

among the flower-beds—gardening was her favourite occupation, and she certainly understood plant nature better than boy nature—she said it disappointed her less, and that she could see the result of her work, and maybe she was right. It was always a pleasure to see Miss Faith among her floral favourites—she looked younger and happier. I watched her now as she picked up a broken jonquil that lay in her path—of course Gordon's fox-terrier Rascal had been the sinner; she looked at it so pitifully, as though she grieved over the beautiful trodden-down thing. She had a curious idea that plants had feelings and could suffer; but I never could bring myself to believe it. For how could one ever enjoy gathering flowers and making them into posies if one were to imagine that the parent plant was wounded or lonely? It was just one of Miss Faith's pretty sentimental notions; but I have heard her maintain her point with great tenacity.

She came in presently and sat down beside me.

I could see then how flushed and tired she looked.

"How warm it is for May," she said, laying aside her cape; "but you always look so cool and comfortable. I think, after all, Berrie, that I should like to change places with you. Darning old table-cloths and thinking one's own thoughts would be ever so much nicer than visiting the old grannies of Wyngate Rise."

"That depends on one's thoughts, Miss Faith; it is easy to have busy fingers and a heavy heart"—for I never held with these complaining speeches, and change of place never helped man, woman, or child yet if a doubting, despondent heart went with them.

"To judge by appearances, your thoughts were tolerably cheerful," returned Miss Faith, for she never liked to be contradicted, and I have known her argue some trifling point, for ten minutes at a stretch, until I have given in from sheer fatigue. "Why, I even heard you singing to yourself as I came up the garden path." Then her manner changed and there was a shade of anxiety in her voice. "Do you know where Hope has gone this afternoon? I met Roberts in the lane, and he said she had just passed him."

"She has gone to the vicarage, Miss Faith—she came in to tell me so—and

very likely she will have tea there; she took—"

But Miss Faith did not let me finish my sentence—she seemed very much put out.

"Hope gone to the vicarage without me! Why, Miss Ashton has just arrived, and I arranged with Hope that we would call there to-morrow. Miss Ashton will expect us, and we owe her this civility; it was an engagement, a distinct understanding, and now Hope has thrown me over."

"Oh, no, Miss Faith," I returned, as soon as I could edge in a word; "Hope has not forgotten about to-morrow; she means to call with you, but she wanted to speak to Mrs. Marland about her work."

"I shall just run across and have my chat with Daisy this afternoon," were Hope's words to me. "I don't care a jot whether Miss Ashton is there or not; to-morrow Aunt Faith and I will put on our best bibs and tuckers, and arm ourselves with our card-cases, and we will air all our fine manners." But I was not going to repeat a naughty girl's speeches, for Miss Faith's sense of humour was very small.

"It is perfectly absurd," returned Miss Faith in an annoyed voice, "and with all my knowledge of Hope's harum-scarum ways, I could not have believed in such utter want of consideration; if she thinks I will take her with me to-morrow, she is certainly mistaken. If Nina is a good girl, I shall give her the treat."

I began to feel hot—things were decidedly contrary this May afternoon.

"She has gone with Hope," I returned hurriedly. "Do look at this thin place, Miss Faith; do you think it will bear darning?" But she put the cloth aside with an irritated air.

"Do as you think best, but I am too disturbed to attend to trifles. This is rank rebellion and insubordination, Berrie"—when Miss Faith was really put out she generally used the longest words she could find, and rolled them out with unction. "Are you aware that Nina is in disgrace to-day? She was late for luncheon, and rushed in from the garden with her frock covered with sand and with dirty hands, and when I reproved her she was grossly impertinent; then she did her French parsing as badly as possible, so I gave her a French fable to translate, and told her to remain in the school-room—and now you tell me that Hope has set my authority at

defiance, and taken the child with her to the vicarage!"

Miss Faith was not softening matters certainly, but I was not going to let her run on in that fashion, for she had a knack of rolling up a grievance as boys roll a snowball, until it becomes quite formidable and too unwieldy to lift, and after all one should look at two sides of a question.

So I explained to Miss Faith that Nina had done her task perfectly, and that her sister had corrected it, and then, as the child looked pale and tired, Hope thought a good run would benefit her.

"She asked me to tell you this, Miss Faith," I finished, "and I am quite sure that she did it for the best, and had no thought of setting your authority at defiance." My tone was a little indignant, but I might as well have spoken to a rock or a mule. Miss Faith simply turned a deaf ear to me.

"Of course you take Hope's part, Berrie—you always do; in the present day the elder people are expected to apologise to the young ones"—with withering sarcasm uttered in a tremulous voice. "It is all of a piece. My wishes are disregarded, my authority set at naught. How am I to manage these headstrong young people?"—and there was real despair in her tone. "I must speak to Graham; he must judge between us; there cannot be two mistresses in one house. 'Is it to be Hope or I?'—that is what I shall ask him."

"You will do nothing of the kind," I said sharply, for I was at the end of my tether, and she was as unreasonable and aggravating as possible. "You are just tired out, and you are going to lie down, and I will make you a nice cup of tea. There is nothing like taking a nap over a worry, Miss Faith; a good sleep just irons out one's creases"—for I had a comfortable, old-fashioned belief in what mother used to call forty winks and a cup of tea, and I have never known my prescription fail. For once, however, I had reckoned without my host. "Even a worm will turn," as Gordon used to say, and Miss Faith's outraged sensibilities refused to be soothed.

"My brother must judge between us," were the only words she vouchsafed; when I took her up the tea-tray, she did not even thank me with her usual gentle courtesy as I placed it on the little table beside her.

(To be continued.)

WOMEN'S WORK IN SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

How strange our grandmothers would have thought it that ladies should actually be trained to work amongst the poor! The work of a lady inspector of nuisances is in many instances a sort of organised district visiting, and in order to accomplish the work satisfactorily a very thorough training is needed. It is to be wished that all who work amongst the poor should possess not only a sympathy for them, but a very practical knowledge of their needs and requirements. The State, nowadays, gives practical advice on important domestic matters by means of inspectors of

nuisances, and those in authority hope by these means to ensure a greater increase of cleanliness and, as natural results, better general health and a lower death-rate.

The way to the work which is being done in our time was gradually paved by the labours of Mr. Chadwick and others on the Health of Towns Commission in 1844; by such works as *Yeast and Alton Locke*; by the work of the late Dr. Parkes, Miss Octavia Hill, and others now dead, but whose works follow them. Thanks to Mr. Chadwick's exertions, the Public Health Act was passed in 1848;

since then other Acts have followed, all bearing on the public health, such as the Adulteration Act, Infectious Diseases Act, Factory and Workshops Act, and so on. We have not only had to learn sanitary science, but we have had to learn what sanitary science is.

Some years ago such matters as drainage, ventilation, and similar subjects were looked upon as fads quite outside practical knowledge, the study of which was considered a very suitable employment for old gentlemen with nothing better to do. We have learnt better.

In 1856 a certain Dr. Roth, one of the pioneers of the health laws of to-day, succeeded in interesting a number of ladies in *hygienic matters*. Under his instruction they were led to see how very strongly the neglect of personal cleanliness, efficient ventilation, and effective drainage influenced the health of the community, and were responsible for the heavy death-rate. These ladies banded themselves together under the name of the "Ladies' Sanitary Association."

Their object was to encourage by all the means in their power the spread of sanitary knowledge amongst all sorts and conditions of men and women. One of the earliest works of the Society was to arm "Bible women" with materials for cleaning—soap, pails, and scrubbing-brushes; when they went to read they offered these for hire at a farthing a set, and much practical good was done in this way. It is the boast of the Society that they never lost a single implement, and that the stumps of their brooms deserved to be photographed, so worn were they! This was known as "depôt work." This branch of work is carried on no longer, as it is supposed that the appointment of inspectors has removed the need. Gradually the Society arranged lectures on sanitation, nursing, and other domestic matters for the working classes; they published an immense quantity of books and leaflets on the subject; they established *crèches* and did other good work. Canon Kingsley wrote in earnest commendation of the publications of the Society, advocating the study of them for all women, and enjoining those in any sphere of influence to enforce the matter contained in them by their own example, adding that he hoped by this system to see a large decrease in the death-rate.

Other societies gradually sprang up. The National Health Society does similar work to that of the "Ladies' Sanitary Association," and trains its own teachers as well, qualifying them to work under the County Council scheme of technical education. The fee for the course and the examination is £12 12s. Their certificate, however, does not qualify their teachers to act as factory inspectors; the certificate of the Sanitary Institute must be taken as well. The continual passing of so many Acts affecting the public health greatly increases the need for sanitary inspectors. In a few years it is to be hoped that many more appointments will be open than at present. It must be confessed that the multiplication of these measures relieves private responsibility. Whilst regretting this phase of the situation, one cannot be sufficiently thankful for the many blessings which the diffusion of sanitary science gives.

The examinations for inspector of nuisances are now open to women. There are women inspectors for boarded-out children and for idiots.

The Home Office has appointed four inspectresses, of which the lady principal is Miss Anderson. Miss Deane, another inspectress, works chiefly in connection with any special inquiries; she did admirable work in connection with the inquiry into the work in laundries made some little time ago. Miss Squire and Miss Sadler also hold appointments. The salaries attached to these appointments given by the Home Office vary from £400 to £200 a year.

Good posts are also offered under the Metropolitan Asylums Board. There are at present lady sanitary inspectors at Battersea, Kensington, Putney, Hackney, Islington, St. Pancras, and other parts, and doubtless more will be appointed before long.

The towns of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Worcester, Norwich, Rochester, Southsea, Newmarket, Harringay, and many others have each a lady inspector of nuisances.

The work of the inspector of nuisances is in

all cases under the direction of the medical officer of health, who is himself appointed by the vestries. In some cases the inspectors under a particular vestry have their duties absolutely divided—as, for instance, a food inspector, a dwelling inspector, a slaughter-house inspector, and so on; whilst in other cases each of the inspectors combines all the duties. The vestries arrange all this as they think best. In all cases the inspectors take their individual orders as to where they are to go and what they are to do from the medical officer of health. Inspectors are required to visit their districts systematically, and to report to the sanitary authority on any nuisances dangerous to the public health. The "nuisance" reported may be a noxious or offensive business, a waste of water, the fouling of water with gas or filth, the sale of unwholesome food, an infectious illness, and so on.

When the houses of any district are suspected of being for some reason or other unfit for habitation, the inspector is ordered to make a house to house visitation and report to him thereon. In these cases the inspector is brought into very intimate contact with the poor of the neighbourhood, and therefore should be capable of exercising tact and discretion in the performance of what are sometimes very unpleasant duties.

The Sanitary Institute was founded in 1876, to establish an examination board for granting certificates on sanitary matters. The registrar is Sir William Guyer Hunter, and the chairman Professor Lane Notter.

Another field has been opened for women's work, a field into which none should rush too hastily or with insufficient preparation, for the amount of practical knowledge required is considerable. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. To-day we all talk glibly of drains and drain-pipes, ventilating shafts, manholes, Tobin's tubes, damp-proof courses, and what not, too often with only the most superficial knowledge of what we are speaking about. The celebrated architect, Mr. William Henman, said recently: "Probably the greatest obstacles to the advancement of sanitary science are the popular prejudice and the unreasoning adoption of materials, means, and methods which may be good under certain circumstances and conditions, but the causes of evil when wrongly applied."

The intending student of sanitary science cannot lay these words too much to heart. The subject she is about to undertake covers a large field, for it touches on all or any of the subjects which affect the laws of health. These include nursing, disinfection, a knowledge of bacteriology, ventilation, drainage, building construction, the impurities of water, filtration by various methods, and a knowledge of the law as it stands with regard to these matters. A thorough knowledge of the vaccination question must not be overlooked. It is greatly to be wished that candidates for sanitary appointments should go deeply into the question in all its bearings, that, having done so, they may realise and may help others to realise the immense saving of life, to say nothing of the prevention of horrible disfigurement that the vaccination laws have brought about. Vaccination from one child to another is without doubt a means of spreading diseases and any hereditary ailment to which the first child may be subject; but all the principal health authorities agree that there are no dangers in vaccination from the calf when properly administered. The public vaccine stations are all under Government inspection; doubtless, in time the private vaccine stations will be also.

As all the appointments in connection with sanitary work require a certain knowledge of nursing, many trained hospital nurses wishing for a change in their labours take a certificate

for sanitation. If a nurse wishes to train for sanitation, she must set aside a considerable period of time for learning her new work, after her career at the hospitals is over. It is useless to think of pursuing other work at the same time, as the training is not only done by studying, but entails a great deal of going about. Lectures on various subjects have to be attended; sewage works, dairy companies' premises, lodging-houses, knackers' yards, and other places have to be inspected, and each of these visits takes some hours, for the distances to be covered are often great. Half the training is foregone if these demonstrations arranged by the Institute are left out. The fee for the course of lectures and demonstrations at the Sanitary Institute is £2 2s. The course there covers three months. The offices and rooms of the Institute are in Margaret Street, W.

The Ladies' Sanitary Institute does not train for the work; it only sends out teachers. The latter society made a gallant attempt some time ago to start a college for hygienic training, but the scheme had to be abandoned for lack of funds.

There are other ways of making use of a knowledge of hygienic matters than by becoming inspectors of nuisances or holding any of the appointments to which I have alluded. Elementary science is now an important part of the work of all our best public elementary schools.

The Department of Science and Art at South Kensington grants certificates at the annual examinations which are held each May. These examinations do not qualify for inspectorships; but a first-class certificate will authorise the holder to teach the subject in elementary schools and would enable her to get work in private schools taking the subject. Fees obtained for such teaching vary according to the school. Under the London School Board six shillings an hour is usually given; in Church schools not quite so much. The best way to train is to take the examinations by degrees in the three years' course, instead of attempting to cram all the knowledge required to pass the honours stage into a year, or, as is sometimes done, into three months. The three stages are—

- (a) Elementary.
- (b) Advanced.
- (c) Honours.

In the "Advanced" and "Honours" papers the student is assessed first-class or second-class according to the marks gained. In the "Elementary" there is only one stage, and she either passes or fails. All who are successful in any stage receive a certificate. To teach in any school under Government it is necessary to hold a first-class in the "Advanced" stage.

Many who have a gift for teaching employ their knowledge in coaching by correspondence those who have no opportunity of attending suitable classes.

The London County Council has in hand the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working class dwellings in Somers Town, St. Pancras, Clare Market, Drury Lane, and other parts. To help on the work lady lecturers on sanitary work are appointed in various parts of London. A thoroughly scientific training in hygiene and sanitation is provided at Bedford College, York Place, W. This course was started about four years ago to provide a wider and more thorough course of training to that provided by the Sanitary Institute, and includes, besides sanitation and hygiene, physics, bacteriology, chemistry and physiology.

The fee for the course is twenty-seven guineas. A student starting by knowing nothing of any of these subjects would certainly require to attend the lectures and

demonstrations for two sessions before she would be capable of sitting for the examination and gaining the certificate. This does not qualify for inspectors of nuisances; the certificate of the Sanitary Institute has to be taken in addition. But a change is to be made in these arrangements shortly, and the Sanitary Institute is to be superseded by a committee nominated by the Home Office which will grant certificates. The aim of the teaching at Bedford College is not only to provide sanitary inspectors, but to induce women to qualify for public voluntary work; to those who hope to work on school boards, on boards of guardians, on women's industrial committees, and so on, an opportunity is offered of gaining a scientific understanding of the dangers and difficulties that occur from insufficient sanitary arrangements.

There are many women who are not hoping for any definite appointment, but who would be glad to spend a year in obtaining organised scientific knowledge that bears on these important subjects. In an interview with Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, the principal of Bedford College, that very capable and well-informed lady expressed herself very decidedly on this subject, saying that she hoped shortly to see on every school board, on every board of guardians, women who have definite scientific training. Miss Hurlbatt also considers it just as important that women who have large properties of their own to manage should be equally well-trained.

The course of training on hygiene at Bedford College has been under the supervision of Dr. T. M. Legge until recently, but as he has lately been appointed to the important position

of Medical Inspector of Factories, he will shortly retire, to the great regret of all who have had the opportunity of working under him.

In a recent number of the *Bedford College Magazine*, Dr. Legge writes: "One of the most delightful features of hygiene is that the knowledge gained from studying it enables the student to understand, and places her in a position to cope with, many of the social questions of the day. Every occupation in life exacts some toll from the individual exercising it. . . . The educational value of this course alone is high, and should appeal to those who are anxious to obtain a wide culture. A definite object, namely, the knowledge of the governing personal and public health, is kept steadily in view, and every path up to that end is conscientiously pursued."

FLORENCE SOPHIE DAVSON.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT SUFFERER.—Paralysis is in many cases but a temporary disorder. Although many forms of paralysis are both permanent and progressive, other forms last but a few days or weeks. The public is afraid of the word "paralysis," and so we have had to introduce a new word to denote minor forms of interference with motion. This word is "paresis," of which the public mind will doubtless soon become terrified, and we shall have to introduce another. Originally all forms of interference with the power of the muscles were called "palsy," the simplest and best term of all. Paralysis may vary in extent from a very slight interference with a very minute unimportant muscle, absolutely unnoticeable to the patient herself, which passes off in a few minutes, to total and permanent loss of power over every muscle in the body. So you see the word paralysis has a wide meaning, and to tell you whether your paralysis is a serious disease or not is impossible without details.

DAFFODIL.—We have discussed the subject of indigestion very many times, and a few months ago we gave a *résumé* of all that we have said about it. The most important points for you to attend to are small regular meals with little or no fluid at meal-time; avoidance of all articles likely to cause dyspepsia, and avoidance of all food, except a glass of hot milk, between six o'clock P.M. and bed-time. If you do not improve on a solid diet you will have to take to a milk diet, but do not do so unless you are compelled to, for only the severer grades of indigestion are benefited by a milk diet.

EDITH.—Try washing your head in borax and warm water, one teaspoonful of the former to a quart of the latter. Afterwards thoroughly dry your hair and use a lotion of rosemary and cantharides.

INQUIRER.—"Proud flesh" is a popular name for what in medicine we call "hypertrophied granulation tissue." It is an overgrowth of the material by which a wound is naturally closed. You know that if, for example, you chafe your heel, a raw place results; the red velvety-looking material which forms the rawness is called "granulation tissue." If this material grows too much and projects beyond the surrounding skin, it is called proud flesh. Usually proud flesh is pale and semi-transparent. It occurs in unhealthy wounds or in wounds which have been irritated or neglected.

ORCHID.—Flushing after meals is one of the commonest symptoms of dyspepsia. Of course, indigestion can exist without pain in the stomach. You must attend to your digestion, and, above all, do not run about after meals, for this is a very potent cause of "flushings." No flushings do not permanently injure the complexion unless they have occurred constantly for years.

SAILOR GIRL.—Wearing an abdominal binder has been advised for sea-sickness already, so we are afraid that we cannot credit you with the invention of this "cure." But "cure" it certainly is not. It does sometimes prevent sea-sickness, but far more often it fails.

AN OLD MAID.—The white ring round the outer border of the iris is called the "arcus senilis." It is a ring of fatty degeneration of the cornea or transparent part of the eye. Though called "arcus senilis" (bow of old age), it does not necessarily mean that the eyes are old. Indeed, it has no special significance. It occurs usually in old persons, but may be present all through life, and we have seen it in infants. It is often hereditary, and is sometimes connected with gout. It does not interfere with the sight, nor does it tend to increase. It is not a sign of defective sight.

STUDY AND STUDIO.

AUBURN LOCKS.—Your writing is fairly good, and very clear. We should advise you to use the best ink, to keep the writing as far as possible of a uniform tint, and to *write carefully*, never letting the ends of words "trail off," and making good tails to g's and y's, also writing "and" instead of "&" in a letter. These trifles are important. We have inserted your request.

RÉVELLÉE.—1. If we were seated beside you at the piano, we might help you by a practical illustration. But we can add nothing to what you have learned theoretically from Sir George Grove's dictionary. It certainly seems difficult to understand the sign "*f. p.*" applied to a single short note, but we can only say that you must carry out, in attacking the note, the same general idea that you indicate: the "forte" moderated by a hint of the "piano."—2. Sweeping statements of the kind you quote are rather foolish, and should not be taken too seriously. The underpaid nursery governess ought not to be expected to teach what she has not had opportunity thoroughly to study, and people who want musical training for their children included in a host of miscellaneous sundries, for a meagre yearly sum, do not, it is to be hoped, get much that is worth having. The fault in such cases lies not with the teacher, but the public. Fortunately things are improving rapidly. Did you not write to us formerly under the signature of "Persévérance?" It seems to be still applicable to you.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EISA WITTCHEK, Elizabeth-Ring 48, Budapest, Hungary (sister of our earliest correspondent in this column), wishes to enter into correspondence with readers of THE GIRLS' OWN PAPER in England, Africa, Australia, America, Japan, or anywhere else in the world, in the English language.

JEAN H. ANDREW, Carmi, Hay, N.S.W., Australia, aged 21, would like to correspond and exchange stamps with girls in any Continental country, India, America (Canada especially), Africa, or any foreign land.

EVA SEARLE, aged 16, 54 Rua do Campo Pequeno, Oporto, Portugal, "would be very glad to know of a nice girl who would correspond and exchange postage stamps with her."

JOYCE MARGARET, aged 16, still at school, very fond of drawing, would like a French correspondent.

ADA J. ARUNDELL, Corner of Duke and St. Vincent Streets, Port of Spain, Trinidad, wishes to correspond with "MAY, Broadstairs," and asks for her address.

VERA would like to exchange English view post-cards for American, Russian, and Norwegian ones—especially Russian.

ELLA BAILEY, 167, Horton Lane, Bradford, Yorkshire, would like to correspond with "VALENTINA": but she is above the age mentioned by our Italian subscriber.

IVY-LEAF would like to correspond with a German young lady of her own age (16), resident in Germany and fond of music.

"MISS INQUISITIVE" wishes to correspond with "VIOLET M."

MISS EDITH LOVEJOY, Russelkonda, Ganjam District, Madras Presidency, India, would like to correspond in English with an Italian girl, who is requested to write first.

MISS V. B. ERBA, Cassera, Brianza, Italy, who has only just seen "WHITE ASTER'S" request, would like to correspond with her, and begs "White Aster" to write to her soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERPLEXED.—The sacrifice of Christ was an infinite atonement for finite sin, sufficient to expiate the sins of every mortal man He created. But even were it otherwise, your debt of obedience to His laws He has an absolute right to claim; and your disobedience He has as absolute a right to pardon on any terms whatsoever that He in His mercy condescends to accept. So that, if he chose to exercise His divine prerogative in accepting the offering, say, of a flower, or any most trifling thing at His command and His divine option, who might dare to dispute His arbitrary will, or the terms on which He may extend His prerogative of mercy to His unworthy and rebellious creatures?

GITANA.—Were you in London you might take it to the shops where lace is sold, or an ordinary haberdasher's. But where you are, could you not get a notice put up in some shop-window to the effect that pillow-lace of various widths is on view within? and if the proprietor of the shop will not purchase it himself, he might dispose of it for you if allowed a small commission upon it.

POLLY.—If your hen has the habit of eating her eggs, scatter old mortar or lime rubbish about the yard. The only certain cure, however, is to blunt the point of her beak, which may be done without hurting her by burning the extreme point with a red-hot poker. Of course she should be held very tightly, as she will be frightened and struggle violently. Get a man to hold her and another to perform the operation. We can suggest no other plan, and some who have tried this report well of it.

ABLAIDE.—Your kind, appreciative letter respecting our magazine is warmly welcomed. The hair is now dressed lower than it was, and it would suit a girl of your age (17) to coil it at the back, not so low as the nape of the neck, but a little higher.

VIOLET.—Your writing is deficient in regularity. Get a set of copper-plate small-hand copy-books, and practise daily to produce the same letters and with the same slope. You should try to write a graceful, artistic, free running hand, which can only be acquired on a good foundation. Your letters lean one in one direction and another the contrary way, like old tombstones. If you wish to correspond with the "English girl 12," we must give your address—"Lydia Henderson, The Old Bank, Alcester."

G. R. H.—See our answer to "Violet" in reference to handwriting. You *can* "help saying rude things to other people." There is an old rule which you should continually bear in mind—"If you have nothing pleasant to say, say nothing"—or words to that effect. We imagine that you are too talkative. Pause and reflect before speaking.

LOUIS.—If you could procure the loan of the second vol. of THE GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL, you would find all you require to know at pp. 314-15 under the title of "Dinners in Society." Perhaps you could obtain the weekly No. for February 12th, 1881.

In the same vol. you will find other articles very desirable for your instruction, e.g., "The Foundation of all Good Breeding" (p. 73), and "The Art of Conversing Agreeably" (p. 59), "The Art of Letter-Writing" (p. 162), and "The Habits of Polite Society" (p. 162). In Vol. V. you will find "The Duties of Governesses" (pp. 630 and 770). All these you need. The last-named articles are in the Nos. for July 3rd and September 6th, 1884. You give no address, so no one can help you.

E. F. B.—Try syringing the trees with tobacco-juice. This we have heard recommended, and is said to do no harm to the roses.