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## For the Woman Reader

**Open House**  
Are your children permitted to bring their friends home? Some parents are unkind about this and will not allow the children to bring in their friends without first asking their permission. This usually means "no," which a child hates. Parents are often selfish and prefer the quiet and order and their own entertainment and do not welcome the friends of the children.  
If not allowed to invite their friends into the home, they are likely not to have friends or to have friends of the wrong type. The wise mother wants to know the boys and girls with whom her children associate and she can make their acquaintance best if the children bring them home. By having them there, she may contribute something to the lives of her children's friends and help to direct them into wholesome channels, thus making them more desirable companions for her children. The safest place for the children to carry on their activities is in the home of one of the bunch, where a sympathetic mother presides. This is much better than the street. A few mothers think more of their hardwood floors than of their children's character.  
A by-product of having the whole group make your house headquarters is the fun you will have out of chumming with them and the fact that it will help to keep you young.

**Budget Your Time**  
Many women are keeping track of the time it takes to do different parts of their housework for a week, in the effort to discover how they can have more spare time. The home woman does not want her work to be "from sun to sun" and "never done," as the adage says. She craves some time to devote leisurely to her family and her friends, to reading or play.  
One does not realize how long it takes to do certain routine tasks unless she keeps an account of it. By doing this for a week or more, she can get a bird's-eye view of her operations and see if she is using her time wisely.  
Perhaps she is spending too much time in washing dishes and there may be short cuts or some way to reduce this time. Or she may be spending in cooking more time than is necessary. If so, she should know it and learn to prepare dishes for two meals while she is getting one, or serve a simpler menu or more raw fruits and vegetables. The first step in saving time is to know where the time now goes.

**Housewifely Ideas**  
A small amount of sugar added to vegetables and meats, not enough to sweeten them but merely to bring out their own flavor, often adds to their palatability.  
When cooking potatoes for one meal, it saves labor to cook some extra, for frying, making salad, creaming or scalloping for the next meal.  
To prevent pancakes from sticking to the griddle, rub it with the cut side of a raw potato.  
To remove the shine from a garment, sponge it, press and brush up the nap with a stiff brush. For sponging, add a tablespoon of ammonia to a quart of tepid water.  
It saves steps and time to have cleaning equipment on each floor of the house. Near the back entrance is usually the location for the first floor and near the bathroom for the second. If no other space is available, adapt the attic stairway to this need.  
Covers for radiators will prevent these from sending up a current of heat which will make ugly black stains on your walls. Metal cabinets, resembling artistic furniture are in the market, but these are expensive. The next best thing is the metal shelf made to fit the top of the radiator. But if one has neither of these, a cloth cover may be fitted over it. A layer of asbestos under the cloth cover will keep it from getting too hot. A rag rug makes an artistic cover.  
One can buy in the stores, outing flannel for night-night gowns, which has been so treated with chemicals that it will not easily catch fire if the child stands too close to stove or fireplace.

**Holiday Meats**  
It is not always that the family circle can have, for festive occasions, the ever popular turkey, duck, goose or "old-fashioned." But other meats may be delicious, if less influenced by sentiment. The humble rabbit resembles a fox in appearance and taste and may make a good substitute.  
Roast pork, ham, roast beef, whole birds, etc.—these are pieces of resistance which are a staple to make merry. Of course there must be plenty of sauce stuffing with any one of them and the gravy will be delicious. The children will love it on hot mashed potatoes.  
A rib roast of lamb or mutton or pork will serve very well. They may be put into a circle with the stuffing in the center and a garnish around the outside. With a good imagination, a family may celebrate a feast with a good piece of round steak, rolled into a blanket which envelops delicious stuffing. A part of the fun is the coming of the meat, the gravy, and the stuffing, one may add onions, bay leaf, sage, oysters, chestnuts or sauce.

**Choosing a Lamp**  
The discriminating homemaker will avoid a lamp which is heavy and over-dressed. The simpler shades are the more beautiful and artistic. The object of a lamp is to give light, and one which has a shade which reaches down too far should not be chosen. The shade should have flare enough that one may sit a little distance from the lamp and its radiance still reach his newspaper.  
A silly, useless and fantastic lamp is one which is laden with too many colors and shapes, panels, beads, pendants, dust-catchers and eye-bewitching doodads. Beware of over-decoration. A lamp should have a certain dignity and simplicity.  
A lamp shade should reflect light. The lining should never be red or rose for these colors absorb light. When unlighted, the lamp should be attractive. Shades may be of silk, chintz, parchment paper or opaque glass. They often soften and subdue the light, while reflecting it where it is needed.

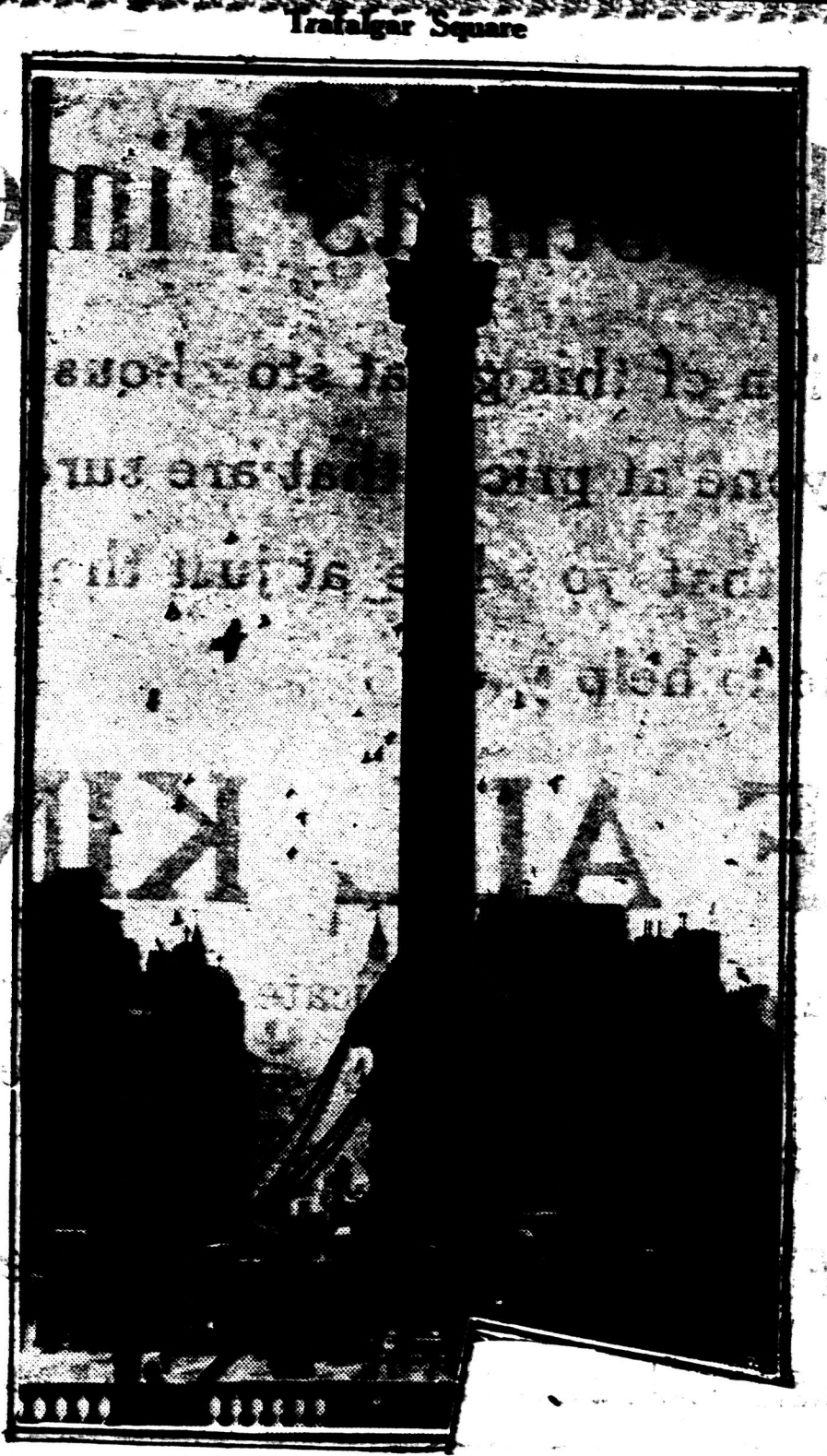
**Cranberry Conserve**  
Remove the stems and other foreign material from one quart of cranberries, wash them in cold water and cook them in two cups of water until they burst, five to seven minutes. Add three cups of sugar, a wee pinch of salt, half cup of nut meats, half cup of raisins, juice of one orange and the rind which has been peeled off. Cook from three to five minutes longer, remove the oranges and pour into wet mold.

**Happy is she who appreciates. It is not the great things of life, alone, which call for gratitude, but the little things—a handshake, an hour of Jollity with a friend, the dawn of a new day, the song of a bird, a good dish for dinner, fresh air, a walk, health, all these simple things which, combined, make the joy of living.**

**Princess Betty Likes Girl Guides**  
For—The Girl Guides have captured the youthful enthusiasm of Princess Elizabeth.  
With her mother, the Duchess of York, the young Princess has seen the Girl Guides and Brownies from Glamis village and the farms around the Earl of Strathmore's home. After applauding their neat uniforms and hearing them sing Brownie songs, she announced: "I would like to be a Girl Guide."  
The parade, incidentally, was kept strictly secret, only the Guides themselves being aware of the Duchess's first appearance since the birth of Princess Margaret.  
If Princess Elizabeth in later years realizes her wish, she will have staunch allies in her mother and her aunt, Princess Mary, who are both keenly interested in the Guides. Princess Mary is the head of the movement and the Duchess was largely responsible for the formation of the Glamis companies.  
At the inspection the captain Miss Robertson, of Berryhill, paraded 12 Guides and 16 Brownies in a pavilion near the castle. The Duchess inspected the ranks and was greatly pleased by the smart appearance of the company. She complimented Miss Robertson, who is a farmer's daughter.

**A USEFUL GIFT**  
A little novelty that any practical minded friend would love for Christmas is a button belt and cuff set.  
To make this you use some grosgrain ribbon, in shades you know your friend likes. Navy blue, black, red or purple.  
Both the belt and the bands which are used for cuffs are made to fasten with snappers and to fit the person for whom they were made.  
The buttons are fancy pearl buttons, either in the usual round shape, or in square, triangular, or any other fancy shape you prefer them.  
You sew them on, one after the other, with just enough space between to keep them from rubbing each other. Use colored thread that matches the grosgrain ribbon foundation. And sew them all on in the same way, either crossing the stitches or making square of the stitches.  
This is a most useful gift for a careerist. A fancy belt and cuff set like this dresses up a costume that has seen much wear and gives it a new lease on life.  
"I want a box of cigars, please."  
"Yes, madam—a strong cigar." "Oh, yes! my husband bites them so."

**Work and then rest — John Ruskin.**



Picture scene from National Gallery, London, showing imposing Nelson column as it was decorated on Trafalgar Day.

## Origin of the Christmas Card When Holly Was First Used

In 1846 a reverend gentleman, one Rev. Edward Bradley, who (1827-1889), under the pen-name of "Cuthbert Bede," is remembered as the author of the Adventures of Verdurian, though he would have time, and perhaps demonstrate his originality, by sending to his friends a printed message of his goodwill and wishes for the Christmaside," writes Mr. D. Ward in the Millgate Monthly.  
"He gave the order to a firm of printers and stationers in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the head of which was a Mr. Lambert. In the following year, when a repeat order came, this astute printer thought there must be more in it than a fad of a somewhat eccentric old parson. With or without permission—history is silent on this rather important point—he engaged the services of an artist and had prepared a series of designs which he reproduced on fancy cards, and offered them for sale in time for the Christmas of 1847 and the New Year of 1848.  
"These interesting details we found in a back number of the Newcastle Chronicle, and it is said that they are vouched for by a Thomas Smith, who, at this period, acted as foreman printer in the Lambert establishment.  
"Since that day much work and many postage stamps have been used in the production and distribution of Christmas and New Year greetings. In these, as in many other departments of life's activities, fashions have come and gone. The ornate card, proud in its tinsel and feathers, has passed, and the proper thing to-day tends to an almost puritanical severity.  
"In spite of its ups and downs, however, the Christmas card remains in one form or another. The superior critic has done his worst—and is forgotten. The cult is triumphant."  
Mr. Arthur Sharp, too, in the Millgate Monthly, writes on "Christmas Holly" and gives a suggestion as to its first Yuletide use. He writes:—"For countless years the holly has been associated with the blazing Yule log, and the Christmas feast. From time immemorial it has been the good old custom to brighten up the interiors of church and hall, cottage and castle, with boughs and sprigs of holly at Christmas. The favorite plants for church and home decoration included bay, rosemary, ivy and laurel, with holly in the foremost place.  
"A Nature writer tells us that the holly was dedicated to Saturn, and as the fetes of that deity were celebrated in the month of December, and the Romans were accustomed to decorate their houses with holly, the early Christians did so, too, when they celebrated their festival of Christmas, in order that they might escape observation.  
"Whether this be the true origin of the preference for holly with which to decorate our houses at Yuletide, we do not know, but from the earliest times of Christianity holly has played

a conspicuous part in the festivities of this season.  
"O the holly, tree branch, he is stout and strong,  
And he rocks not if winter be short or long.  
For boldly he enters where mirth prevails.  
At the Christmas board, at the Christmas tales;  
But the mistletoe creeps like a poor old fellow,  
With blood so cold, and with cheeks so yellow;  
Yet let him but hide in the festive hall,  
And you'll find him the jovialist guest of all.  
"Now, at Christmas, do we feel that 'Of all the trees within the wood the holly bears the crown.' The use of the holly with its brilliant clusters of berries is a symbol of jollity and the Christmas spirit, and as such, is highly appreciated by all who love the festive season in true Dickensian manner."

## Christmas Carols

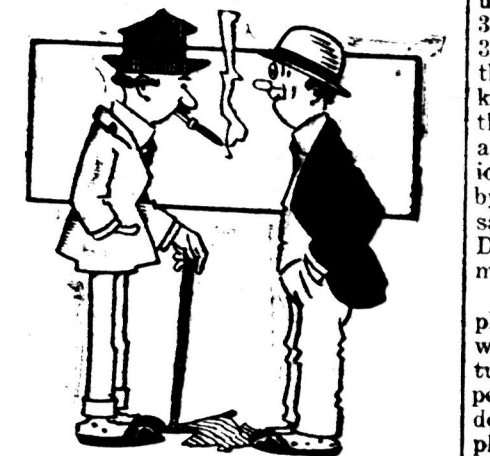
What are the proper instruments for accompanying the singing of Christmas carols? The use of the piano or the organ is perhaps justified because those are the most convenient, but the older carols at least were originally sung to the accompaniment of very different instruments. In Wales they have generally been sung to the harp, in Sicily to the violin and violoncello, or to an orchestra consisting of violins, guitar, tambourine and cello. In Italy caroling begins about ten days before Christmas, when the shepherds and the other country folk visit the towns and go round singing and playing their local instruments, the piffera, a kind of fife, and the zampogna, a kind of bagpipe, always stopping at the carpenter's shop "out of politeness for Master St. Joseph." In England in the Middle Ages it was customary for the people to sing a verse of a carol and then while the organ played for the boys and girls to dance to the music.

## Freddy's Christmas Letter

"Mamma," said Freddy, "I am going to invite Santa Claus to my Christmas Party."  
"Very well," replied his mother.  
And this is what Freddy wrote:  
Dear Santa Claus—Your presents are desired at my house on Christmas morning—Your friend, Freddy Fumble.

## A Rhyming Riddle

A thing now popular with boys,  
Which helps to give unbounded joys  
On greenly turf or sandy shores,  
Sometimes it falls, but oft it scores.  
Its name which all, of course, will know,  
A noisy insect first doth show:  
And, strangely, too, the second world  
Reveals a well-known summer bird.  
Answer: Cricket Bat.



"We are told to do our Christmas shopping early."  
"I know it. My wife has already concealed a forty-nine-cent tie in the top bureau drawer."  
The easiest person to deceive is one's own self.—Lord Lytton.



Cormorant being treated for diphtheria in Paris hospital for animals, which is in charge of Dr. Mennerot of zoological gardens of the French capital. Many animals of all species are brought to this humanitarian haven daily by residents.

## Sunday School Lesson

December 16. Lesson XI—Saul of Tarsus (How a Pharisee Became a Christian)—Acts 22: 3-15. Golden Text—I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord: for whom I suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung that I may win Christ.—Philippians 3: 8.

## ANALYSIS

I. THE PERSECUTOR, vs. 3-5.  
II. THE PERSECUTOR, vs. 6-15.  
III. THE CONVERT, vs. 6-15.  
INTRODUCTION—There are three accounts given in Acts of the conversion of Saul, in two of which he is himself the speaker, 9: 1-19; 22: 1-21; 26: 1-20. In several passages in his epistles he makes mention of this great experience, the crisis and turning point of his life, Gal. 1: 15, 16; 1 Cor. 15: 8-10; 1 Tim. 1: 12-16. Henceforth, he gave himself with whole-hearted devotion to the study and to the teaching of the doctrine of Jesus, son of God, and Saviour, and became the apostle to the "gentiles," carrying the gospel message abroad to Jew and Greek, Roman and barbarian alike, in Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy, and perhaps as far as Spain. A Jew by birth, a Greek by education, a Roman citizen, he was qualified in every way to be the ambassador of Christianity throughout the Mediterranean world as it was in his day.

Paul is here addressing the crowd which had a little before sought to kill him. Under the protection of the chief officer of the Roman guard stationed close by the temple in the town of Antiochia, standing on the stairs which led up to the tower, he made this spirited and convincing answer to his accusers. It was after his return to Jerusalem at the end of his third missionary journey. There he had been welcomed by those who knew and approved his mission to the Gentiles, but was warned of the strong hostility to him both of the Jews in general and of Jewish Christians who were zealous for the ancient law, chap. 21: 17-26. Seven days later he was set upon in the temple by Jews from Asia, who accused him of bringing Greeks into the sacred precincts of the temple, which led up to the tower, he made this spirited and convincing answer to his accusers. It was after his return to Jerusalem at the end of his third missionary journey. 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