

them lie till cold the first time of washing." I presume they would be first clean washed, as scalding dirty articles helps to fix the dirt.

Before making up flannels I always soak the lengths for twenty-four hours in cold water, and hang them out dripping, in order to do the shrinking in advance.

Prints should be put into plenty of clean, cold water after washing, and a handful of salt dissolved in this will sometimes help to fix the colours. Delicate prints are best washed in a thin solution of bran.

A word about using plenty of rinsing water. I once heard a lady remark, as she cast a discontented glance at the linen which the laundress had sent in, "I do not know how it is that our clothes always have a muddled look. The creases are out, and there are no absolute marks. It seems as though the clothes were well rubbed, but they are grey instead of being white."

No doubt the greyness arose from using too little water. Where it is scarce, or has to be fetched from a distance, there is a strong temptation to stint the clothes; but where water is near and plentiful, there is no excuse for not giving them an abundant supply of it. In any case the improvement in the colour consequent on its use well repays a little extra trouble.

Coarse woollen stockings and other odds and ends in the shape of dusters and household cloths come in last, and require nothing but washing. For all these the Peggy is a valuable help.

A word about wringing clothes. The little inexpensive wringing machines, which press out the moisture and serve also as mangles, may be found in the possession of most cottage laundresses, especially those who "take in washing." In large cities, a person in a poor neighbourhood will make a living by such a machine, a trifle being paid per dozen for wringing large things, and again for mangling. Articles with many buttons are best wrung by hand. Care should be taken that no part of the garment is tightly strained over the rest. A nightdress, for instance, should be gathered up at the collar and the garment lifted up and down and allowed to drop in loose folds. For want of care in this apparently trifling matter, new material has been cracked into slits, and unsightly patches rendered needful.

Every article should be thoroughly shaken before being pegged to the line. Black and delicate coloured stockings require great care, boiled curd soap or bran water used, and thorough rinsing. They should be hung up by the tops and dripping wet.

Apropos of clearing. A laundress, whose linen and prints were noted for whiteness and brilliancy of colour, told me that she used to place her tubs of clothes before using blue water, under a running spring in her garden.

After the actual washing is done, the last business is to scrub and clean all the utensils, clear out the copper, and tidy the cellar or washhouse. Let us hope some thoughtful little girl has the tea ready, so that there may be a refreshing cup for mother.

When writing about utensils, I forgot to mention the shaped tub which seems to me the best and the one always used in my native county, Lincolnshire. It is oblong, and narrower at the bottom than the top, so that the suds do not flow over so readily, but run back down the sloping sides. There is a little triangular shelf at one corner, to hold the soap.

Young laundresses, when learning, are very apt to rub the skin off the wrists. This is owing to the rubbing on the wrist instead of making one portion of the article come in contact with another. Some, too, wet their own clothes very much in the front. This is both uncomfortable and dangerous, as damp gar-

ments must be when near the chest or stomach. To obviate this a washing pad, as it is called, composed of several thicknesses of flannel or a stout material, may be tied on under the large apron.

In very poor homes there are a good many makeshifts on washing days. Clothes have to be boiled and water heated in the pot and kettle, which on other occasions serve for potato boiling and tea water. Or, they are stewed in brown earthenware, covered up with a dinner plate, and on the oven shelf.

I was once in a very tidy cottage home at dinner time, when a little lassie brought in a baked rice pudding, cooked in a small back kitchen. The mother noticed a peculiar odour, as the steam arose from the dish, and said, "Polly, the pudding has a queer smell." "Yes, mother," replied the child, "the stockings have boiled over on the oven shelf. But nothing went in the pudding for it was on the top, and the stocking pot was at the bottom."

This was reassuring, but the soapy liquid having boiled over on the hot shelf had burned there, and raised sufficient steam and smoke to give the pudding an undoubted flavouring of essence of stewed stockings.

The drying of clothes in close city neighbourhoods is a great difficulty, and, in small streets with little traffic, is often done on lines stretched across the street itself. Sometimes the neat garments, dried under such difficulties, excite one's admiration. At others, the wretched, dingy rags call forth a mixture of disgust and pity.

Not long ago I was going to pay a visit to a member of my mother's class, when the coachman brought his horse to a dead stand, instead of turning down the street. I soon discerned the reason. There were rows of lines across it, laden with garments, and the appearance of a coach excited a grand flutter. The women rushed out, slackened the lines, and lifted the props to such a height as to allow the coach to proceed. And so we passed through a series of arches, the flapping garments reminding one, in a ludicrous way, of trailing flags on so-called triumphant erections at gala times.

The very queerest mode of drying I ever saw, though, and the strangest collections of duds, were in Edinburgh. It was on a Saturday afternoon, the washing day of the locality—the closest of closes in the auld town. The pieces of garments—for there was not a whole one amongst them—were fastened to sticks and hung from the windows, story above story.

Our driver said that, in all probability, the adult male owners were in bed whilst the fragments were being washed, and the children ditto, unless the younger mortals were too restless, in which case they were probably careering up and down in, let us say, the primeval costume of the Garden of Eden.

With this last sample of laundry work under difficulties I will close this chapter. In my next I hope to describe the cold starching, folding, ironing, and mangling of garments, table and bed linen, and to show my girl friends how very easily they may get up their faces. I will also describe some laundry machinery, and, if space permits, tell something about the way in which washing is done in other countries.



HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD. AND HOW IT IS GOVERNED.



HE Queen was married in 1840, and as early as 1841 the Prince, her husband, began to set on foot the reorganisation of the royal household. We read in "The Life of the Prince Consort" how difficult this proved, for

it is a little kingdom in itself, and enjoys a peculiar reverence from its antiquity. But he

succeeded in making the royal establishment, as it was first in dignity, also first in purity, in efficiency, and in well-regulated economy; and waste, the canker of all, but especially of great establishments as difficult as possible. All this was done without detracting from the splendour befitting a great monarchy and without incurring any debts; for, in the Queen's own opinion, "a wise system of economy is the only source of true magnificence." Nearly every bill is paid within three months, equivalent to ready money. George III., when he realised how much pilfering was going on at Windsor, caused inquiries to be made of the different functionaries who, according to their showing, received little or nothing beyond their respective appointments. They were then directed to make an average statement of their perquisites, which they put down at a trifling sum. The king adopted the report; and from that time, in lieu of any extras, the sum named by each was to be added to their salaries. They were caught, you see, in their own wiles.

I daresay my girl readers, who will most probably have some household cares resting on their shoulders in course of time, may care to hear how the first home in the country is regulated.

Presiding over all are three great officers of State. First, the Lord Steward, now the Earl of Sydney, G.C.B., to whom "the state of the Queen's household is entirely committed to be ruled and governed by his discretion." All that appertains to eating and drinking comes within his province. In early days not only did he punish the servants at his discretion, but he was the judge of life and limb for the dwellers in the palace; now his rule does not extend to chapel, chamber, or stable. He is a member of the Privy Council, takes precedence of all dukes not of royal blood, and carries a white staff as a sign of his office. At the death of the sovereign he breaks the staff over the corpse.

The duties of the Lord Steward were more arduous erewhile than they are even now, seeing how in Elizabeth's time most stringent rules were laid down "that no forrayn meate or dishes being dressed out of your Majestie's court be brought to your food without assured knowledge from whom the same cometh;" and that "special orders should be given with regard to the charge of the back doores to your chamberors' chamber, where laundresses laytors, wardrobers, and such used to come." Poisoners and traitors were always to be feared.

Secondly, the Lord Chamberlain, now represented by the Earl of Kenmare, on whom devolves all matters connected with the furniture of the several palaces and royal residences, the royal wardrobe, state ceremonials, private audiences, and the licensing of plays. He issues the invitations to balls, concerts, &c., and he it is who holds sway over the long list of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, dentists (thirty-two in all), chaplains, comedians, the band, the trumpeters, and many other members of the household.

Thirdly, The Master of the Horse, at present the Duke of Westminster, K.G. He regulates all matters connected with the horses, stables, and the locomotion of the royal personages generally. He is the only officer of the household who, as a matter of right, can use royal carriages and servants. All the holders of the office do not avail themselves of the privilege except on state occasions, but the Duke and Duchess of Westminster this summer were frequently to be seen with the Queen's carriages and outriders.

The three great officers change with the Ministry; the present ones entered upon their duties this spring.

When Her Majesty ascended the throne there was found to be no uniformity of system, no general understanding among these three departments, and no responsible resident officer to see that discipline was maintained. The male and female servants, having no master in the house, came and went as they pleased, committing many excesses, with no one to correct them. One part of the palace was under the control of the Lord Chamberlain, another of the Lord Steward, while the outside came under the sway of the Woods and Forests, so that to this department fell the supervision of the outside of the windows, while the Lord Chamberlain saw to the cleaning of the inside. The Lord Steward found the fuel and laid the fire, the Lord Chamberlain's people lighted it. He also provided the lamps while the Lord Steward trimmed and lighted them. Before even a pane of glass could be mended so many officials had to be consulted that it took months to do. All this was set right in 1844 by the heads of the several departments conferring upon the Master of the Household (now Sir John Cowell) absolute authority over the whole internal economy of the palace, and, as this officer does not change with the government of the country, there is a continuous and responsible rule. He selects the servants, and is the one general manager.

In the "Imperial Calendar," published annually, will be found a full and complete list of those who constitute the Queen's household at Buckingham, St. James's, and Kensington Palaces; Windsor Castle, Balmoral, Osborne, Hampton Court, Frogmore, Kew, Claremont, and Cumberland Lodge, all royal residences; and though since George II.'s time a quarter of the number has been struck off the list, the aggregate is still very great. Under the Lord Steward there are over 150. First, the Treasurer of the Household, then the Comptroller, with their messengers and secretaries. The Treasurer, now the Earl of Breadalbane, is a very exalted personage, who, like the Lord Steward, carries a white wand of office, and is a Privy Councillor. At the coronation he distributes the silver medals commemorating the event. This was done by Lord Surrey on the last occasion, and the spectators in the choir and lower galleries of the Abbey scrambled for them with eagerness. He has to check and examine all the accounts of the Board of Green Cloth for the expenses of the household. This Board of Green Cloth, or Marshalsea Court, was, as early as Henry III.'s time, a court of justice, with exclusive jurisdiction in the palace, dealing with murders, treason, and other offences; now it is a sort of head housekeeper and butler rolled into one, and consists of a few clerks, whose duty it is to check the bills from the vouchers sent in by the first clerk of the kitchen. For nothing is allowed to be received from a tradesman unless he produces a voucher of one of the three departments, the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Horse. When the Queen is away, the servants are on board wages, and it is part of the duty of the clerk of the

kitchen to know who is fed at the palace and to ascertain the market price of each commodity, the only price recognised. The Board of Green Cloth gives orders for the payment of wages and board, looks after plate and linen, and the wine cellars situated beneath St. James's Palace. They are presided over by a gentleman and some yeomen, and extra assistants. This term yeoman occurs over and over again in the enumeration of the Queen's household, and is only one of several interesting examples of old nomenclature.

Many cooks evidently do not spoil royal broth. Besides the clerk of the kitchen, office clerk, comptroller, and many clerks and messengers under them, in the kitchen itself, there are Eugène Thiou, the chief cook, and four master cooks under him, two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, four apprentices, five scourers, three kitchen maids, one extra woman, a storekeeper man, two green office men and a steam apparatus man. But that is not all. In the confectionery department there are yeomen, assistants, and three women; and in the ewry department (a term derived like our word "ewer" from the old Southern French word for water, *acquière*), supervising the glass and china, there are yeomen of the ewry, three table deckers and assistants, and, lastly, waxfitters and assistants. In the silver pantry there are three yeomen and groom assistants, groom being used, as yeoman, to designate a young man between the sergeant and assistants, and under butlers. Still we have not yet done with the list of underlings. There are a coal porter and four assistants for each palace, and two lamplighters and seven assistants. Under the head of porters, there are state porters, including sergeant, yeomen, and under porters, as well as gentlemen porters. There are also eight marshals and yeomen and assistants of the steward's room and of the servants' hall, with ushers and assistants. Then there is a coroner of the verge of the palaces under the Lord Steward, and the gardeners at Windsor, Hampton Court, and Buckingham Palace, with eleven gamekeepers at Windsor Great Park.

Another and very important department comes beneath his jurisdiction — viz., the almonry for the distribution of royal charities. The Earl of Exeter is the Hereditary Grand Almoner, who attends at the coronation to distribute alms. The Lord High Almoner (now the Dean of Windsor) formerly gave the fragments from the royal table and the cast-off clothes of royalty to the poor. He has a sub-almoner and secretaries under him, and an office in Scotland-yard. He comes specially before the public on Maundy Thursday, when he distributes the Queen's Easter bounties at the Whitehall Chapel. This day was specially selected, because the Saviour is supposed to have then washed the disciples' feet. Until William III.'s time many of our monarchs performed the same act of humanity. Now woollen and linen clothes and money are bestowed on old men and women whose number coincides with the age of the sovereign. When George II. reigned boiled beef and shoulders of mutton, bread and fish, were given away, the term Maundy being derived from the "maunds," or hand baskets in which the alms were placed. Now the money is an equivalent. The previous week the Minor Bounty, Discretionary Bounty, and Royal Gate Alms are distributed from the office, and the week following there are more doles, some 1,000 persons being thus relieved. All the old household linen from the palace is given to the hospitals.

When our Saxon kings dined the poor sat in the streets, waiting for the broken meats from the king's table, which this official had

then to bring them. The old clothes of the royal family were sold and the proceeds given to the indigent, and it was the High Almoners' duty to see that the distribution was made. But the cast-off habits had other uses, and sometimes found their way to theatrical wardrobes. The mimic queens of the day trod the stage in the very robes worn by ladies of royal blood. The Duchess of York presented Mrs Barry with her own wedding dress to play Queen Elizabeth in a piece called "The Unhappy Favourite," a character, by-the-bye, in which another actress so completely lost her own identity that, when Queen Anne, who occupied a stage box, dropped her fan, she, without interrupting the piece, desired one of her attendants to "take up our sister's fan." A burst of applause made her realise the position, and overwhelmed her with confusion. Anne, however, took it in good part. Up to 1780 actors wore the royal livery of scarlet and gold; Baddely was the last to do so.

The money comes out of what is called the Privy Purse, which was first instituted during George III.'s long illness; and it is strictly limited to the private expenses of the sovereign. The Keeper of the Privy Purse is one of those who constitute the Queen's personal household, together with the private secretary, who, with the pressure of business matters in which Her Majesty's takes an active interest, has no sinecure. The list of her immediate surroundings includes a personal attendant; the personal attendant and page, John Brown; the director of Continental journeys, *Jäger*, Highland servants, a resident medical attendant, the bailiffs on the several farms, and the head keeper.

The long array of housemaids and footmen are very strictly ordered. They have no perquisites; indeed, nothing is allowed to be taken from the palace, and no followers are permitted, but a kindly interest is shown in their welfare. They form part of a household where every member is studied. If they remain many years and become past work, they have pensions of £20 and upwards, according to their pay; and if they marry respectably their children are educated. The Queen, on her accession, pensioned the servants of the late king who were superannuated, and of these one only is left.

ARDERN HOLT.



A POEM FOR TO-DAY.

HERE is a little poem, entitled "To-Day," written by Carlyle. We have often thought that if those daughters of England who lead aimless lives would only commit it to memory and repeat it to themselves every morning, society would experience a great revolution, and listlessness and discontent be almost unheard-of:—

Lo! here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?
Out of eternity
This new day is born;
Into eternity
At night will return.
Behold it aforeside,
No eye ever did;
So soon it for ever
From all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning,
Another blue day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD
AND HOW IT IS GOVERNED.

II.



IN my last chapter on this subject I told you how the kitchen department was arranged in the Queen's Household under the Lord Steward. Now

I am going to give you further particulars about the Lord Chamberlain's retinue. He has a Vice-Chamberlain, a Comptroller of Accounts, and some twenty clerks, office-keepers, and office-messengers under

him; and the several ladies in attendance on the Queen come beneath his supervision. It falls to the lot of the Vice-Chamberlain to hand the Queen to and from her carriage. On returning from her daily drive Mary, the predecessor of Elizabeth, inquired of her ladies what a pressure of the hand meant, to which they replied, "Love, for sure." "Then truly my Lord Vice-Chamberlain must love me dearly, for he squeezes my hand much," was the comment of the Queen.

One section of the household is known as the Office of Robes, which includes not only the Mistress of the Robes, but the Groom and Clerk of the Robes, the hairdresser, messengers, wardrobe women, furrier, and dressers to the Queen and Princess Beatrice. The Mistress of the Robes takes the first place. She is always a lady of high rank—generally a duchess, as at the present time, when the Duchess of Bedford holds the office. She superintends all relating to the Royal wardrobe. She stands next to the Queen in State ceremonials, and rides with her in the same carriage on such occasions. The office used to be held conjointly with that of the Groom of the Stole, now abolished, stole meaning a narrow vestment, embroidered in silk or satin, and worn beneath robes of State. Under her are eight Ladies of the Bedchamber and six extra ladies appointed to the same office, seven Bedchamber Women, four extra and one honorary, and eight Maids of Honour and one extra. In some of these offices we again see traces of the curious nomenclature of old days, and many of their duties have passed away with the manners of those times.

The celebrated Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, who in 1734 was both Mistress of the Robes and Groom of the Stole, tells us how in her day the Bedchamber Women came into waiting on the Queen before prayers; that while she dressed her articles of apparel were handed to them from the Lady of the Bedchamber. They pulled on the Queen's gloves, but the Page of the Backstairs put on her shoes, and brought and set down beside her the ewer for washing her hands. According to an ordinance of Charles I., the Maids of Honour came into the Presence Chamber before eleven, then attended on the Queen until dinner, and again at two till supper, and failing in obedience they were to be reported to the Lord Chamberlain. Now the office of Maid of Honour confers the title of Honourable, which is always retained; £300 a year is given to

each of them by the Queen, and they are expected to be in attendance three months of each year; the so-called "waits" on appointed times for each being duly issued, but are controlled by circumstances. There are always two Maids of Honour on duty together, except in Scotland, where Her Majesty loves to throw off as much of State restraint as possible, and takes but one. They dine with the Queen by invitation only, and walk or drive with her when she desires it. Among the special surroundings of the Queen given in the Imperial Calendar we read of Lectrice to Her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice; but the Maids of Honour or the Ladies-in-Waiting read to her sometimes. Queen Bess loved to surround herself with courtiers who were dowered with personal beauty, as well as other merits, and objected to the appointment of one lady because she had a defect in her left eye.

Ladies of the Bedchamber are always in attendance wherever the Queen goes, generally one at a time, and rarely for more than a month at a time. Bedchamber Women have no very actual duties in the Palace; they take part in Court ceremonies, two monthly. The specified time is on the roster, and they are sent for as required on State occasions. The Ladies-in-Waiting are the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, the Dowager Duchess of Athol, Lady Churchill, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lady Southampton, and the Countess of Errol. The usual entourage of the Queen are a Lady-in-Waiting, two Maids of Honour, the Private Secretary and Privy Purse, one Equerry, and a Groom-in-Waiting; but some of these do not accompany her to Scotland, and there is far less regularity in these matters than during the Prince Consort's life, when the routine was more strictly observed.

Madame de Remusat, in her "Memoirs of Napoleon I.," gives an amusing account of how, on his return from Munich, he determined to introduce more ceremonial observances among his courtiers, and the ladies forthwith sent for a dancing mistress, who teaches them to walk and curtsy with what dignity they can muster. Women were allowed no influence in the Court of the First Empire, save that which grace and beauty secured them. Political power of any kind was forbidden them. But flattery found its way to the Tuilleries, as into other Royal homes, and the courtiers tried to believe that the Emperor had only to fix any day for a review or for hunting, and it would be fine, as a matter of course. They forgot when it rained. Those who surrounded Louis XVI., when this happened, gravely declared such rain did not wet them.

It is at Drawing-rooms, and on similar occasions, when Her Majesty is surrounded by the full glory of State ceremonial, that all the several Court officials put in an appearance. Then you see some of the eight Lords-in-Waiting and the eight Grooms-in-Waiting, who attend the Queen in rotation, the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chambers and Daily Waiters, Gentlemen Ushers and Quarterly Waiters-in-Ordinary, Grooms of the Privy Chamber, and Grooms of the Great Chamber. The Daily Waiters are said to have originated with King Alfred. The Gentlemen Ushers wait in the throne room; the chief one is Usher of the Black Rod, who attends the Sovereign in Parliament, as at the opening, when he goes at her command to summon the House of Commons to her presence. He carries a black rod, surmounted by the lion of England. Sir Philip Roby, appointed to the post 1552, writes to Sir William Cecil: "I have received your letter and the rose withal, which, according to your advertisement, I have tied to a lace, and do care about my neck in token of my office." For in those days the rose of England as well as the lion were tokens of the

office. Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber accompany foreign ministers and crowned heads when necessary. Pages of the Backstairs, Stole Pages, Pages of the Chamber, and several grades of State pages all contribute to that pomp which "doth hedge a king." A more important personage is the Master of the Ceremonies, an office held by a man of rank, versed in many languages, for since the reign of James I. it has been his duty to introduce ambassadors and other foreign potentates to the sovereign. He wears, as the badge of office, a gold chain and medal, and has an assistant-master of the ceremonies. There is also a Marshal of the Ceremonies, a post efficiently held by Mr. Augustus Savile Lumley. The Beefeaters (Buffetiers), or Yeomen of the Guard, and the Gentlemen-at-Arms, are both included in the Royal Household, and put in an appearance on State occasions. The Beefeaters generally line the staircase, dressed in their quaint Tudor garb, red stockings and broad black shoes, low-crowned black hats and red coats, the skirts gathered to the bodices, and covered with black and gold trimming, the Tudor emblem embroidered on the breast; a close ruff round the throat. The corps was raised at the coronation of Henry VII. In 1513 they did take an active part in military operations, but their chief duty is about the Sovereign. Six of them were called formerly Yeomen Hangers, and they attended to the tapestry hangings of the King; and two Yeomen Bedgoers, because they saw to the arrangement of the King's bed during Royal progresses. The Gentlemen-at-Arms have constituted the Royal body guard since Henry VIII.'s time. They wear a rich scarlet and gold uniform, gold helmet, and waving white plume. Now they are chiefly composed of ex-military men of distinction. Besides the house inspectors and the housekeepers of the several Royal residences, there is a long and miscellaneous retinue included in the Royal Household, such as the Exhibitor of Jewels at the Tower and the Bargemaster. In the Sovereign's train there are likewise the Principal Portrait Painter and the Surveyor of Pictures, the Librarian at Windsor, the Governor and Constable of Windsor, and the Poet Laureate, ours being the only country where this is a permanent institution. Chaucer once held the office, but the first was John Kay and the last Tennyson. Then besides the Deans of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and Whitehall, the Sub-Dean and Chaplain of St. James's Palace, Deputy Clerk, Organist, Serjeant of the Vestry, and Resident Chaplains, there is a Clerk of the Queen's Closet, who attends at the right hand of the Sovereign during service, and is mostly a Bishop.

The Master of the Horse rides next the Queen at the Coronation, and under him are the Clerk Marshal (who attends the Sovereign or rides in procession) and the several equerries generally to be seen on horseback by the Queen's carriage. The Royal mews are beneath his control, and the several veterinary surgeons, State coachmen, grooms, the lady rider, and others. So also is the Royal hunt, with the Master of the Buckhounds, now Lord Cork. He it is who heads the procession up the course at the Ascot races, followed by the huntsmen in green and gold; and, lastly, the Hereditary Grand Falconer, the Duke of St. Albans. Formerly, Lord Maryborough was master of the dogs, an appointment which existed in Elizabeth's time, who was as partial to field sports as any brother monarch. She went abroad hawking, and her falconer had no sinecure.

For each of these officers of State there are special Royal tradesmen, who supply what is required in the several departments by a prescribed rule. The consumption is clearly estimated; the amount of meat per head, as well as the corn and fodder per horse.

The principal offices are held by personages of high rank having special merits, the idea being that the sovereigns should have around them an appropriate society, formed of those whose positions remove them from temptation. In Burke's time one Member of the Lower House was turnspit in the Royal kitchen. But long as the list is, many posts were abolished. There is no longer a Master of the Harriers and Foxhounds; the Sergeant-Painter and Painter on Enamels have passed away, with the Buttery, the Spicery, the Yeomen of the Salt Stores, the Poultry, the Scalding House, Turnbroachers, Salsary Men, and Cock Criers, the Clerk-Martial, and the Clerk of the Avery.

The history of the Queen's Household is intimately associated with the history of our country.
ARDERN HOLT.

HOW TO COPY A FLOWER.

1.—CHOICE OF SUBJECT.

Select a perfect specimen.

2.—ARRANGEMENT.

So arrange your subject as to give its general characteristics, growth, habit, &c.

3.—POSITION OF ARTIST.

Place yourself at a table, left hand to the light.

4.—SKETCH.

Make a clear and accurate sketch of the flower with a light and finely-pointed pencil; paying careful attention to its botanical characteristics.

N.B.—Flower paintings are often spoilt by inaccuracy of drawing in minute but important particulars: such as the way the leaves are let on to the stalk, &c.

5.—LIGHT AND SHADE.

As a rule, the flower should be shaded almost entirely in grey before the introduction of colour. Be careful to preserve the falling of the light in the right direction. Wash a delicate tint of grey over the whole surface of any leaf turned to the light or on any part of a leaf on which the high lights fall.

a. *For Lights.*—Wash with a light tint of the local colour, leaving the grey for the high lights on the polished or downy surface of the leaves. Warmer tones in the flowers and yellow green in the leaves must be used for transmitted and generally for reflected lights. Be careful to give all reflected lights, e.g., on the edge of stalks, or on the shadow sides of rounded surfaces.

b. *For shadow.*—Work in more colour, deepening in intensity the more distant you get from the lights.

6.—GREY.

The grey used in flower painting is composed as a rule of lake, Prussian blue, and gamboge. But the shade in every case must in a measure take its tint from the local colour—of flower, leaf, &c.

7.—COLOUR.

Be careful to have clean colours, and put them on with delicate decision; washing in the first tint broadly, and, when dry, working up with a finely-pointed brush the delicate varieties of tint and markings of the flower or leaf till the required finish is obtained.

8.—BODY COLOUR.

For flower painting on white paper use as

little body-colour as possible. It is necessary to make use of white only when fine hairs or stamens relieve light against a dark background, and then never put on white without mixing a little colour, generally cadmium, with it. For flower painting on pottery or wood it is necessary to make use of a great deal of body-colour; either painting the subject in white before colouring, or mixing all colours used with white.

9.—HAIRS AND THORNS.

These are frequently produced by the pencil, or grey applied with a fine brush, when showing in a dark relief against a light background. Thorns and hairs vary in colour, but a dark touch under them on the stalk, leaf, &c., makes them stand out well.

10.—SOLIDITY.

Remember there is no real outline in nature. The effect of solidity is produced by truth of light and shade, and form is defined by one surface relieving against another. So, when your drawing is finished, there should be no outline distinguishable.

M. F.

CHEESE SOUFFLÉ.



dare say I should disappoint some of my readers if I were not, among other things, to give a recipe for that very favourite dish, a cheese soufflé, or, as it is often called, a fondu. For this we must have three ounces of Parmesan cheese, grated on a coarse grater; one ounce of butter, half an ounce of flour, a teaspoonful of mignonette pepper, a saltspoonful of salt, a quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper, a few grains of cayenne, a quarter of a pint of milk, and three eggs. Butter and prepare a mould that will hold a pint and a half, in the way

already described. Melt the ounce of butter in a small stewpan over the fire, add the teaspoonful of mignonette pepper, and fry it for two or three minutes; strain the butter from the grains of pepper into another stewpan, return it to the stewpan, and stir the ounce of flour into it; add the salt and pepper, and as much cayenne as would barely cover a threepenny piece; then stir in the milk, and keep stirring till it thickens. Lift it from the fire and mix with it, one at a time, the yolks of two eggs and the three ounces of grated cheese. Beat the whites of three eggs to a firm, solid froth; add them to the mixture, pour the preparation into the soufflé mould, and bake in a moderate oven till it is sufficiently cooked. It will take about twenty minutes.

I have heard people say, "It is no use to try to make a fondu at home, you will only waste your materials and be disappointed." I consider this is a mistake. I do not deny that a fondu is rather troublesome to make, but I do not think it is beyond the powers of the members of our class, though it is sure to prove a failure to the girl who does not whisk the whites of her eggs till firm, or who lets the soufflé stand for awhile on the kitchen table before sending it into the dining-room; and she who can manage it will have the satisfaction of knowing that she can make a dish that her father and brothers are sure to look upon as a treat.
PHILLIS BROWNE.

VARIETIES.

AN ACQUAINTANCE TABLE.—To our school tables of weights and measure we may add the following:—

2 Glances	make	1 Bow.
2 Bows	"	1 How-d'ye-do.
6 How-d'ye-do's	"	1 Conversation.
4 Conversations	"	1 Acquaintance.

A REASON FOR INDUSTRY.—Think of living. Thy life, wert thou the pitifullest of all the daughters of earth, is no idle dream, but a solemn reality. It is thy own: *it is all thou hast to front eternity with.* Work then.—*Carlyle.*

GIRLS AT WORK AND GIRLS AT PLAY.—Women, so amiable in themselves, are never so charming as when they are useful; and as for beauty, though men may fall in love with girls at play, there is nothing to make them stand to their love like seeing them at work.—*Cobbett.*

THE END OF LIFE.—The grand end of human life is to cultivate an intercourse with that Being to whom we owe life and all its enjoyments.—*Burns.*

TO THOSE WHO SPEAK OF THEMSELVES.—Say nothing respecting yourself—either good, bad, or indifferent; nothing good—for that is vanity; nothing bad—for that is affectation; nothing indifferent—for that is silly.

TWO SAFE RULES FOR EVERY ACTION.—When anything presents itself think if Christ were now alive, would he do it? Or if I were now to die, would I do it? I must walk as He hath walked, and I must live as I intend to die. If it be not Christ's will, it is my sin; and if I die in that sin, it will be my ruin. I will, therefore, in every action so carry myself as if Christ were on the one hand and death on the other.

HIDDEN BOYS' NAMES.

1. Yes, my dear, Thursday is the day.
2. I am very fond of jam, especially raspberry.
3. Do you think my uncle so very stern, Esther?
4. I shall not go another step, Henry.
5. What do I owe? Never mind the bill.
6. Tell papa to come down to supper, Cyril, dear.

CHARADES.

1. My first is a tree, my second is a fruit, and my whole is a fruit.
2. My first is an evergreen, my second is a kind of wine, and my whole is a flower.
3. My first is an animal, my second is a small stream, and my whole is a town.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.—As you pursue your studies, you will frequently be asked by utilitarian people, What is the use of such and such knowledge? Remember that the end of all knowledge is to feed the mind and generate wisdom, and you will always have this ready and sufficient answer: It is food for thought.

LOFTY SPIRITS AND HUMBLE FOLK.—As the sword of the best-tempered metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behaviour to their inferiors.—*Fuller.*

ANSWERS TO BURIED ISLANDS (p. 127).—(1) Philippine. (2) Faroe. (3) Sark. (4) Treen. (5) Iona. (6) Arran. (7) Staffa. (8) Bute.

ANSWER TO GEOGRAPHICAL DOUBLE ACROSTIC (p. 127):—

F E R R O
O A K H A M
Y U B A
L U X E M B U R G
E D I N B U R G H