

three stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of eight next successive stitches, * three chain, one treble into next treble, repeat from last * three times more, three chain, one treble into fourth of eight chain, eight chain, one treble into the next stitch, * three chain, one treble into next treble, repeat from last * three times more, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of eight next successive stitches, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, three chain, pass over three next stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, repeat from first * three times more; end the row by making one single crochet into top of three chain.

Seventeenth row.—Six chain, * pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, * three chain, one treble into next treble, repeat from last * four times more, three chain, one treble into fourth of eight chain, eight chain, one treble into next stitch, * three chain, one treble into next treble, repeat from last * four times more, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into the next treble, three chain, one treble into next stitch, three chain, one treble into next stitch, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next stitches, three chain, repeat from first * three times more; end by working one single crochet into top of three chain.

Eighteenth row.—Six chain, * one treble into next treble, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next successive stitches, * three chain, one treble into next treble, repeat from last * seven times more, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of eight next successive stitches, * three chain, one treble into next treble, repeat from last * seven times more, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next stitches, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, repeat from first * three times more; end the row by making one single into third of first six chain.

Nineteenth row.—Six chain, * one treble into next treble, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next stitches, * three chain, one treble into next treble, repeat from last * five times more, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of sixteen next stitches, eight chain, one treble into each of sixteen next stitches, * three chain, one treble into next treble, repeat from last * five times more, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of four next stitches, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, one treble into next treble, three chain, repeat from first * three times more, end the row by making one single crochet into third of first six chain.

—Eva M. Niles.

THE OOZY CORNER.

[In this corner we propose to have pleasant gossip with our readers and correspondents, in passing matters of household interest, and that it may be made an instructive and profitable Household Exchange, we invite correspondence of inquiry and information on all subjects of general interest and value to the Homes of the World.]—GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING LOCALLY.

Editor of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING:

As one of the old inhabitants of Ireland Parish, I have great interest in all that concerns the city of Holyoke, that I have watched from its beginning. And I am specially pleased by the character and success of its magazine, GOOD HOUSEKEEPING. I am proud of it. There is no dissenting voice as to its merits. As I had a pretty decided opinion in your favor, I felt like responding to your request, and herewith send you this "opinion" to use as you like. To yourself, I give my best wishes for the success of your good work; and as in duty bound my name. Yours respectfully,

ISABEL L. LONG.

NORTHAMPTON STREET, HOLYOKE, October 6, 1885.

MADAM AND MADAME.

Editor of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING:

Your appeal to "Mrs. Foot or any body else" prompts me to say that, in my opinion, your manner of addressing ladies in correspondence, being polite in itself, deserves the approval of polite society. The good sense exhibited on every page of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, might well make its editor an authority on this point. Your practice can stand on its merits, as the address is both respectful and suitable. This can hardly be said of the conventional usages, in calling a boy "Master" till he is grown; and a girl a "Miss" till she is an old woman, if she remains unmarried, whatever her position and cares in life may be. Your address is in good taste for elderly women, at any rate, to which class belongs your,

SUBSCRIBER.

BROADENING THE DISCUSSION.

Editor of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING:

I will add my mite which is the statement of a fact, not a suggestion, to the "Mrs., Miss or What" question, and tell you how the difficulty is solved in England and France. The rule is in all first notes or letters to use the third person as, "Mr. or Miss or Mrs. Jones would be obliged" etc., or "wish to say" etc. This mode of address solves the difficulty and although where it is not in general use it may sound formal, it is not really more so than the objectionable signing one self Mrs. or Miss Jones. This use of the third person singular is not confined to any class. I mean a well bred woman uses it, whether she is writing to a maid she wishes to engage, or to the stranger she wishes to honor, gentle or simple the only rule being that it is the *first* communication, if continued beyond that, it proves that the correspondence is intended to be purely formal, such as would take place between two persons corresponding about a third person, or who are never likely to meet or even correspond informally, but of course there is no arbitrary rule after the first note.

I agree with Miss Dewey that it is dangerous to open the subject of words and their misuse, but like her I venture on the dangerous ground by asking the editor of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING to lend his strength against the word "girl" when meaning servant. I would not offend the prejudices of a large class by insisting on the use of the correct and honorable word since they choose to associate it with a desire to humiliate them, but let me plead for the time-honored "maid;" it is pretty, respectful to the servant herself, and can be definite if desirable, as laundry maid, table maid, etc. Compare those terms with table girl, laundry girl, hired girl, etc. "Help" is an awkward way out of the difficulty, it is very ugly used substantively, and impossible to make definite, either as to sex or capacity. Of course the "girl" is so prevalent that any change for the better will be slow but the beginning may well be made by the one magazine devoted to the amelioration and discussion of household difficulties.

I think if the "girls" themselves could know the scorn with which a self-respecting English or French servant would resent being termed a "girl," they would take less pride in it. It is a

term only applied to employés in the former country when they have attained no degree of proficiency in anything to small untidy drudges like Dickens' marchioness, or to one newly inducted into great kitchens and called, until she has "graduated" a "vegetable girl." When she has required status she becomes "maid" not before, and after some experience a servant, and any more dignified and thoroughly self-respecting and respected person than an English servant it is difficult to find. There is as much difference between a "servant" and a "girl" (in the sense of servant) as between a skilled artisan and the unskilled laborer. In France *une servante* is a very respectable person, "une fille" (out of the family relation) a term of opprobrium. CATHERINE OWEN.

"BERKSHIRE" AND "PRISCILLA."

Editor of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING:

The letter from "Berkshire" in your issue of Oct. 3rd, attracted my notice as voicing the need of many gentlemen in a similar position and also as illustrating how few there are of wealth and cultivation even in Republican America, who realize that it is more often among the ranks of working women that such as he describes are to be found.

The present state of so-called "first-class society" does not tend toward the cultivation of practical helpfulness. Men say, and truly, that women as a rule are not thorough; they lack method and trained system.

Society has never demanded these but business interests are founded upon them. The necessary training of faculties to mastery of any branch of industry must lead to a concentration of energetic force that is nowhere more needed than in the household.

Comparatively few of these busy women have a long list of accomplishments. If they are teachers some one talent may have been cultivated to that end. But in learning the value of time and thus focusing their energies they often find quite their society sisters. They are not the women one meets often in fashionable circles. They are too busy to be "husband-hunting" and must be sought for in quiet, unpretentious homes, at desks, in school-rooms and offices, and the many places where women earn their daily bread. The days are filled with duties and evening finds them too tired, perhaps, for aught but the quiet of a cozy sanctum. If some of the "brethren" could only peep in to some of the snug, little rooms I know and see how bright and cheery they are of an evening with the occupant busy with work, books or pen. They are pleasant corners of the world for weary people and it seems a pity that men like "Berkshire" should be waiting the other side of the line for just these homekeepers.

Here we have an advantage for a true woman will evolve beauty, order and the home atmosphere out of the most inexpensive trifles. I know two girls, teachers, who have "set up" for themselves in a charming suite of rooms. They take their meals out at present but have the prettiest little dining-room for occasional festive "spreads" and are waiting for an ideal handmaid to materialize and preside over their domestic deities.

Given a woman educated, refined and accomplished, possessed of practical intelligence, high moral character and robust health is it not possible that she might hesitate a little before stepping out of the sphere of usefulness and earnest living that is the natural environment of these qualifications? This helpful, independent, self-respecting woman has no need to marry for a home or protector as a weaker woman might do. Marriage to her means exchanging the possibilities of her single life for the life-work and happiness of the man she marries. Henceforth her best individual effort and achievement is merged in his save in a few exceptional cases where the woman has absolute genius.

And yet there are few of us, even the most successful, who do not hold as something very precious this possibility. She must be an unimaginative woman who does not sometimes in the coziest of spinster sanctums, build and furnish an ideal home with an ideal companion. Loneliness is not happiness but there may be many reasons for her solitary life. With 76,607 more women than men in Massachusetts the race of maiden aunts seems in a fair way to be perpetuated. Train the girls to be noble wives by all means but teach them also "That her hand may be given with dignity she must be able to stand alone."

Life can bring to them no higher, holier mission than that of

wives and mothers. But if marriage does not come to them as the better thing to do—if it be for an establishment rather than because no home-building would be perfect save with this man—if it be to avoid the appellation of "old maid" rather than in the spirit of unselfish love to consecrate their highest power to true home-keeping, teach them that it is far, far better to lead a lonely life and "climb a stranger's stairs" forever than to so desecrate the marriage relation.

A life that is full of earnest, prayerful work, mental growth and a desire to help others can never be an unhappy or discontented one, however much it may miss of appreciative, congenial companionship. With best wishes for your success in spreading the gospel of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING to all homes,

Yours very truly,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS., October, 1885.

PRISCILLA.

PREPARING TO BECOME WIVES.

Editor of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING:

I have read your magazine from the first, and often felt a desire to express my gratitude to you for giving to the Homes of the World such a valuable contribution, and now with another object in view, will do so. I would like every home to be blessed with it, for it is invaluable. I would like to speak of several topics that are worth the price of it, over and over again, but forbear.

The other object is the letter from "Berkshire" in your issue of October 3d. I think you did right in publishing it, for he has not asked for impossibilities, and the ideas advanced, may be productive of great good, in giving so wide a field for thought on a subject to which so little time is now given, so if he gains nothing by the publication others may.

Now can he give as much as he asks for? Two must be agreed in order to create a home, such as he would like. Would he be thoughtful, kind, unselfish, and willing to add his time, means and cultivation to that asked for?

As "Berkshire" says, so few really "first class" people read such advertisements, but he must remember the class that would naturally read a magazine of this standard and then decide whether his letter would be noticed or not. I too, shall read the magazine in order to see what ideas will be advanced upon the subject.

Yours respectfully
CUMBERLAND.
PORTLAND, ME., October 1885.

IN PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

["*Seekers after light*" regarding the perplexities and intricacies of Household Life, will be at liberty to make their desires known in this new department of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING. Able pens have been engaged to respond to such, in several of the prominent branches of the Household, and others will be secured as occasion may require. The Inquiry Meeting is now open, and Inquiring Minds already rise in "The Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties."]

Editor of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING:

What course should I pursue to obtain a knowledge of architecture sufficient to oversee the building of a house for myself, not as a professional, but that I may talk with my builder in an intelligent manner, and understand what he is doing,—that I may have some knowledge as to materials, and manner of using properly? In other words, would an elementary course in architecture be the thing, and if so, what books would you recommend?

ARCHITECTURE.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
CHICAGO, October 27, 1885.

Editor of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING:

DEAR SIR:—Your new paper is read with a great deal of appreciation by myself and friends here in the West, and we bespeak a growing and widespread circulation of the same. If you are to have a "request column," would it be too much to insert in same a call for plans for a nice, compact six-room cottage and bath-room, with cellar and attic, suitable for our suburban 25-foot lots? I am sure there are many just starting in life, like myself, who would be glad to see an arrangement of this kind, that could be built for a moderate sum, enabling them to own homes of their own instead of renting.

Yours truly,
S. H. REYNOLDS.
No. 2447 MICHIGAN AVE.