THE GIRL'S OWN PAPER.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD AND HOW IT IS GOVERNED.

He Queen was married in 1840, and early as 1841 the Prince, her husband, began to sit on foot the reorganisation of the royal household. We read in "The Life of the Prince Consort" how, in 1842, the following appeal was published: "It is a little kingdom in itself, and enjoys a peculiar reverence from its antiquity. But he Queen succeeded in the pride of the royal establishment, as it was first in dignity, also 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 of the monarchy and without incurring any debts; for, in the Queen's administration, the first consideration was the only source of true magnificence." Nearly every bill is paid within three months, equivalent to ready money. The King, in 1843, when he realised how much public spirit was actually at Windsor, caused inquiries to be made of the different functionaries who, according to their showing, received little or nothing beyond their respective appointments. The present system is 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 extra, he is reimbursed by each one to be added to his salaries. They were bought, you see, in their own way.

I fancy my girl readers 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 is the state of the Queen's household 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 furnish 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 Privy Councillor. All the Privy Council takes to himself. No one of the Queen's household is 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 even than they are even now, seeing how in Elizabeth's time most stringent rules were laid down that no foreigner or dishes be dressed out of your Majestic's court be brought to your food without assured knowledge from where they came and that "personal orders should be given with regard to the charge of the back doors to your chambers' chamber, where handmaids lay, wardrobes, closets, and all other parts of the household.

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

Before making up flannels I always soak the length of the forty-four hours in cold water and hang them up in 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 mixed 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 often buy it, not only, as the disconsolate glance at the linen which the laundress has sent in, "I do not know how it is that our clothes always have a musty look about them," and also because 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 when water is cheap, there is no need 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 odd ends in the shape of dusters and household clothes come in last, and require nothing but a good rinse. For these the Peggy is a valuable help.

A word about wringing clothes. The little expensive wringing machines, which press out the moisture and are used in all respectable laundries, may be found in the possession of most cottage laundresses, especially those who "take in washing." In large cities, a person in a poor neighborhood will have a living by wringing clothes, a little being paid per dozen for wringing large things, and again for mangleing. Articles with many buttons are best wringing 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 laid down and allowed to loosen in loose folds. For want of care in this apparently trifling matter, new material has been cracked into slits, and unsightly patches remains.

Every article should be thoroughly shaken before being pegged to the line. Black and delicate coloured stockings require great care, but if the actual washing is done, the last business is to scrub and clean all the tinsels, clear out the copper, and tidy the cellar or washhouse. Let us hope some thoughtful little soul will think of these so that there may be a refreshing cup for mother.

When writing about utensils, I forget 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 clothes are not pulled down, but are rubbed 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 gat-
HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Thirdly, The Master of the Horse, at present the Duke of Westminster, a gentleman of the highest rank and good breeding, 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 fact, could come into competition with the Queen's 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 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 simultaneously.

When Her Majesty ascended the throne there was found to be no system. There was no 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 exactions, 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 other was entirely under the control of the Woods and Forests, so that to this department fell the supervision of the outside of the windows, while the Lord Chamberlain had to do with the inside. The Lord Steward found the fuel and laid the fire, the Lord Chamberlain's people lighted it. He also provided the staffs while the Steward trimmed and lighted them. Before even a pane of glass could be mended some officials had to be consulted that it took months to do. The Steward was right in 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 he, as a matter of course, changed 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, the Royal Castle, Bath, Osborne, Hampton Court, Frogmore, Weymouth, Claremont, and the Abbey, all royal residences, and through George III.'s time a couple of Orange tenants has been struck off the list, the aggregate is still very great. Under the Lord Steward there are over 250. First, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller, with their messengers and secretaries. The Treasurer, now the Earl of Bective, 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 silver medals are in the silver and gold galleries of the Abbey scrambled for with eagerness. He has to check and examine all the accounts of the Board of Green Cloth for the services of the household. This Board of Green Cloth, or Marshalsea Court, was, as early as Henry III.'s time, a court of justice, with a judge and three clerks, the clerks being armed with maces, truncheons, and other offences; now it is a sort of lord 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 it passes through the three departments, the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Horse. When the Queen is away, the servants are on the premises and when the court is at any 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 Board of Green Cloth gives orders for the payment of wages and board, looks after plate and linen, and the wine cellars. Beneath St. James's, a little sum is presided over by a gentleman and some yeomen, and extra assistants. This term yeoman occurs over and over again on the list of the household, and is only one of several interesting examples of old nomenclature.

Many cooks evidently do not spoil royal broth. Besides the head kitchen, office clerk, comptroller, and many clerks and messengers under them, in the kitchen itself, there are Eugène Thiou, the chief cook, and four sous-chefs, besides two of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, four apprentices, five scouers, three kitchen maids, one extra woman, a storekeeper, two green house men and a steam apparatus man. But that is not all. In the confectionery department there are yeomen, assistants, and three women; in the house the same department is under the word "evier" from the old Southern French word for water, acquaître, supervising the glass and china, there are yeomen, the evier, three table waiters, waiters, and, lastly, waiters and assistants. In the silver pantry there are three yeomen and grooms assistants, three from 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 lamp-lighters and seven assistants. Under the head of porters, there are state porters, including sergeant, yeomen, and as many as gentle- men porters. There are also eight marshals and yeomen and assistants of the stewards' room and of the servants' hall, with ushers and assistants. Then there is a corner of the verge of the palaces under the Lord Steward, and the gardeners at Windsor, Hampton Court, and Buckingham Palace, with seven gardeners 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 Ely, the Hereditary Grand Almoner, who attends at the coronation to distribute alms, the Lord High Almoner (now the Dean of Canterbury) is sufficiently given 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 Sovereign 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 money is given to the poor, and money are bestowed on old men and women whose number coincides with the age of the sovereign. When George II. reigned, gold and silver and beef and fish, were given away, the term Maundy being derived from the "maund," or hand baskets in which the alms were placed while the money is an expansion of the word. The previous week the Minor Bounty, Discretionary Bounty, and Royal Gift Alms are distributed from the office, and the week following, 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 street, 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 scattered 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 the royal wardrobes. The mince 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 coronation robe, which the 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 actress' fan. A brilliant actress made her the position, and overwhelmed her with confusion. Anne, however, took it in good part. Up to 1760 acts wore the royal livery of scarlet and gold; Buddely was the last to do so.

The money comes out of what is called the Privy Purse, which was first instinct during George III.'s Threes; 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 secretaries, and is 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 personal attendants includes a personal attendant; the personal attendant and page, John Brown; the director of Continental journeys, Rogers; Highland attendant, the bailiffs on the farms, and the head keeper.

The long array of household and footmen are very exactly ordered. There is no perquisite. Indeed, nothing is allowed to be taken from the palace, and no followers are permitted, but a kindly interest is shown in their welfare. This 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 respectively 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

AHERN 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 the minimum lives would only commit it to memory and repeat it to themselves every morning, society would experience a great revolution, and the business and domestic life be almost unheard-of:

Lo! here hath been dawning Another blue day; Then why, thou bold one, art thou not let it Slip useless away?

Out of eternity This new day is born; Into eternity And there will return. Behold it atermore, No eye ever did; So soon it for ever From all eyes is hid. Here hath been dawning, And yet no blue sky; Think, wilt thou let it Slip useless away?
HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD
AND HOW IT IS GOVERNED.

In my last chapter on the Queen's household, I told you how the kitchen department was arranged in the Queen's household. To-day, I shall take you further particulars about the Lord Chamberlain's department, which controls the household activities.

Under the Lord Chamberlain, there is a Controller of Accounts, and some twenty clerks, office keepers, and office-messengers under him; and the several ladies in attendance on the Queen carry on his supervision. It falls to the lot of the Lord 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 ladies, and means, to which they replied, "Love, for sure." "Then truly my Lord Vice-Chamberlain must love me dearly, for he squeezes my hand once more," was the answer.

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 Robe robing.

She stands next to the Queen in State ceremonies, and rides with her in the same carriage on such occasions. The office used to be held conjointly with that of the Stole, but the Stole of the Stole, when 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.

Countess of Suffolks, 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 three; then, while she dressed her articles of apparel were handed to them by 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 ever for washing her hands. According to an ordnance of Charles I., the Bedchamber Women of Honour came into the Presence Chamber before eleven, then attended on the Queen until dinner, and again at two till supper, and falling in three, when they were dismissed by the Lord Chamberlain. Now the office of Maid of Honour confers the title of Honourable, which is always retained; £50 a year is given to each of them by the Queen, and they are expected to remain in waiting monthly on each year; the so-called "waits" on appointed times for each being duly issued, but are controlled by circumstances. There are always two Maid of Honour in attend, 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 betimes—and avoid the court with her when she desires it. Among the special surroundings of the Queen given in the Imperial Calendar we read of Lects to Her Majesty and the Privy Council; but the Maids of Honour or the Ladies-in-Waiting, to read to her sometimes. Queen Bess loved to surround herself with courtiers who were well and widely conversed with the 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 special duties; they take part in Court ceremonies, two monthly.

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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 turned 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 Sargeant-Painter and Painter on Enamels have passed away, with the Batter, the Squire, the Yeoman of the Salt Stoves, the Polettery, the Studdling House, Turnbroachers, Salsmen Men, and Cock Criers, the Clerk-Martial, and the Clerk of the Averey.

The history of the Queen’s Household is intimately associated with the history of our country.

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, its light and finely-painted panel; paying careful attention to its botanical characteristics.

N.B.—Flower paintings are often spoilt by incorrect 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 yellowish 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 Shadows.—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.—BODIES 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 to tone down 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.—HAIR 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.

I dare say I should disappoint some of my readers if I were not, among other things, to give a recipe for this very favourite dish, a certain sort of stuff, as it is often called, a fondue. For this we must have three ounces of Parmesan cheese, one ounce of flour, a large 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 cumin, 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; remove from the grates 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 three-penny 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 it in a moderate oven until it is sufficiently cooked. It will take about twenty minutes.

I have heard people say, "It is no use to try to make a fondue at home, you will only waste your time and disappoint your guests," and I consider this is a mistake. I do not deny that a fondue is rather troublesome to make, but the trouble 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 while 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 lack upon as a treat.

PHILIP BROWNE.

VARITIES.

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

| 1 Glance | = 1 Bow. |
| 1 Bow | = 1 How-dy-do. |
| 1 How-dy-do | = 1 Conversation. |
| 1 Conversation | = 1 Acquainzance. |

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

CAREFUL.

GREGS AT WORK AND GIRLS AT PLAY.

Women, so amiable in themselves, are never so charming as when they are useful; and 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.—Cobbeit.

THE END OF LIFE.—The grand end of human life is to cultivate an intercourse with the dead, 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 is anything.

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 he 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.
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 plant and serviceable in their behaviour to their inferiors.—Fulcher.

ANSWERS TO BURIED ISLANDS (p. 127—)


ANSWER TO GEOGRAPHICAL DOUBLE ACROSTIC (p. 129—)

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