



How to arrange a Fancy Fair—Amusements—Refreshment Stall—Flower Stall—Live Stock Stall—Poor People's Stall.



THE IDEA OF ORGANIZING A FANCY FAIR, on the occasion of subscribing to any charitable institution has become a great feature of the present age. It affords opportunities to many idle people of pleasantly exerting themselves, discovers and brings forward obscure talents, promotes intercourse and amusement, and frequently insures most advantageous returns.

How to Get up a Fair.—The purpose for which the funds realized are intended should be clearly stated and circulated among all who are wanted to take part in conducting the bazaar, and every means should be employed to secure profitable assistance in the enterprise. A committee of ladies should be formed, and their decisions, when duly weighed and approved, carefully carried out. To them belongs the onus of providing the field of operations and appointing the workers therein.

The two most popular stalls are always the refreshment-stall and the flower-stall. The holders of these must be chosen with much care, or but in-

different results will ensue. The latter require special talent for artistic decoration and arrangement, the former for quickness, skill, and neatness. The other stalls are apportioned to such ladies as are willing to undertake them.

A suitable room must now be hired. One long, large room, with smaller ones opening into it, is the best. These latter are used for exhibitions, conjuring-rooms, cloak-rooms, etc. School-rooms are just the kind of room required, and are frequently lent for this purpose.

How to Arrange a Fair.—The room must be made to look as artistic and inviting as possible. If evergreens can be easily and inexpensively procured to festoon the walls and wreath the pillars, they look very handsome. The effect can be enhanced by the introduction of natural or artificial flowers.

Sometimes flags and banners are arranged singly or in groups on the walls. They look very well. Appropriate mottoes worked on perforated cardboard with shaded wools, or of grouped autumn leaves, or of wadding frosted with glass-powder, add much to the appearance.

The center of the room may be arranged to form a rockery, through which, if practicable, a waterpipe may be conducted, having a jet fixed to the upper end. This serves to keep the plants from withering, and is very cool and refreshing to the assembly. Ferns, geraniums, mosses, and almost any flowers save those with a very powerful odor, may be employed for

this purpose; and when the pots are concealed by means of virgin cork a very pretty effect can be produced.

A very easily-made ornament consists of an ordinary wooden bucket covered with fir-cones, nutshells, short bits of wood, etc. When these have been firmly glued on, varnish the whole with mahogany varnish, or gild it with gold paint. A row of cones placed round the top stands up as an edge. Now get some of the large hedge-ferns and place them in the bucket, concealing the earth by means of moss. If a hole has been made in the bottom of the bucket, the ferns will take no harm. A few such buckets, placed in nooks and corners where they will not inconvenience any one, will look very well. The ferns and buckets can be offered for sale also, to be taken away at the close of the bazaar.

All the windows in the room should be hung with curtains either of lace or muslin, held back by bows of ribbon. They serve to temper the light and give a cooler look to the room.

A platform, if the room has not one already, must be put up, with a piano, harp, etc., placed thereon for the amusement of the company. Programmes should be drawn up, and sold to add to the funds. An agreeable little entertainment can be provided, consisting of recitations, vocal and instrumental music; or a music-stall may be provided, at which a competent pianist shall preside, to play over new music. This will be found amusing to all present, and the music will sell readily. The piano provided must be a good one, but not too loud in tone, so that it may not interfere with what is passing in other parts of the room.

It is a fallacy to suppose that people do not require further amusement than what appertains to the fair proper. When a visitor has made the tour of the room once or twice, examined the articles, and purchased such as please her, she naturally wishes for something more to do. Raffles, etc., are very amusing, it is true, but then all cannot join in every raffle, and somehow things lose their interest when one is not part of it oneself, so to speak. It is very usual to have what is known as a "Fine Art Exhibition."

When skillfully and originally managed this is very amusing. Most people will know what this is, but for the benefit of those who have not seen one, the following explanation may be useful:—If a small room can be spared for the purpose, so much the better, but if not, a screen placed in one corner will answer the purpose quite as well. Near this stands the keeper with a

number of catalogues, which she sells to the passers-by. She should occasionally call out some of the most attractive features of the exhibition. Behind the screen shelves must be fixed, on which the articles are placed in the order in which they are mentioned in the catalogue. The ingenuity of the keeper of the exhibition must be exercised to provide new ideas, as many of them are now well known, and unless originality is shown the interest will flag. Such articles as a ball of different shades of wool, designated in the catalogue as "A Fancy Ball," "Ruins in China" (a broken plate), "A Peer of Great Britain" (a photograph of Brighton Pier), "The Belle of the Village" (a large dinner-bell), and so on, are all somewhat hackneyed now, but they give some idea of the plan to be followed.

Another amusement, especially for children, is a show called "The Zoological Gardens," or a menagerie. Another screen or room is devoted to this purpose. In the show are several clock-work toys representing various animals. These, when wound up, walk after one another along a shelf or table prepared for them. Sometimes the show is called "Noah's Ark," in which case an ark is provided, into which the animals retire after promenading round the table. This is a source of great amusement to children, and shrieks of delight are frequently heard as each little animal steadily proceeds on its way. The toys can be offered for sale when the bazaar is closing, or be packed away to do duty at some future period.

Frequently one of the side rooms is set apart as a Hall of Magic, in which a conjurer with mysterious feats and witty words charms both old and young.

Of course all these amusements add greatly to the funds, and no pains should be spared to augment them. A good band is always an attraction to any assembly, and if the bazaar be held in the open air it is especially desirable.

The Refreshment-Stall may be said to be the busiest and most prominent stall in the room, and it usually proves very remunerative; the corner in which it is placed is rarely deserted. Everything should be made to look as dainty and tempting as possible. Several assistants are absolutely necessary, each presiding over a different department. One should take the urns, another the sweetmeats, a third the more substantial fare, and a fourth should be appointed exclusively to take the money and keep the accounts. This last is a most important *rôle*, and should not be allotted to any but the most conscientiously careful.

This stall can be rendered especially attractive by *bombonnières*, which can be made in any shape, either as books or

little cases, and should be filled with sweetmeats or preserved fruit. Many useful and pretty articles may be attached to boxes of sweets, and thus sold. For boys, boxes of sweets, etc., have an especial attraction; and as there is not much for a boy in a bazaar, this feature of the refreshment-stall should not be excluded, if only for their sakes.

The Flower-Stall.—This stall is always, and deservedly, the most attractive. It looks charming indeed if only a little taste and skill be brought to bear upon it. In any large city or town, flowers form one of the most profitable features of the Fair.

The stall may be of a variety of forms. We have seen one in the shape of a huge basket with wreaths and festoons of ivy round the edge, the center being composed of bouquets of growing plants. In another instance it was a ship freighted with flowers. The prettiest style is a kind of grotto, formed of light woodwork entirely hidden by bark and cork. In all the nooks and crevices of the framework pots of ferns must be placed, to appear as though growing there. The flowers rise above this in the form of a tower. Baskets and ornamental flowerpots should be hung from the roof, and filled with ferns, flowers, moss, etc. Another way which has an exceedingly good effect is to have the stall arranged as a bank on which the flowers appear growing, interspersed with ferns, small shrubs, etc. Button-holes, however, find the most ready sale. Almost any gentleman will at least buy a button-hole, though he may be one of those who are perfectly dismayed at the idea of buying anything else.

It will be as well to have a zinc tray to hold the flowers, that they may be kept fresh after having been made up into tiny bouquets.

The stall-keeper, too, must be very careful to notice when any flowers begin to droop and wither. These should at once be removed and replaced by fresh ones if possible; but in any case they must not be allowed to remain, or the whole stall will look shabby.

Live-Stock Stall.—This is rather a novelty, and generally a success. The stall should be rather apart from the others, and not so much decorated, or it will prove inconvenient. A long table, on which to place the various cages and hampers, is essential. Puppies, squirrels, guinea-pigs, kittens, canaries and other birds, white mice, and a parrot previously educated in a manner appropriate to the occasion. These, and many more that will doubtless suggest themselves, will be found to sell easily. They must be carefully

tended during the time they are offered for sale. Food and water must be given when required, and no one should be allowed to tease them.

Poor People's Stall.—This stall, as its name implies, should be devoted to those articles which are intended to be sold for giving away to the poor. Many ladies living in both town and country have not time for making garments for the poor, but are pleased to buy them when ready-made. Every kind of garment for children—nightdresses, chemises, pinafores, socks, dresses, capes, hoods, babies' caps, comforters, knitted gloves and mittens, aprons, besides garments for adults—will be readily sold. This stall cannot, of course, present the attractive appearance common to the others, but the usefulness of the articles displayed will prevent the returns being insignificant.

HOW TO PREPARE ARTICLES.

Soliciting Contributions from Friends—How to Sell—Marking Prices.

What can I make for the Fair? is a question that is asked by hundreds of persons every year: a question that is rarely found easy to answer. To combine salable qualities with ornamental—both being necessary in this case—is not always a simple matter. For those who have a table of their own, the difficulty is, of course, increased. They may ask their friends to contribute, but the chief onus falls on the possessor of the stall, and unless abundance of money helps them to a fair haven, there will be many contrary winds to blow them from port.

Soliciting Contributions from Friends.—As in planning a picnic one promises to provide wine, another fruit, a third sweetmeats and so on, so, in making collections for bazaars, the same system should be established; otherwise the unfortunate collector finds her stall covered with crewel-work, crochet, etc., as the case may be, while it is destitute of any other attraction. This would be very disheartening, for how is it possible to make the stall attractive with but one feature? The fair canvasser, therefore, must be very careful to obtain the greatest possible variety of contributions in order to insure a ready sale. One friend, perhaps, is gifted with a talent for etching. She should be asked to supply d'oyleys, comb-bags, brush-bags, &c. Another is a good designer. Let her trace designs on velvet, canvas, etc., for mantel-boards, sofa cushions, footstools, etc., etc. These designs may be worked by some other friend or offered for sale as they are, and will prove very acceptable to many people who wish to work their own cushions, etc., but who cannot design their patterns.

Another friend, who has a talent for flower-painting, could doubtless be induced to provide handscreens, mats, lampshades, etc., with groups of flowers painted thereon, either in silk, satin, velvet, muslin, or cardboard. Another could supply crewel-work, another lace, and so on.

Many clever-fingered girls are unable to aid in a charitable purpose

not from disinclination but because they cannot afford to buy the requisite materials. A good plan, therefore, by means of which their help may be utilized would be to ascertain what they would like to make, and then either give them the materials yourself, or let some opulent but otherwise useless individual do so. Much may be procured in this manner, and great pleasure will be experienced by these willing helpers, who would otherwise be debarred from such enjoyment.

School-girls are often powerful allies in this work, as they canvass among their numerous friends, often obtaining thus a fair number of salable little articles. It is wonderful how many tasteful and useful additions can be made by means of a little ingenuity, a skillful hand, and a willing heart.

It is a very great mistake to pile up a stall with a heterogeneous mass of little elegant nothings, which are ornamental doubtless, but certainly not useful; equally absurd, too, is it to exclude them. The great object is to combine utility and elegance; when that is arrived at the stall-holder may congratulate herself upon her success. Let it be well remembered, the most practical articles always sell the best.

How to Sell.—There are always several assistants to every stall. These assistants are of great use in selling articles, as they are not obliged to remain at the stall, but can go freely about the room, carrying articles for sale to every part. They should endeavor to sell as much as possible without annoying people. To be teased and worried to buy irritates most people, and does much harm to the cause. The medium between persecution and diffidence must be aimed at, and when attained great results may be expected.

Marking Prices.—This very important matter is often mismanaged, and has caused the failure of more than one venture. The tendency to over-price the articles is great, and too frequently yielded to. It is absurd to suppose that people will give extravagant prices for things whose value is not more than half the money asked, just because the object is a charitable one. They do not object to give the full value, but more than that is felt to be an imposition, and the consequence is that the loose purse-strings are tightly drawn, and no persuasion avails to slacken them.

Let the prices, therefore, be reasonable; look over all that are sent ready-priced by friends, altering such as are exorbitant. The results of the sale will be greater, and the number of articles left on hand at the close of the bazaar much diminished.

With the articles remaining after the close of the bazaar it is usual to have a sale by auction, thus disposing of many more. The mode of conducting an auction needs no description. The auctioneer chosen must be one who possesses plenty of humor and a good voice, or his efforts will not be successful. The surplus of the refreshment-stall may also be got rid of by the same means.

HOW TO ARRANGE AND PLAN A STALL.

Drapery—Color—Open-air Stalls—Fitting up.

The first consideration is the arrangement and decoration of the stall. A long table is the only thing supplied, as a rule, upon which one may exercise one's ingenuity and taste. The ordinary plan is to have poles fastened by carpenters—four of medium height to the four corners of the table, and

four higher ones at the back and front. Over these the drapery is arranged; and it must be confessed that as regards this part of the affair a considerable want of variety and originality may be noticed. White muslin over glazed pink calico carries all before it as a general rule. It looks very pretty, fresh, and clean, no doubt; but after a long course of bazaars, all white muslin and pink calico, the eye longs for variety.

But we must first describe the mode of arranging the drapery. In the first place, pink glazed calico is rolled tightly round all the poles, and these may be covered again with sprigged muslin, if desired. Pink calico is then nailed all along the table; then white lace curtains are hung over the poles, hanging down at either end of the stall, giving a light and graceful look to the whole. This is a much better plan than making a roof to the stall of pink calico, which adds greatly to the heat and very little to the appearance. A valance of pink calico is then nailed along the edges of the table, and covered with white lace like the curtains, slightly full in. The stall is then ready for arrangement.

In some cases the poles are arranged in such a manner that the stall looks like a gabled cottage, or resembles (as in one instance we have observed) a Noah's Ark with the front out.

A variety is sometimes made by substituting calico of a pale green shade for the pink. The effect is much cooler, but the green will never be very popular, as it proves so very unbecoming to the owners of the stalls, casting pale yellow *reflets* which would prove trying to the most perfect complexion. The pink calico is, on the contrary, becoming, subdued as it is by the white lace, leno, or muslin over it.

Another way of arranging a stall is to have a pair of curtains fastened over a pole fixed to the wall and looped back slightly by ribbon, so as to display the wares effectively. There should be a handsome valance of lace at the top of the curtains, which last being transparent it is necessary to line with calico or some such material. We have seen stalls so arranged, the lining in each case being of a different color—blue, pink, mauve, green, crimson, etc. The effect was very striking. The front of the stall may be trimmed with ribbon bows to match the lining, or what is still prettier, with bunches of flowers or dried grasses.

When the stalls are placed in a row a very pleasing effect is produced when ivy is so arranged as to bear twining up the sides and over the front of the stall. This is doubtless a troublesome undertaking, but it well repays the labor expended, and its charming effect is well worth some pains. The introduction of a few berries and tinted autumn leaves is an artistic addition. When the bazaar is held in the open air the stalls look very pretty if arranged in the Eastern fashion, having only the roof and the back covered with Indian matting, either entirely white or with colored borders. This, of course, is practicable only in very fine settled weather.

A variety in arranging the position of the stalls will be welcome. We have seen them placed in the form of a crescent or horseshoe; this looks better than the hollow square or straight row usually seen.

An important point in the fitting-up of a stall is the provision of some nook to which the stall-holder may retire to partake of refreshment or to enjoy a few moments' rest from the heat, noise, and bustle that pervade the room. This can easily be done by having only half of the stall exposed. A second pair of curtains should be fixed to the center poles

and slightly looped in the middle. In front of these curtains the buying and selling takes place, while behind them is the cool and shady nook so much desired.

Arrangement of the Stalls.—Good taste and ingenuity are essential to success in this matter. Every article must be so placed that its best effect is at once perceived. The danger of hiding anything by crowding together must be avoided. Much depends on the grouping of the objects. The effect of many pretty things is often lowered and altogether destroyed by careless or inartistic arrangement. Indiscriminate heaping together of bright greens, flaming reds, and crude blues, frightens away the intending purchaser, who sees at a glance all the worst points instead of the best. Bright-hued Oriental silks and brochés, Japanese fans, parasols, etc., add a very elegant appearance to the stall, and the various articles can be arranged with them as a background. The silks take no harm from the exposure, and do not require cutting. Those who are fortunate enough to possess any old-fashioned brocades, etc., can thus add much to the artistic appearance of their stalls.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR A BAZAAR.

Doyleys—Baskets—Tennis-Aprons—Caps—Pictures—Cosies.

First and foremost, there is the still fashionable crewel embroidery; and so various are the articles for which it can be used that this book could be filled with descriptions of them alone. Perhaps, for certain things, outline stitch is rather superseding the regular embroidery, and very pretty and inexpensive are the chair-covers made of oatmeal cloth or coarse holland, embroidered at one end with little figures, in the style of Kate Greenaway's drawings. Most of these outline sketches are executed all in one color; but the work is, as may be imagined, chiefly suitable for figures or geometric designs: flowers do not look at all well so worked. Dessert doyleys are very pretty embroidered in this stitch and fringed at the edges, while the same designs look well carried out in etching with marking-ink. Some of these doyleys are etched on pale blue or pink jean, and edged with a frill of white Valenciennes lace, put on just full enough to enable it to sit flat. Tennis aprons are well adapted to ornamentation with this stitch, suitable designs being embroidered on the bottom of the skirt, bib, and pocket. The great advantage of the stitch for fair purposes is that it is so very quickly done, a few hours being quite sufficient to complete a chair-cover at least. Of more elaborate embroidery there are some beautiful designs to be had; but how poor and miserable do they look unless well carried out! One of the prettiest we have seen lately was, perhaps, hackneyed as far as the pattern went, but was lovely as to work—a group of scarlet poppies, corncockles, ears of corn, and ox-eye daisies. Another piece of work, intended for a mantel valance, was a flowing trail of white arums and leaves, very handsome indeed for a large room. A group of water-lilies, for a screen, was also handsome.

Baskets innumerable, of all shapes and sizes, are fashionable and always salable. Trimmed up in all sorts of different ways, they are used for any imaginable purpose. Waste-paper baskets are no longer the typical lattice-work baskets seen in pictures of a few years ago; they are ornamented with

scallops of different-colored cloth, finished with a tassel at each point, or between each point. Some of them are covered with rows of ball-fringe or colored braid, interlaced in a pattern amongst the wicker-work. The flat baskets with two handles, so useful for shopping purposes, may now be bought for a few cents; and when embroidered at the side with a bunch of flowers worked with coarse wool and a large needle, and nicely finished off with bows of ribbon to match the lining, are easily sold for as many quarters as they were purchased for cents originally. One of the most effective ways of ornamenting these baskets is to cut out of dark green cloth some leaves, the veins being outlined with silk and the edges button-holed over if the cloth seems likely to ravel; fix them to the basket either by stitching or gumming, and work the stalks in chain-stitch; then make, in the same way as the soft balls for children are made, little red cherries (it will look better to have some of the fruit paler in color than the rest, and some small ones quite green), and fasten them to the basket by a soft hanging stalk.

Lawn-tennis aprons of all sorts and sizes are always in request, and very various are the materials of which they may be made and the different modes of ornamenting them—outline stitch, embroidery, appliqué, and lace; last, but certainly not least, must be mentioned those made of pocket-handkerchiefs.

Caps, lace ties, and jabots, smart muslin pinafores for babies, and such little daintinesses, are sure to find favor at a bazaar. Caps may be made of almost any material at a minimum expenditure of time and money. The simplest are those made from embroidered handkerchiefs. The first thing to be done is to make a shape of crinoline or other stiff muslin, and run ribbon wire inside to make it keep in form and fit well to the head. The handkerchief is very easily made up over the shape; one corner is placed at the back and the two sides brought round the side of the cap as far as they will go toward the front; the rest of the handkerchief must lie in loose folds over the crown, and the other two corners form a trimming in the front. Here and there it may be found difficult to completely hide the foundation, but such little inequalities are easily concealed with a few loops of ribbon to match the embroidery of the handkerchief. The look of the cap is greatly improved by a frill of lace or lisse frilling tacked inside, so that it rests against the hair and saves the cap itself from getting dirty. It is easily renewed, and the cap wears much longer with it than without it.

Smarter caps look very nice made of nothing but pleatings of Breton lace (or lisse for mourning), overlapping each other, and with no trimming but a knot of flowers in front. Many ladies like the turban caps made of nothing but a piece of India silk, and care should be taken to have some on the stall suitable for fair as well as dark complexions. Odds and ends of lace may be used up in a dozen different ways. One yard of India muslin at 50 cents will make at least six articles with the help of lace. Ties of different lengths and little lace bows for the front of a dress are very quickly tacked together. The prettiest bows are made by taking about three-quarters of a yard of lace, about six inches wide or a little less, cutting it in half and joining both pieces in a circle. Take a piece of In-

dia muslin the same size as the circles of lace, and about four inches wide, and join that also in a circle. Trim each end of the muslin with the lace, so that when progress so far has been made you have a circular piece of muslin trimmed with lace at each end, and looking like a sleeve. Then, in the exact middle of the muslin, run a gathering-thread and draw it up tight, fasten it off securely, and finish off the bow by a tie or knot of lace in the center to hide the draw-thread. These bows sell much better if a spray of artificial flowers be fastened carelessly on them, or if a tube be fixed at the back to hold a natural flower when worn.

A novelty at a bazaar is to sell household articles, such as tea-cloths, and dusters done up in packets of a dozen, smart cooking-aprons, jelly-bags, gay afternoon tea-cloths, and any other household necessities ingenuity may suggest. If a bazaar is to take place anywhere near Christmas, it is a good plan to have a stall devoted to Christmas and New Year's cards.

Occasionally at a bazaar one stall is devoted to the sale of articles of dress, and this has proved very successful. Hats of plush, straw, or velvet, of all sizes, shapes and styles, tea-gowns, children's costumes, gloves, and even tiny boots, knitted petticoats and hoods are among the most salable articles.

Pictures are an attractive feature in a bazaar, and if a good number of choice pictures can be obtained and hung in one of the side rooms, it may prove a successful picture gallery; and many people will doubtless be willing to lend their pictures for such exhibition. It is a very usual practice to hang pictures in the room where the bazaar is held, especially just above the stalls.

Tea and egg cosies in crewels or braiding; screens, bannerets, in feathers or water colors; shaving tidies of white jean, with a group of flowers painted or embroidered on them; paintings on white silk to be finished for antimacassars by the addition of a lace border; knitted or patch-work quilts, afghans, and carriage-rugs will all sell profitably.

All kinds of cane, rush, and wicker-work; hanging-baskets for ferns, made of cones or acorns; photographs and picture frames of paper stars, cardboard, or straw work; papier-mâché blotting-books, card trays, crumb trays, and brushes; fancy china, terra-cotta; tiny statuettes in bronze, Parian marble, or alabaster; Indian and Japanese trinkets and curiosities will be eagerly sought after.

NOVELTIES FOR BAZAARS.

Daisy Mats—Mottoes—Moss-Frames—Wall-Pockets—Letter-Cases.

DAISY MATS.—Carry the wool across the frame from peg to peg till one side is full; then turn the frame and work across in the same manner. When all the pegs are covered break and fasten off the wool. Take a meshful of coarse knitting cotton, and secure each place where the strands cross each other. When this is done, cut half the thickness of the work between each fastening, and with the points of the scissors shape it into a smooth ball. Remove the mat from the frame by lifting the wool off the pegs.

A pretty novelty for holding a thimble is a small top-boot. Round the sole are places for pins. This is not at all difficult

to make. The shape is cut in cardboard, and then covered with velvet or silk.

Etched doyleys, when well done, are very effective. The best material for etching upon is satin jean. A fine-pointed steel pen and good marking-ink are necessary. Care must be taken to work the right way of the jean, or spluttering will disfigure it. Hold the work to the fire while in progress, and when finished iron on the wrong side. This will prevent the ink from turning brown when the doyley is washed.

Kettle-holders made of a variety of materials are found to sell well; they may be made of spatter-work on jean, on canvas embroidered with crewels, of crash, of plaited ribbons, etc. They should be lined with flannel of a contrasting color and finished with a ruche. A very good idea is to make tea-cosies and kettle-holders to match, to sell together.

Work-bags for children, made of holland, are very acceptable. They are made in the shape of a round apron. A part of the bottom is turned up and cut into large scallops. The points are fastened down. A band round the waist completes the bag. The edges look well if bound with red braid or cotton Scotch plaid.

Very pretty tea-cosies can be made in the following manner: Buy some cotton-backed satin, and quilt it, lining it with sarcenet and edging with a silk cord. Fasten a spray of artificial leaves on the outside, or a cluster of acorns, berries, etc. Pale blue and cherry color show the leaves to the best advantage.

Children's scrap-books made of holland sell well. The pages should be well filled with gaily-colored pictures.

Pretty tidies are easily made of net or spotted muslin, with the addition of a frill all round and bows at the corners.

Note-cases of brown holland bound with braid are very popular with children at bazaars. They should be made of the size and shape of blotters, with a pocket at one end, into which note-paper is slipped. A piece of elastic down the middle holds some sheets of blotting-paper in their place. Similar cases, made of leather, crash, or *toile cirée*, with a design in crewels, serve to hold letters, photographs, etc.

An exceedingly pretty little pincushion consists of a bunch of tiny hearts in cardboard, each covered with a different shade of silk or velvet. The pins are put in all round. A bright-colored ribbon, to which each heart is attached by a little string, is tied in a bow connecting all together.

Emery cushions can be made very easily, and gummed into acorn-cups, beechnut-cups, or walnut-shells. They are very neat and pretty.

Dolls' bedsteads are ingeniously made out of small, oblong boxes by placing the lid at right angles to the box, and then covering all with a valance and curtains. The coverings and pillows must just fit the box, and can be trimmed round with very narrow imitation Valenciennes lace.

Menu-cards in packets of a dozen will be found to sell well. These can be made in a variety of elegant designs. Autumn leaves well arranged and gummed on to the cards, pretty groups of hand-painted flowers or miniature landscapes, pen-and-ink sketches, etc., will all be suitable. The greater originality displayed the better.

A decided novelty in crosses, frames for small pictures, and

similar ornaments, and one that strongly resembles carved jet, can be made by pounding thick black glass into fragments, heating them very hot in the fire to soften the sharp edges, and then attaching them to the surface of the article you wish to decorate by means of strong glue.

In making picture frames or crosses, a light wood foundation is preferable to cardboard, as it is less likely to warp.

Blue, green, crimson, or other colored glasses may be substituted for black in making ornamental work, if the surface of the article first be colored the same shade as the glass. A very transparent glue must be used to fasten the particles.

MOTTOES.—Exquisite mottoes can be made as follows:—Cut a piece of very stiff cardboard the desired shape and size of your motto. Give the upper surface a thick coat of mucilage, and over this press the thickest and best pure white cotton wadding. When this is firmly attached and the gum quite dry, gently pull off the smooth upper surface of the wadding, and very gently pull up, here and there, that which is attached to the cardboard and sprinkle with diamond-dust, such as is used for wax flowers, and you have what looks like snow. This for the foundation. Having ready your letters or other designs for the motto, cut in thin cardboard, cover them with glass of the desired color—different colors mixed are pretty—fasten on the cotton foundation, and frame with a border of black glass. Christmas and New Year's mottoes are very pretty with the border and lettering made of evergreens mixed with white and scarlet berries. Another beautiful motto is made by covering a heavy cardboard foundation with pale blue frosted plush or velvet, the lettering, etc., made of white cotton wadding, frosted with diamond-dust, and the frame of the motto made of white glass. Exceedingly unique and rustic-looking mottoes and other ornaments can be made by fastening on to a cardboard foundation the dry, greenish-gray moss found on wood's bark as a background, and making the lettering, designs, etc., of light green moss that has been pressed for the purpose, and tiny autumn leaves and such pressed flowers as retain their colors. Frame with cedar spray or the slender branches of the pine tree, from which the needles have been removed.

Moss Frames.—Very pretty frames for small photographs or engravings may be made of the wood's moss before referred to that is found on the bark of most forest trees, and in profusion on that of apple-trees. To make these frames, make stiff cardboard foundation, attach the moss with glue, commencing with the lightest shades of moss for the inside edges of frames and the darkest for the outer edges. Now go over the surface of the moss with a brush that has been dipped in very thin mucilage, and whilst yet damp sift over it diamond-dust or the fine glass that may be had at any glass factory.

Artificial Moss.—Take green single wool shaded in the skein, or you may mix the shades to suit yourself, and split it carefully. With a medium-sized steel crochet-hook make, on a foundation chain of seven stitches, strips a yard or more in length in single crochet. When you have crocheted as much as you think you will need, wet it thoroughly in the following solution: One cup of warm soft water, one tablespoonful of alcohol, one teaspoonful of strong spirits of ammonia, and the whole stirred with a bit of white soap until it makes a slight

lather. When thoroughly wetted squeeze out the strips, and press between thick cloths or papers with heavy warm irons until every bit of moisture has been absorbed. Let it lie a few days, the longer the better, before using. When you wish to use the crocheted strip, overhand it very closely lengthwise of one edge with green thread or wool, cut the other edge of the entire length, wasting as little as possible. Now cut in slits, half an inch apart, to within one-eighth of an inch of the over-seamed edge, and ravel out, and you will find that you have a lovely imitation of moss. Sew in alternate strips on your foundation for frame or mat, and you may frost, if you choose, the same as the *real* moss. This artificial moss is especially pretty for lamp-mats, or as a binder for rugs that have been worked on canvas. For this latter purpose, it is pretty knitted in shaded brown. Instead of the crochet-hook this moss may be made with coarse steel knitting-needles in plain knitting.

Wall Pockets.—Very effective pockets or catch-alls are made of cheap straw wide-brimmed hats. Buy at the druggist's or fancy dealer's, a bottle of liquid-gilt, and put it all over the outside of the hat with a camel's-hair brush. Let it dry thoroughly, and then line the brim with satin, and in place of a crown lining make the satin to form a bag and draw with a drawing-cord and tassels. Turn the hat up on one side, and put on a large bunch of dried grasses and ribbon, also a few wild-flowers. For those who have not seen them, children's little wooden pails with fancy pictures on or painted in water-colors, and finished at the top with satin frilled on to form a bag, are very pretty and inexpensive.

Cap Basket.—A basket of this description is very useful for elderly ladies who dwell in the country and carry their caps when dining out, and it is also useful for carrying about fancy work, etc. A round is formed of silver paper, it is lined, and at each side there is a crimson silk or satin bag, drawn with a silk cord. If preferred, cardboard covered with Java canvas and worked in cross-stitch can be substituted for the silver paper.

Chinese Penwiper.—Take a diminutive Chinese fan with very long handle, cover the fan with silk on both sides, then cut several pieces of black cloth and fasten each side of fan. For the outside cut off cardboard, cover with silk, and transfer a Chinese picture in the center. To complete the ornamentation, fasten a few light feathers turning toward the handle, and finish with a fine cord and small tassels.

Curtain-Band—Knitting.—(White cord and coarse steel needles.) Begin by crocheting a loop loosely with 18 chain and 1 slip stitch; then place the stitch on the knitting-needle and knit to and fro as follows: First row—Twice alternately cotton forward, and decrease 1 (that is, slip 1 as if for purling, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one). Second row—Twice alternately cotton forward, decrease 1; repeat the second row as often as necessary, cast off, and crochet a loop of 18 chain as above. This is also pretty, used for a border on table-covers or brackets, and hang tassels in the loops to form a fringe.

Fan or Hand-Screen.—Cover two pieces of very thin cardboard on one side with silk. Paint or embroider a floral design in the center of each. For the handle use the end of an

old parasol handle, or purchase a handsome carved tooth-brush and cut the bristles off, and glue it firmly between the two card-boards. Finish the edge with chenille and gold braid, and at the top, glue in any kind of fancy feathers, cord and tassels to correspond with the silk and painting.

Herring-Bone Purse.—Only two needles are required for this knitting. Cast on eighty-eight stitches, begin with the silk forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pass the first over the second, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward and rib the next; when this is done the silk will be forward; begin again. If the purse is required to be longer, cast on as many stitches as are necessary, only it must be a number which can be divided by four.

Porcupine Knitting for a Purse.—Four fine needles, nearly three skeins of silk, and one string of gold beads are required. Thread some of the beads on the silk before you begin. Cast 36 stitches on each of three needles, knit a plain round; knit 4 stitches, bring the silk forward, knit a stitch—this is the center stitch of the pattern—bring the silk forward, knit 4 stitches, slip a stitch, taking it under, knit 2 taken together, pull the slipped stitch over it, then begin knitting the 4 stitches again, etc. It is better, at the end of each needle, to knit a stitch off the next one, as it prepares for the next round. Continue thus for six rounds, increasing before and after every center stitch, and knitting till within one of where you decreased, which stitch slip, knit the next two together, and pull the slipped stitch over it; knit a plain round, knit another round plain, excepting over the center stitches, where you are to knit a bead, bringing it through the stitch; knit a plain round, keeping the beads on the outside of the purse (this purse is knitted wrong side outward); knit to within one stitch of the bead stitch, which slip; knit two together. These six rounds increase each side of the stitch you decreased with in the last pattern, which makes that the center stitch for the bead. It is easy to count the number of rounds you have done at the place where you decreased.

A very pretty chatelaine pocket may be made by cutting the shape first in cardboard, one for the front and another for the back, similar in shape to the first, only with a pointed piece to turn over and button envelope fashion. A third piece, an inch and a half wide, must surround the first piece of cardboard and be joined to it on one side, and the second piece on the other side. Line each of these pieces with silk or cambric, and cover the outside with velvet or corded silk before joining together. Edge the seams with a small gold or silk cord, leaving a loop at the point of the envelope, which must fasten to a corresponding button on the first piece. If the bag is velvet the belt must be the same, if of silk then the belt must be silk. The bag must be hung to the belt by two cords, from either side, of the same kind as trims the seams, and joined at the waist by a button or hook.

A neat work-case may be made of Java canvas twelve inches long and seven broad, a bit of silk the same size for lining, and six skeins of worsted or floss, any color best liked. Work a border down both sides of the canvas and across one end, leaving space to turn in the edge of the material. The border may be as simple as you like; four rows of cross-stitch will do. When the border is done, baste on the lining, turn in the edges,

and seam it very neatly. Then turn up the lower end of this strip to form a bag, and sew the edges together firmly. The embroidered end folds over to form a flap like a pocket-book, and must have two small buttons and loops to fasten it down.

Knitting-bags made of Turkish toweling are very convenient to hang on the back of a chair and hold knitting-work when not needed. They are made of four pieces, each one a foot long, pointed at the top and bottom, and slightly curved toward the middle on both sides. The pieces are braided or embroidered in silk or worsted in some simple pattern, bound with narrow ribbon of bright color, and sewed together with a tassel to finish the bottom and a drawing ribbon at the top.

Work-aprons may be made like any aprons, secured by a band around the waist, except that they are cut ten inches longer. This extra ten inches of length is to be turned up from the bottom and divided off by stitching, so as to form four or more oblong pockets open at the top. These pockets are handy for balls of worsted, patterns, or unfinished work.

Scent-cases, for the top of a trunk or drawer, may be made of large silk or muslin cases, quilted with orris-root or sachet-powder, and are acceptable to almost all ladies. Pocket sachets of silk, quilted and trimmed with gold twist, or braided and scented, are pretty presents for gentlemen. A glove-sachet should be the length and width of an ordinary pair of gloves. It must be quilted and edged with narrow silk cord, with a small loop at each corner. A necktie-sachet is made narrow and just long enough to hold an evening tie folded in half. Articles which will be found useful and acceptable to clergymen are sermon-covers of either silk or velvet, a trifle larger than ordinary sermon paper, lined with silk, and having a cross or monogram embroidered or braided on them. A bit of fine elastic should be placed inside from top to bottom to hold the leaves in their place.

For comforters, those knitted in brioche stitch in single Berlin wool are the softest, most pliable and elastic. It is an easy stitch to knit, as every row is the same. It is * over, slip 1 as if about to purl, knit 2 together, repeat from *. The next row is the same, * over, slip 1, knit 2 together, repeat from *, but the slipped stitch is the one made by "knit 2 together" in the last row, and the over and the slipped stitch of the last row are knitted together. It takes two rows to make a complete stitch, one each side of the work. Seventy-two stitches make a wide comforter, and any color looks well with stripes of black at the end. A fringe should finish it.

Hairbrush-cases are useful, and may be made ornamental also. A pretty one is made of a length of blue cambric or sateen, covered with spotted muslin, sufficiently long and wide to lie on a table under brushes, and fold across above them. An edging of lace and ruche of blue satin ribbon is added all round as a finish, but must be on alternate sides, making a division in the center where the folding is, as the side that passes over the brushes must be trimmed on the outside. Sometimes the ruche is put on both sides. Another pattern is to make the case to fit the brushes easily, with a flap to fold over, and to work designs on the case and flap. Add a band of elastic on the flap below the pattern for the comb. For traveling, the flap turns over and buttons up. Such cases look well in linen neatly braided.

Tasteful flowerpot-covers may be made of four pieces of card-board the height of ordinary flowerpots, and from five to eight inches in width, according to the size of the pot. Lace them together at the sides with fine gold or silver cord, and tie the cords at the top in a bow, with a little gold or silver tassel attached to each end. The four sides of the cover should be ornamented in the center of each with drawings, colored pictures, groups of dried flowers, ferns, seaweed, or autumn leaves, as fancy may dictate.

Letter-cases to hang on the walls are made by cutting a piece of white card-board twelve inches long. Make a point at the top, like the flap of an envelope, and bind it all round with narrow, bright-colored ribbon; turn up four inches at the bottom to make a sort of flap-pocket; lace it up each side with ribbon or cord, and bore a round hole in the point by which to hang it.

Cases similar to these, on a larger and stronger scale, are useful for hanging in libraries or sitting rooms, as a depository for newspapers, periodicals, etc. They offer great opportunities for a display of taste in decoration. Pockets, the same shape, of holland or crash, are handy to hang in closets for boots and shoes, and larger ones, divided into compartments for patterns or scrap-bundles, are invaluable.

A strong and neat music-case is made as follows:—Cut a piece of the leather some inches larger than an open piece of music, bind it all round, double it, and sew together at the edges. The music lies flat inside. Another shape is to cut it the size of the music with a good margin, line it, sew elastic in the center, under which the music is fastened, and then roll music and case together.

In lamp-shades, one has quite a play for ingenuity. Cut a shape in card-board and ornament with pictures, or prick a design with a pen-knife, which has an admirable effect. Dried flowers or ferns arranged on silk or card-board, and covered with prepared muslin to keep them from breaking off, are lovely and somewhat of a novelty. For a silk or thin ground, a brass wire of given circumference for the top, and another much wider for the bottom, are required. Very elegant shades may be made of pink crape. Cut a circle of the crape; let the diameter of this circle be exactly double the depth you wish the shade to be; cut a round hole in the center for the chimney of the lamp to pass through. Ornament the crape with small bunches of flowers cut out of cretonne, tacked on and buttonholed round. Edge the bottom of the shade with pink silk fringe about three inches wide, and finish by putting a close ruching of pink silk round the top, and you will have an uncommon-looking shade, and one which will shed a pleasing light through the room.

Children's reins for play, made from the following directions, are strong and pretty:—Cast, on a pair of bone knitting-needles, twenty stitches in double Berlin, and knit, in plain knitting, as tripe ten inches in length, always slipping the first stitch of every row; cast off. To each end of this stripe is attached a circle for the arms, which is made thus: Take a piece of cord, the kind used in hanging pictures, and make circle the size of a child's arm at the shoulder; sew the ends firmly together, splicing one a little past the other; then cover the cord with cotton, wool, or flannel, to make it soft; then

cover lastly with a stripe of knitting, casting on eight stitches and knitting the length required, plain every row; sew it on overcast on the inner side. Before attaching the stripe first knitted to the armholes, there ought to be sewed upon it some name, such as "Beauty," or "Fairy," and to the under edge, should be fastened three or four little bells. When fastening the stripe for the chest to the armholes, do not let the sewing be seen, but overcast on the inner side to the overcasting on the armholes. Cast on eight stitches and knit, in plain knitting, a rein the length required, two and a half yards being enough, as it stretches in use. Attach the ends to the armholes at the back, sewing to the overcasting; then finish by knitting a stripe twenty stitches in breadth and ten inches in length, the ends of which sew to the armholes at the back, at the same place as the rein.

Dolls of all sizes, and dressed in every costume, from the bald-headed baby in long clothes to the young lady in Parisian attire, are not to be forgotten. One dressed in white cotton wool, or Canton flannel, as an Esquimaux, is an excellent toy for a baby. So also are the knitted dolls. These are knitted in fine worsted on No. 16 or 18 needles, and should be knitted to a shape. It would take too long to give exact directions, but you cannot go far wrong, if you lay a doll down and draw the outline. Knit, by this outline, two pieces and join them. A face is knitted with an oval piece of knitting, and drawn over an old face. With judicious dressing, you may have a fair result, even the first time of trying. Rabbits, cats, and dogs are all made in the same manner: they should be knitted in loop-stitch or looped crochet, then cut, combed, and stuffed. Rabbits, too, are very pretty made of gray velveteen and white plush, stuffed with wool, and pink or black beads used for eyes.

Dancing-men may be made of cork, dressed up, and with black silk strings to make them dance. Men and animals cut out of card-board, painted, and joined together with strong twine, afford great amusement, and are just as good as any you purchase.

Balls are made in various ways, and use up the various odds and ends to great advantage. The soft, fluffy balls made over cardboard are the best for this purpose. For one of these balls you trace a circle, the diameter of which must be the size you wish the ball. Say the diameter is three inches: inside this, and from the same point in the center, trace a smaller circle of one and a quarter inches in diameter. Cut this inner circle out, draw another exactly like the large one, keep the two together, and wind the wool you use over and over these two pieces of card, until you can draw no more wool through, even with a crochet-hook. You next cut the wool just over the outer rim of the two circles, and between the pieces of cardboard tie all the wool together securely with strong twine or with thick silk, if you wish to make the balls hang together. This silk must be left with long ends and crocheted up into a very fine cord in chain stitch. You next remove the cardboard and proceed to cut the wool and shape it round with a scissors: this is the only difficult part of the manufacture of these soft balls. Another method is to knit them in brioche stitch in one, two, or three colors, in single Berlin wool. Take a pair of No. 14 needles and cast on 28 stitches; knit back. The

first row : * wool forward, slip the next stitch, knit the second ; repeat from * to the end of the row. Second row : * wool forward, slip as if you intended to purl the next stitch, knit the 2 stitches together, lying over each other ; repeat from * twelve times more, leaving 3 stitches unworked. Third row : Turn, wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together twelve times, leaving 3 unworked at the other end of the needle. Fourth row : Turn, work as before eleven times. Fifth row : Turn, work as before ten times, and so on, leaving 3 more stitches, or another rib, until you have only two ribs in the center ; knit these two ribs, turn, and knit all the stitches off ; then knit two whole rows of the 28 stitches. Join now your second color, knit two whole rows, and then repeat from the second row. Eight of these little pieces will be required ; knit the two pieces together to join them, stuff it with lamb's-wool combed, or the shavings of other soft balls, and draw up the centers.

A third kind of ball is made by cutting pieces of kid or leather in the same shapes as those described above. Draw a circle the size you require the ball, and divide it into four or eight sections ; cut these out, then cut your pieces the same size, sew them together, stuff with hair or wool, and ornament with braid. Such balls may be made from old kid gloves.

Fancy Pincushion.—Take three small cane rods and put brass knobs at all the ends. Make the foundation of cushion of a large-size collar-box, cover the sides with velvet, upon which diamond-shaped pieces of perforated board are placed, worked round the edge with colored floss. Fill the box with bran, and cover the top with velvet. The canes are wound round, and the pincushion is crossed by a narrow strip of perforated card laid on to a narrow blue ribbon. Bows of blue ribbon are then tied on, and the stand is finished. A sharp knife is needed to cut the cardboard.

Box for Playing-Cards.—Materials: cardboard, wire, velvet, silk, ribbon, purse-silk or gold cord, and coarse sewing-silk. The box is intended to hold two packs of cards. There is an inner case, into which the cards are placed. This case lifts out, if desired ; but a little half-circle is cut out on each side of it to lift the cards out more readily. Both the outer and inner edges are worked round with a small zigzag pattern, or a row of herring-bone stitch will answer. The inner case is covered inside and out with silk. The sides of the inner case measure four and a half inches in width, and two and a half inches in depth, with the half-circle cut in the middle. The ends are two and a half inches deep, and two and a half inches wide. The bottom is cut to fit. Cover all inside and out with silk the color of the velvet, and work round the top with a little pointed pattern. Ribbon is put on to lift the case out by, and the cards may be tied in to keep them in place. For the outer case :—The cardboard ends are five inches high in the middle, and are rounded off toward the sides. They are three inches wide. The front and back are each five inches long and six inches deep. The back is joined to the ends four inches in depth. Previous to covering, the cardboard must have a cut made in it, so that it will bend, and wire must be sewn on to the part above the cut, so as to give it a proper curve to fit the arch of the ends. The front is joined to the ends two and a half inches in depth, and the card must here

be cut. If by accident it is cut through, some hinges of ribbon must be glued on. The wire is put on from this part, and must be bent to the exact curve of the ends. The bottom is cut to fit. When the separate parts are cut they are all lined with silk, covered with velvet, and bound with ribbon. Ribbon is laid on flat, and worked down with the embroidery pattern at the hinges of the lid. The box is fastened at the top with two buttons and loops of cord placed under the ribbon bows.

Gentleman's Dressing-Case.—A straight piece of cloth doubled eleven inches broad and nineteen inches long. The ends are turned up to form pockets, and bound with ribbon or braid. A strip of leather with slits cut in it is stitched through the center of case, through which a strap sixteen inches long is slipped. Slope it a trifle at one end that it can go through readily, and make several buttonholes at the end, so that, after placing in the necessary articles, it may be drawn tightly and buttoned. On the outside is a strap bound with ribbon or braid to fasten the case when rolled.

Child's Worsted Horse-Reins.—Work with scarlet fingering wool over a crocheted chain as follows :—Make a long chain for insertion ; then, on a chain of 13 stitches, work, passing over the first stitch a row of double on the front thread of the previous row, inserting the chain cord ; at the end of the row, 1 chain, * turn the work, 1 slip stitch on the back thread of the previous row, without inserting the chain cord, at the end of the row, 1 chain ; repeat from * till the reins are the required length. Now work over the loops formed by the chain cord along both sides of the reins as follows : * 1 double over the first loop, 5 treble over the following loop ; repeat from *.

Comb-Case.—Take two pieces of silver perforated paper four inches long, and one and a quarter inches broad. Work them with purple and canary-colored worsted. Bind them with narrow purple ribbon, and ornament this binding at regular distances with little knots of canary twist, then overhand the two pieces together.

Child's Ball.—Take a large ball of yarn or a very thin india-rubber one. Commence the cover of worsted by making a chain of four stitches joined to a circle, and work in double stitches, increasing at regular intervals till the work is large enough to cover one-half the ball ; then work a few rows without increase, draw the cover over the ball, letting the wrong side of the work be outside, and work the other half to correspond with the first half, decreasing at regular intervals, and putting the needle in from the inside. A pattern of bright flowers worked with worsted round the center adds greatly to the ball's attractions for a child.

Glove-Case.—Materials: Silver-colored leather canvas ; lilac cashmere or llama ; 1¼ yards lilac sarcel ribbon, 1 inch broad ; black and lilac Berlin wool in two contrasting shades ; twenty-four little enamel buttons ; white sewing-silk. The outer covering of the case consists of a piece of silver-colored leather canvas, 21 inches long and 6½ inches broad, sloped off equally on each side, and measuring 16 inches in length at the sides. The pattern is worked in cross and loose stitch in Berlin wool. The lining is lilac llama, fastened with wide button-hole stitch in white silk, ornamented with herring-bone

stitch of the same silk ; $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the edge on each side are straps of white llama, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, which button over each other to form six divisions for placing gloves. At the sloped ends are a ribbon with a knot and two uneven ends for fastening the case when rolled up.

Pretty, simple sachets for handkerchiefs are made in colored cardboard, crimson for instance. A square the necessary size is bound with very narrow black ribbon, and to this is sewed a ribbon about an inch and a half wide. Four semi-circular pieces of cardboard are then bound with the narrow black ribbon, and sewed to the upper edge of the wide. Two of these have ribbon to tie, and on them may be designed any pretty device in gold leaf or otherwise.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO DRESS, ETC.

How to Dress for a Fair—Raffles—Bran-Tubs—Fish-Ponds—Articles supplied from Stores.

How to Dress for a Fair.—The dress of the stall-holder should always be as neat and simple as possible. Heavy material, profuse trimming, trains and fringes encumber and harass the wearer, making her hot, tired and dusty ; the fringes catch in everything, the trains are continually in the way, and the thickness of the dress makes the whole business a weary work.

In these days of light and pretty fabrics, there will be no difficulty in selecting such as will be tasteful and appropriate, giving satisfaction to the wearer and to others. Washing materials are decidedly the best ; they do not catch and hold the dust, and they keep a cool and refreshing appearance throughout. Cambric, percale, batiste, chintz, oatmeal cloth, holland, or sateen will afford ample variety of choice. Foulard, too, is exceedingly suitable. The dress should be short and as waitress-like as possible. It is customary to wear aprons or the pretty pinafore costume, giving a graceful effect. These aprons can be of any suitable material. Many are made of the bright-hued Indian handkerchiefs, others of shepherd's plaid, or muslin. We noticed a very pretty apron made of white muslin, with a bib and bretelles passing over the shoulders to fasten at the back. These bretelles are only an inch wide, and are edged on each side with lace. A belt or sash can be worn if preferred, but the prettier style is as described.

In the matter of head-gear there is no limit. Caps are sometimes seen, but hats are most in favor. These may be as large and eccentric as the wearer pleases. Any bizarre style, or a hat worn with a fancy costume, will be just the thing. They should

be profusely trimmed with feathers, lace, flowers, ribbon, etc. Gloves, of course, are not worn, though mittens may be.

Raffles, Bran-Tubs, etc.—These require much patience and good temper, since there is great trouble in getting them up and much disappointment in the drawing of lots.

The ugliest and least saleable articles should be raffled at the commencement of the Fair, or they remain unsold and in the way.

Towards the close of a Fair a number of articles should be put in a giant lottery in which are no blanks, so that none go away empty-handed. This form of raffling is usually popular.

The manner of conducting these raffles is to make so many shares of the value of fifty cents, or twenty-five cents, etc. When the full value of the article has been attained by means of the shares, as many slips of paper as there are shareholders are put in a hat, a basket, or bag, and each in turn draws out a ticket. The one who draws out the slip with the word "prize" written on it becomes the owner of the article and the lottery is over.

Bran-Tubs and Fish-Ponds are, however, those most chiefly patronized, and especially by juveniles. The prices will vary, of course, according to the value of the articles. The usual charge is ten cents a dip, though sometimes it is necessary to make it twenty-five cents, or lower it to a cent. A bran-tub at which the charge is so low as this last is always a success. A large tub must be procured, care being taken that it is first well scrubbed and cleaned ; then cover it with glazed calico of a color corresponding or contrasting with the prevailing tone of the room, and further ornamented with flounces of lace or muslin and bows of ribbon. The bottom is then strewn with sawdust, and the articles, neatly wrapped in white paper, are packed in it. Now put more sawdust, pack in more prizes, and so on until the tub is filled.

The drawing of prizes takes place on the payment of the fee. Each subscriber plunges his hand into the tub, withdrawing it on securing a parcel. The chief amusement derived from this lottery is the absurd incongruity between the prize-winner and the prize. An old gentlemen may be seen parading with a toy drum, or a grandmamma of sixty with a rosy-cheeked doll.

A Fish-Pond is managed in much the same

manner. One corner of the room is generally set apart for the pond, which, like the bran-tub, is but a pond in name. A light wooden partition covered with calico, and made to look as attractive as possible, separates this corner from the rest of the room. Behind this screen a number of prizes are ranged, all wrapped in paper as in the bran-tub. A rod with a firm line and strong hook is also provided, which is delivered to each one on the payment of the fee. The angler then casts the line over the partition, and receives the prize on which the hook rests. This the keeper of the stall fixes in the parcel, which is then drawn over the partition.

We have seen a very pretty fish-pond at one fair which deserves mention. A small space at the end of the room was arranged like a small grotto with seaweed, shells, and ferns, leaving a clear space in the middle in which the prizes were placed. This had really the appearance of a pond at some little distance, and was decidedly ornamental and novel.

When a bazaar is held near the close of the year, a Christmas-tree will be found an appropriate feature. Procure a well-grown shapely fir-tree, and have it watered with a watering-pot. Then shake a flour-dredger over it; this gives a snowy appearance in

keeping with the season. The flour will not shake off if ordinary care be taken. The smaller gifts can be hung on the branches, the weightier laid round the foot of the tree. Candles and lanterns can be introduced at will.

For any season of the year the following idea will be suitable: A large basket made in the shape of a ship, with masts and rigging complete, and well filled with gifts. The masts and rigging will bear some of the lighter articles; the others should be stored in the hold.

Articles supplied from Stores.—It is a frequent occurrence now to have a stall exclusively composed of articles either bought at a cheap rate and sold with profit, or, as it frequently happens, if the object be a charitable one, storekeepers will supply the different articles free, thus giving their share towards the fund. This stall is always very attractive, and should consist of useful novelties—such articles as belts, baskets, ornaments of all kinds, gloves, books, appliances for every kind of work, novelties in jewelry, pencils, scent-bottles, fans, etc., etc., and everything pretty, original, and useful that ingenuity will suggest and generosity supply. Inexpensive trinkets and Circassian jewelry, Siberian crystals, etc., find a ready sale.

