

evenly indeed, upon the foolscap paper. There must not be any obvious amount of paint upon either the paper or the dabber, or the result will be blotchy.

You are now ready to take an impression. Place a leaf upon a sheet of clean paper, and more or less forcibly, as the leaf is tender or hard, smooth, rough, or downy, strike it with the dabber. When a sufficient quantity of paint has been evenly transferred to the face or back of the leaf (or both surfaces) put it by means of the stalk between two layers of the cartridge paper, and rub with the thumb or forefinger, when an impression, soft, beautiful, clear, sharp cut, showing every vein and other peculiarity of the leaf, according to the care with which the foregoing directions have been followed, will be the result.

The pressure used must be according to the softness and delicacy of the texture of the leaf; care should be exercised, so that all parts of the surface receive equal pressure.

The colour employed may be any the fair experimenter pleases. The particular shade of green prevailing in the leaf may be copied by blending blues and yellows in the proper proportions. To simulate the autumn tints two or more dabbers and sheets of colour must be employed, and the leaves dabbed in the proper parts with the respective colours. The colour known as burnt sienna works very well, and has a pleasing effect.

The art thus described may be applied to a number of objects, as the making of wreaths of leaves for albums, etc., the decoration of terra cotta ware, for which latter purpose use a more liberal quantity of colour.

However, independently of the abilities of the process, it is sufficiently valuable as a means by which to secure, with all the faithfulness of photography, and the added charm of colour, a natural copy of a leaf giving its characteristic features with perfect clearness.

VARIETIES.

NECESSARY KNOWLEDGE.—Ruskin has given expression to the opinion that each child with other necessary knowledge should imperatively be taught, with the best skill of teaching that the country could produce, the three following things:—

The laws of health and the exercises enjoined by them.

Habits of gentleness and justice.

The calling by which he is to live.

What a revolution would be effected in our practical social life if this were done!

THE RAINBOW.

A fragrant of a rainbow bright
Through the moist air I see;
All dark and damp on yonder height,
All bright and clear to me.

An hour ago the storm was here,
The gleam was far behind;
So will our joys and grief appear,
When earth has ceased to blind.

Grief will be joy if on its edge
Fall soft that holiest ray,
Joy will be grief if no faint pledge
Be there of heavenly day. *J. Keble.*

GIVE AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU.—There is in Austria a monastery which, in former times, was very rich, and remained rich so long as it was charitable to the poor; but when it ceased to give then it became indigent, and is so to this day. Not long since a poor man went there and solicited alms, which was denied him; he demanded the reason why they refused to give for God's sake? The

porter of the monastery answered: "We are become poor;" whereupon the mendicant said, "The cause of your poverty is this: Ye had formerly in the monastery two brethren, the one named *Date* (give), and the other *Dabitur* (it shall be given you). The former ye thrust out; the other went away of himself."—*Luther's Table Talk.*

THE HEALTH OF HAPPY HEARTS.—Self-government possesses great power over disease. Fretfulness and impatience increase the action of the heart and arteries, and impair the action of the skin, and thus aggravate bodily diseases. While resignation to the will of God and a cheerful spirit have effects of the very opposite kind; and we cannot suffer from any complaint which is not relieved by their salutary influence. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones."—*Dr. Graham.*

HOW TO PURIFY TURBID WATER.—Turbid water is, in some way as yet insufficiently explained, made clear by the Indian plan of putting a piece of alum into it. The alum appears to unite with the mud, and to form a clayey deposit. Independently of this action, it has an astringent effect on organic matters; it hardens them, and they subside to the bottom of the vessel, instead of being diffused in a glairy, viscous state throughout the water. No taste of alum remains in the water, unless it has been used in great excess. Three thimblefuls of alum will clarify a bucketful of turbid water.

"OLD CLOTHES!"—The other day I was what you would call *floored* by a Jew. He passed me several times, crying for old clothes in the most nasal and extraordinary manner I ever heard. At last I was so provoked that I said to him, "Pray, why don't you say 'old clothes' in a plain way as I do now?" The Jew stopped, and looking very gravely at me, said in a clear and even fine accent, "Sir, I can say old clothes as well as you can; but if you had to say so ten times a minute, for an hour together, you would say 'och clo' as I do now," and so he marched off. I was so confounded with the justice of his retort that I followed and gave him a shilling, the only one I had.—*Coleridge's Table Talk.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first, a poet says, "resembles leaves,"
And yet more often are they found the root
From whence my second ev'ry one perceives,
Whatever seeds were sown, are now the fruit.

1. A county, known by streams and lakes and rills,
By spreading moorlands and by barren hills.
2. A subtle essence, that pervades our sense
When th' atmosphere with low'ring clouds
is dense,
And electricity evokes it thence.
3. The sorriest jade that ever man bestrode,
Scarce able to support his master's load;
Yet, by a chivalric, high-sounding name,
He, with that master, has gone down to fame.
4. Within an oak-tree was my life enclos'd,
The tree's vicissitudes my own impos'd;
Sprung from its acorn, with its growth I grew,
And when the oak-tree fell I perish'd too.
5. Not far from Paris, on a wooded height,
A town, by Romans founded, stands in sight.
The neighb'ring river has such cleansing force,
That fulling-works arise along its course;
And, more than other industries, the trade
Of bleaching has its reputation made.

XIMENA.

THE KYRLE SOCIETY.

By A MEMBER.



SOCIETY for bringing beauty home to the people," thus runs the modest prospectus. "To the utmost of our power," is the bold motto of this society.

The Kyrle Society receives its name from John Kyrle, the "Man of Ross," and was founded by a lady a few years ago. It now includes hundreds in its membership. Miss Octavia Hill acts as treasurer, and H.R.H. Princess Louise as Vice-President, while H.R.H. Prince Leopold fills the office of President.

It is easier to speak of the formation and growth of the society than to define its action. Everyone who wishes may become a member; there is no subscription. Here are a few simple ways of furthering the work of the Kyrle Society:—

Taking small parties of children from London courts out into the sunshine in parks, or to museums or picture galleries, or to your own gardens on summer evenings.

Foming evening classes for sewing, reading and writing, singing, and for general improvement.

Collecting dried plants, ferns, seaweeds, shells, pictures, Christmas cards.

Sending hampers of flowers and roots from the country.*

Those who are really willing to help will have full information as to ways and means, by applying to the Secretary of the Kyrle Society, 14, Nottingham-place, N.W., or by writing to me through the Editor of this paper.

A short sketch of John Kyrle's life may interest you.

John Kyrle, better known in his lifetime by his title of "The Man of Ross," was born in Gloucestershire in 1637. His father, a relative of Hampden the patriot, and of Edmund Waller the poet, was a magistrate, and Kyrle was proud of tracing his pedigree back to the reign of Henry VII.

After his father's death, John Kyrle was sent to Balliol College, Oxford. He afterwards filled several public offices in Hereford, and in 1683 he returned to Ross, where he devoted the remainder of his life to carrying out works of public and private benefit. Kyrle's income was £500 a year, but he was assisted by his wealthier neighbours in his benevolent plans.

Kyrle is perhaps best remembered in Ross by the "walk" which bears his name. This piece of ground, about a mile and a half in length, he purchased and planted with trees, choosing the elm on account of the gravelly soil of Ross. He made it a special duty to attend to the growth of these trees, under

* The hampers will always be returned.

which he had seats placed. Kyrle always employed men who were too old or too infirm to earn regular wages, and he paid them liberally in money and kind words as he went to and fro with a huge watering-can reviving the newly-planted trees.

Among the objects of interest connected with John Kyrle's life is the old church, the largest bell of which bears this inscription, "The 'Man of Ross' gave this bell, 1695." Kyrle was present at the casting, and "after drinking solemnly to church and king, he threw his favourite old silver tankard into the molten mass." The spire of the church was raised at his expense, and though he was eighty-five years of age at the time, he went daily to inspect its erection. He planted two elm-trees outside the north-east window of the church, at which he was a daily worshipper, "washing his hands at the first stroke of the bell." One of these trees forced its way into the building and filled the seat once occupied by the good old man.

These are but a few of the works to which he devoted forty-one active years of his life. Kyrle was never married. Suffering but little pain, he quietly passed from the scene of his labours in 1724, maintaining his cheerfulness of spirit to the last. After lying in state for nine days, his body was carried to the grave by his workmen, followed by the whole population of Ross.

Seven years after Kyrle's death, Pope wrote his eulogistic lines on "The Man of Ross," and in 1795 Coleridge, visiting Kyrle's house, then changed into an inn, wrote the following lines, of which a few only are given:—

"Here dwelt the 'Man of Ross.' Oh,
traveller, hear,
Departed merit claims a reverent tear.
Friend to the friendless, to the sick man
health,
With generous joy he viewed his modest
wealth;
He hears the widow's heaven-breathed prayer
of praise,
He marks the sheltered orphans' tearful gaze.

"If, like me, through life's distressful scene,
Lonely and sad thy pilgrimage hath been,
Here 'cheat thy cares,' in generous visions
melt,
And dream of goodness thou hast never felt."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EDUCATIONAL.

CARREY.—Ladies who do not wish to go through the regular course of a nurse probationer, but desire to obtain hospital training, or who may be past the age stipulated for most hospitals, may be trained at the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, for a period of not less than three months. Lectures are given throughout the year, and accommodation is afforded them at a moderate charge in three houses very near the hospital. The *Westminster Gazette* is our authority for this information.

SUSIE.—The holidays of a daily governess, so far as we know, are always a matter of arrangement between her and her employer when the engagement is made. Many ladies pay their governess by the quarter, and this arrangement is probably the fairest. Another plan is to give holidays on the following scale: a week or fortnight at Christmas, a fortnight at Easter, and five or six weeks at Midsummer.

MAY.—We thank you for your kind letter. See our article on the "Art of Letter-writing," page 42, vol. ii. The style of your letter must vary according to the person you address and the nature. In writing a little note, such as for an invitation, if there be no printed address at the top of the first page, write it (your own) at the end, at a little distance from your signature. If a letter, write it where it would have been printed, at the top of the first page, together with the date, the current year being written in full. Beware of quack remedies for reducing fat. If dropsical, you should be under medical treatment; if only fat, from extra powers of assimilating your food, or a hereditary disposition that way, be thankful it did not make you proportionally lean and starved-looking. Avoid beer, and eat little butter or fat, or any great

quantity of new bread or potatoes; but variety in diet is essential to health.

A. G. M. S. P.—Read "How to Improve One's Education," at page 794, vol. ii.

MISS H.—Address Miss Roberts, Florence Villa, Torquay, for an excellent but inexpensive "correspondence class." Apply for a list of classes held in London in connection with "University Extension" to the secretary, E. Myers, Esq., 22, Albemarle-street, W.

WORK.

M. DUNN.—We thank you much for your recipe, but it is rather too long for insertion in our correspondence columns.

WIFE.—See "How to Wash and Iron," pages 18, 197, and 219, vol. ii. The use of a wax candle in stirring starch for linen articles is a good method for procuring a satisfactory gloss upon them. Lilies of the valley and violets grow well in shady places. Also periwinkles.

DUMFRIESIAN.—Send your pretty satteen dress to a cleaner. It would not bear ordinary washing.

A BLUE RIBBON WEARER.—By all means have the damson or ruby-coloured silk with "ottoman trimmings of the same colour, and bonnet to match trimmed with lace of the same hue.

KISSIE QUERIE.—We give patterns of dresses for young girls, as well as young women; many of them are quite suitable for those of thirteen or fourteen, as at that age they dress much after the fashion of their elder sisters. We do not remember the song of which you quote the chorus. Your hand promises well. We thank you for your nice letter.

NETTIE.—With reference to dying light-coloured wash-leather gloves, perhaps you could do it with coffee. But we advise you to send them either to a cleaner of gloves or a dyer.

GENERAL GARFIELD.—1. The most fashionable colour for riding habits last year was blue. We think that the colour of this garment depends chiefly on the taste of the wearer, but you could never be out of fashion in a blueish black cloth. 2. The crying out of a child in sleep is probably due to indigestion, or to a highly excitable nervous temperament. Avoid telling exciting stories just before bed-time, or letting it eat what will be slow of digestion. It cannot be stopped in any way unless by paying attention to the state of its nerves or stomach.

COOKERY.

NELLIE.—We thank you for the recipe of a "pudding without eggs." We give it for the benefit of our readers with pleasure. Take two teacupfuls of flour, one do. of bread-crumbs, one do. very finely minced suet, one do. of marmalade or other preserve, one do. of milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, one small teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and a very small pinch of salt. Mix the flour, bread-crumbs, suet, sugar, and salt first, then mix the milk, jam, and soda, and add them to the other ingredients, place all in a mould or basin, and boil for two and a half or three hours. We are glad to hear that our paper is appreciated by your brother and yourself.

AMARYLLIS.—1. The School of Cookery at South Kensington is not too far for you to attend a course of lectures there. We are not aware of any branch in your direction. Write and inquire whether they have any, and where. 2. John Ruskin is living.

GRACIE.—1. A pound cake would require one pound of flour, as well as the same amount of all the other ingredients. 2. Brush your hair at night, as well as in the morning.

J. L.—The great secret of frying well is simply to cover the article to be dressed as much as possible with the butter, oil, or dripping employed.

SWEETBRIAR.—See "Bread and Bread-making," page 350 and 439, vol. i.

TEETH.—For a recipe for bottling fruit see page 560, vol. i. Your writing is too irregular.

ART.

BUTTERCUP.—However high the commission, you had better try to dispose of your work in your own place, unless you try some neighbouring town. To obtain work as an artist in the potteries you must be a very superior one indeed.

LOVER OF ART.—We prefer oil colours for painting on terra-cotta; they are more effective, and easier to manipulate. Use Roberson's medium, which may be obtained of any artists' colourman.

A WOULD-BE ARTIST must take hope and heart, and practise her drawing and painting; that is really the true way to succeed. Her note to us is very creditable to her head and heart.

A PILGRIM AND AN ARTISTIC FAILURE.—For the articles on "Sketching from Nature," begin at page 36, vol. ii., and run through eight numbers, ending (but not consecutively) page 737, vol. ii.

MADGE.—The reason the photograph does not adhere to the glass is that you have not succeeded in excluding the air between them. We are glad you find our paper so useful.

LADY HILDA.—We cannot tell you to what you may attribute the lack of brilliancy in the colouring of your crystoleum paintings, but one very common cause is this, that the colours are not kept clean, and are also, it may be, not clearly mixed and laid on.

You would write very well if you re-formed the letter "t" and formed some of your terminal letters better.

Why should they be smaller than the others?

NANA.—You ask us to give you the recipe for making what is patented. How could you expect us to do so? You must either find out yourself how to make such a medium, or purchase the one you name.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAITH, HOPE, and LOVE.—A good plan would be to write to the Governor of the Leeward Islands, Sir John Glover, or to the Colonial Secretary, both residing at Antigua, and state what you desire and ask their advice; or better still, write to the President of St. Kitts, Alexander W. Moir, Esq., and ask him to be so good as to say what chance of success a good middle school would have in Basseterre, letting him know at the same time that it would be opened and conducted upon your own responsibility. Mrs. Brewer's opinion is that it would answer well.

"YOUR LOVING READER."—The translation of the French phrase is "Your very dear friend." Pronounce *fêlé*, as "fate" in English.

JOE.—Many thanks for your note. The subject has been mentioned.

ISLAND QUEEN.—The question has been answered, and the reason explained in last month's correspondence.

A BRANCH OF IVY and DOUGLAS.—Your feet are probably not well shod, or you do not wear warm enough clothes. Be careful to avoid a warm room, and proximity to the fire when you return to the house. Use a fine flannel if serge be too heavy. "A Branch of Ivy" wishes to know how to get rid of the two following burdens, viz., the fear of death, and the fear of being an "old maid." Fortunately this silly girl is only seventeen, so she has time to try to improve and strengthen her mind by a course of reading, of prayer, and of constant thought for, and service for others. She should take the Sermon on the Mount for her study, and see there both her duties, and privileges; the pursuit of holiness which is her first duty will relieve her from both fears, when she can realise that "He is with us always," in life and death.

DIX-NEUF.—See "Art of Letter Writing," April 10, 1880; "Art of Conversing Agreeably," July 23, 1881; "Dinners in Society," Feb. 12, 1881; "Duties of Servants," May 21, 1881; do., July 9, 1881; "The Foundation of All Good Breeding," October 30, 1880; "Mourning Attire," March 19, 1881; "Good Breeding in Daily Converse," Jan. 28, 1882; "Habits of Polite Society," December 10, 1881; "Etiquette for our Brothers," Nov. 4, 1882; "Carving for the Table," March 31, 1883. Etiquette is to be observed in reference to "mourning," and to "carving," and is necessarily introduced in the articles entitled "Duties of Servants."

TOSTIG.—Your idea that "is" is the right word is entirely wrong. "Will prevent" is the phrase accepted by society, though to be grammatically correct, perhaps "should prevent" is better. The latter, however, sounds pedantic. Forgive us for suggesting that the language of your own note is singularly inelegant, and the use of the abbreviations, "I've," "I'll," and all such shortened expressions, is familiar and undignified, as well as vulgar, in writing. Several words are also misapplied, such as "reform," for "correct," and you conclude by saying, "I would feel obliged by an answer," which is an Irishism. Dickens's "Dictionary of London," or Cassell's "Old and New London," would suit you.

KATRINCHEN.—We should like to know so grateful a little girl, and we pray God to bless you, and help you to love and please Him better, as you desire to do. You must not feel discouraged. The text for which you inquire you will find in the Canticles viii. 7 ("Song of Solomon").

E. R.—You will find plenty of advice suitable for persons in all classes of society, apart from any information given as you say, by "Ardern Holt." See vol. i., page 237; vol. ii., 73 and 534; 646 and 675, in the same vol. Again, see page 162, vol. iii., and 278 in same vol. We think a study of this series of articles will supply what you require.

LITTLE MOTHER.—Lions and tigers do the same as dogs when about to lie down. In a wild state the latter are supposed to turn round several times for the purpose of trampling down long grass and making a little round resting place, where they may curl themselves up comfortably, as is their wont. Your writing is legible, and fairly good, though not pretty.

CURLY TORSY.—Both the bad habit and the bad temper may be conquered by determination on your own part, and by help from above, which you must continually seek. "Be not overcome of evil," a precept which would not have been written for our learning, except that we are quite able in God's strength "to overcome evil with good."

EDINBURGH.—We suppose you mean "silver foil;" you will probably procure it at a stationer's.

CORNFLOWER.—The difference at the present moment is well expressed by the two names, the one seeking to retain as far as possible the old ideas and laws; the other to alter them, in liberal concession to the advanced thoughts of the present day. You will find the whole of your last question discussed in Wordsworth's "Theophilus Anglicanus." We could not enter upon it, being too lengthy, and beyond our range.