceasingly for the 'two per cent loan,' for that would be an example where it would count. Foreign immigration is a question upon which my mind dislikes to dwell. If we could grasp it by the throat and trottle it as it were, I believe we would all pull together. The bare idea of the refuse of other nations being shipped here to help run this government, more than four millions in the last sixteen years, more than one-half illiterate, others sent by people there to compete with American laborers that they may work at starvation prices, is not pleasant information to those who believe in America for Americans. You may say this is a chestnut, so I will not say any more; but ladies, if you wish for a good deal of information in a nutshell, I would refer you to the January number of the *North American Review*.

"Then comes the all-absorbing question with some of our sex—female suffrage. I darespeak of this even here, for the reason that though we cannot vote we are privileged characters. But as soon as the ballot is given us, if it ever is, we may expect the kicks and cuffs our brothers are subject to, for then we will be free and equal, you know. That we are misused, downtrodden by 'horrid man' and have no rights—that is all nonsense.

"Why do we not know enough of human nature to understand that if we need care, sympathy or help in any way, man, if he is a man, is the one to plead the cause in our behalf? I think if I was ever ill-treated in my life it was by a woman. Who of the ladies of the Club would take the place of that female cyclone of Kansas who took the Woman's Congress at Washington by storm recently, and made Senator Ingalls quake in his boots? Probably if she has a husband and children at home, and they were taken sick in her absence, stranger hands would have to apply plasters and poultices, and administer vermifuge, while she and all others of her stamp are going up and down our country with venom on their tongues, to let the public know what stuff woman is made of, what power she can wield, just give her the ballot! What a womanly woman!

"If we have an influence for good, let us try and first use it at home. Do that which lies nearest. Let us try to bring up our sons and daughters in a pure home atmosphere, instill into their minds pure principles. Then when our sons go out to do work they will probably have to do, they may do it conscientiously and honorably. If by woman's vote we could suppress evils which stare us in the face, especially intemperance, I would wish to vote often, but would the result be so much different from the present? Here where we are the vote would no doubt be cast on the right side. But what of our cities? Of the larger ones, I mean! A considerable portion of the population are of filth, filthy, degraded, dissolute; and each person there had the same legal right to cast a vote

as we, and one such person could have more influence than we are aware.

"It would be well to ponder the question well before we become fanatics on the subject of voting. If evils are to be fought, let us use the means at hand until we can have that which would suit us better. Who of us if we saw a human being drowning would wait to get a boat by the right name, with color perfect and oars of the latest style, and then go out where we saw him go down and try to grasp him cautiously with our gloves on? Questions of morality must first be treated by people being civilized, Christianized in the broad sense of the word, and then educated.

"Plenty of work is afforded for the most ambitious. I think our minds can grasp this. It is a question which lies near our hearts."

E. N. BALL, Sec.

[Want of space compels us to omit the remainder of this report.—Ed.]

#### A TEMPERANCE TALE.

A merchant and prominent agent of R— has been going from bad to worse, until his best friends were forced to admit that he must, from necessity, give up one or the other—his business or his drink—for they could no longer be successfully united. The merchant, in his sober moments, realized the situation and bravely resolved to be free once more. Many times he has tried, but the old story of temptation, sneers, and worse than all else, "treating," has each time carried him back into the maelstrom. This time he said "I will not try to do this thing alone," so he went to some of the leading ladies of the W. C. T. U., but they could not receive him as a member there. Then he consulted his pastor, and with sorrow he admitted that there was no organization in the place where he could take a pledge that would help him to be firm, with a band of brothers to stand by him, so he accompanied the merchant to the office of a lawyer who drew up an ironclad pledge which was signed by the anxious man, with the minister as witness. So far all was well, but then the saloon-keepers and the boon companions came and the snares and temptations that are thrown around him require all the strength, backed by his pledge, that he can summon, for his appetite is all the time tempting him to yield. They said: "We have patronized you because you did the same by us, but you will lose all our trade if you fall us." "We want you! We are your friends and we've planned many things for good times together." "If you object to going into our saloons—don't want to be seen—we'll fix that all right, we'll bring whatever you want here to you, but if you go back on us you'll be sorry for it."

Are all the hard battles fought in open war? Are not these single-handed soldiers fighting as bravely, nobly and with greater courage? It is a long pull, requiring more nerve than a sudden dash when surrounded by regiments of others working for the same purpose. The battle is on now. Time only can tell whether the result will be for good or ill.

ROMEO.

EL. SEE.

#### THE CHINESE LILY.

Not long ago a lady inquired how she should handle her Chinese lily bulb, and if it would blossom the second time. In the *Canadian Horticulturist* for March we find the answer to a similar query, given by a prominent florist of Toronto, who says:

"The bulbs of the Chinese Sacred Lily after blooming, should be allowed to continue growing as much as they will, and, when apparently quite completed, (which will be noticed by the foliage beginning to become slightly withered at the tips of the long leaves), the bulbs should be taken out of the water in which they have bloomed, and placed in a moderately warm room until the foliage has dried off, then place the bulbs in a pot of earth to remain there till the weather is quite mild, say in the month of May, when they should be planted in the open ground to 'rest,' as we term it. In the early fall the bulbs must be taken up and those which are sound and appear healthy, by planting indoors as usual, will in most cases give a nice display of bloom.

"We have lost quite a number of our bulbs by leaving them too long in the open ground in the fall, which should be observed by others. They should be brought in as soon as weather is approaching the frosty night season."

#### REFORMING A CAKE.

I had been too generous of butter and sugar and it was brought from the oven a flat, sticky mass. I thought mournfully of the good material it contained, and a bright idea popped into my head. I put the "stuff" into an earthen dish; stirred into it a cup of buttermilk and put it away for a day or two. Then I added soda and some flour, beating it as smoothly as I could, and baked in a square tin. It was a success! Of course I had to boast of it, but no one would have suspected the cake of anything unusual—unless it were of unusual goodness—in a place where fine pastry is not made one of the arts.

A. H. J.

#### Useful Recipes.

**BAKING POWDER ROLLS.**—One quart flour; three teaspoonfuls baking powder; one scant teaspoonful salt; one large tablespoonful lard; milk enough to moisten. Mix flour, baking powder and salt together, rub in the lard and mix with milk into a dough that can be handled; roll it thin, cut into rounds the size of a small saucer, spread with softened butter, fold over and press the edges together; put them some distance apart in a baking pan, let them rise half an hour, brush over with milk and sugar and bake in a hot oven.

**STEAMED CORN BREAD.**—Put two cups of cornmeal into a bowl, add a teaspoonful salt. Dissolve half teaspoonful soda in a tablespoonful warm water, and add to it half cup molasses. Add this to the cornmeal, and then add sufficient sour milk, not quite a pint, to make a batter so it will drop from a spoon. Put this into a well greased mould. Put on the lid and steam it for four hours; then remove the lid and bake it for thirty minutes. This recipe is given by Mrs. Rorer, author of "How to Cook Vegetables."