

THIRTEEN  
FOR THE  
WOMAN READER  
BY FLORENCE RIDDICK BOYS  
COPYRIGHTED

**Choosing Your Vocation**  
You are making your choice of a vocation which will give you the best chance of success in life. It is a serious matter and one that should be given careful thought. The first step is to know your own strengths and weaknesses. Consider your interests and talents. Do you prefer a job that involves a lot of work, or one that is more leisurely? Do you like to work with your hands, or with your mind? Do you prefer a job that is well-paying, or one that is more of a hobby? Think about these things carefully, and then choose a vocation that is right for you.

**For Rubbers and Umbrella**  
Where to keep the rubbers and umbrellas when they are not in use is always a problem. One woman solved it by putting a shoe bag in the hall closet. Besides the usual shoe bag, she made three narrow pockets, one for each shoe, and one for the umbrella. The shoe bag is made of a heavy material and has a flap that can be fastened with a button. The umbrella pocket is made of a lighter material and has a flap that can be fastened with a button. The shoe bag is made of a heavy material and has a flap that can be fastened with a button. The umbrella pocket is made of a lighter material and has a flap that can be fastened with a button.

**Mercerized Cotton**  
Mercerized cotton is an economical buy. It is made by dumping cotton yarn or cloth in strong soda lye for a few minutes, and then washing the dye out. While in the solution, the yarn is subjected to strong tension, and the finished product is shiny and looks like silk. It is stronger than silk and does not wear well and looks silky while doing it, but the gloss disappears in time, with many washings.

**Artificial Silk, or Rayon, is not** like silk. It is made from wood pulp and is not as strong as silk. It is also more likely to be damaged by heat and light. When buying rayon, look for the words "artificial silk" or "rayon" on the label. Do not buy rayon that is labeled "silk" or "silk-like".

**Less Doctor, More Mother.**  
The attitude of physicians is changing toward disease. In the old days we looked upon disease as an accident or else a punishment meted out to us for some sin. Now we realize that illness comes because we have not conformed to the laws of health. This being the case, we are paying more attention to the prevention of disease than to the cure of it.

**Diet Deficiencies**  
A child does not get enough vitamins. Instead of being plump and healthy, it is likely to be thin and weak. Some of the vitamins that are necessary for a child's health are calcium, phosphorus, and iron. These vitamins are found in many foods, but a child's diet is often deficient in them. To make sure that a child gets enough vitamins, the mother should see that the child's diet is well-balanced and includes a variety of foods.

**Neutral Backgrounds**  
Choosing your rugs and select paper or wall paintings. A pattern too bold is in poor taste. A neutral plain background makes the room look better. A patterned background makes the room look cluttered. A neutral background is a safe choice for most rooms. It allows the other elements of the room to stand out and makes the room look more spacious and bright.

**Cooking Dried Fruit**  
Dried fruit should be soaked in water for at least two hours before cooking. This helps to rehydrate the fruit and makes it easier to digest. Some fruits, such as raisins and prunes, should be soaked for a longer time. After soaking, the fruit can be cooked in a variety of ways, including boiling, baking, or sautéing.

**Shorten Dishwashing**  
Dishwashing is a tedious task, but it can be made easier by using a few simple tricks. First, pre-soak the dishes in hot water. This helps to loosen the grease and food particles. Second, use a sponge or brush to scrub the dishes. This helps to remove the dirt more effectively. Third, rinse the dishes thoroughly with clean water. This helps to remove any soap residue.

**If I Had Time**  
If I had the time to find a place to live, I would like to live in a small town. I would like to live in a place where the people are friendly and the scenery is beautiful. I would like to live in a place where I can enjoy the outdoors and the fresh air. I would like to live in a place where I can find a good job and a good school for my children.

**Limber Up**  
Limbering up is an important part of a good workout routine. It helps to warm up the muscles and joints, and it helps to prevent injuries. There are many ways to limber up, including stretching, yoga, and Pilates. It is important to do limbering exercises before every workout, and to do them correctly.

**Limber Up**  
Limbering up is an important part of a good workout routine. It helps to warm up the muscles and joints, and it helps to prevent injuries. There are many ways to limber up, including stretching, yoga, and Pilates. It is important to do limbering exercises before every workout, and to do them correctly.

**Limber Up**  
Limbering up is an important part of a good workout routine. It helps to warm up the muscles and joints, and it helps to prevent injuries. There are many ways to limber up, including stretching, yoga, and Pilates. It is important to do limbering exercises before every workout, and to do them correctly.

**Limber Up**  
Limbering up is an important part of a good workout routine. It helps to warm up the muscles and joints, and it helps to prevent injuries. There are many ways to limber up, including stretching, yoga, and Pilates. It is important to do limbering exercises before every workout, and to do them correctly.

**Limber Up**  
Limbering up is an important part of a good workout routine. It helps to warm up the muscles and joints, and it helps to prevent injuries. There are many ways to limber up, including stretching, yoga, and Pilates. It is important to do limbering exercises before every workout, and to do them correctly.

**Limber Up**  
Limbering up is an important part of a good workout routine. It helps to warm up the muscles and joints, and it helps to prevent injuries. There are many ways to limber up, including stretching, yoga, and Pilates. It is important to do limbering exercises before every workout, and to do them correctly.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MAY 8, 1926

# Grins' Fairy Tales

A 20th Century Version of Stories You Have Heard Before

As the murderer remarked to the Governor, "Please pardon me"—for departing, for the moment, from our usual faultlessly perfect English and resorting to the patois of the street.

We wish to state, affirm and declare that the lad who first pulled the gag about the world's getting out a search warrant, a bunch of blood hounds and a bunch of Tourist Guides to find the house in the forest where dwells the gent who makes a Better Mouse trap—sure sithered a bibb!

In support of his theory we offer our own experience. The appearance of these translations of the better known fairy tales in a form that the youth of today may read and understand, has caused considerable comment in literary and educational circles.

Only this week a group from the aforementioned circles called on the managing editor and insisted on knowing the source for the tales which are emanating. In fact they dared him to tell them!

All of which proves how anxious they were to see that we get our just deserts for so monumental a contribution to literature and education.

We join the ditch-diggers in saying—John D. Jr. and Edsel Ford may have the money, but we got fun!

**BLUE BEARD**  
By GREGORY GRIN

A long time ago, shortly after our ancestors quit making their beds in tree tops, there lived a man who was rolling in filthy lucre.

This hunko called Johnny Rockefeller, Jr., owns, with a silver buck and still have enough left to lay in his winter supply of coal all at one time and pay cash for it.

But, with all this cash, this monkey was an awful carache to the ladies. Whenever a bevy of the Speaker Sex saw him coming they avoided him like a Charleston dancer does the rheumatism.

To put it mildly he was no more to the flappers of his day than the letter "P" is to pneumonia.

Now when a guy has a bundle of jack that would make an ordinary bird bow-legged just to carry it, and the Charge accounts still plunk in Denmark in addition to the administration.

If you're guessed as much, you're as right as Western Union Time. So gather 'round and we'll let you in on the How Come.

The horrible truth is that this baby was a beaver. Yes, sir, he had a beard that would have made Methuselah look like a boy ready for his first shave.

Not only that, but it was the shade which, in those days was a thing of which the rich were proud. It was labeled "Blue" but which speaks around under the alias of "Copenhagen" and a thousand other trick names.

In the matter of personal beauty he would make fond parents wonder, if, after all it was worth while!

Man Hand Luck would surely wrap his aris around her neck if she served, and we are sure that our youthful reader will agree, that Blue Beard proved himself a genuine Eskraat, sterling silver, bottled-in-bomb fit-wit, dumber than the Hombre who thinks that the Latin Quarters were Wop two-bit pieces.

For, as a philosopher has observed—"the best way to keep a nule in the pasture is to put her in an adjacent orchard and let her jump the fence."

So that as it may, Blue Beard's wife promised to pass up that party, soon like a fit-gat tra-did a tramp, and he departed on his journey.

After he had gone she started to do some heavy thinking on the possible contents of the forbidden room.

Several times she found herself standing in front of the door, and as the bottom man in a head-to-head balancing act remarked: "It

was the key from the lock quicker than a Bozo with a guilty conscience reaches for his hip pocket in that chaotic window break his key and when she picked it up she noticed that it was stained where it had come in contact with the blood on the floor.

In vain did she scrub it like a mother polishes the cats of her offspring. The telltale stain remained like a poor relation on a visit.

To make a bad matter worse, Blue Beard decided to pull the Bad Check Act and returned suddenly to see if His Home Companion was obeying instructions.

When he entered the door he was surprised that the wife of a Travelling Salesman, but she had more nerve than a wisdom tooth and let on she was as happy to knock the Old Goat for a curvin

longer than forever, and he hoped he would be inconvenienced any by the loss of her head which he intended to keep as a slight souvenir of the occasion.

Now Blue Beard's wife had two brothers who gave her the road. They were due for a visit that very day, so she started to stall for time.

She asked Blue Beard to give her time to change her clothes, saying she wouldn't be caught in hades wearing the dress she had just when she understood that the Very Old People were wintering that season.

Going to her room she asked her sister Anne to look out the window and tip her off when she saw the brothers coming. Blue Beard had his pet ax all whetted up and was about to crash the door of his wife's Assembling Department, her brothers arrived.

The sign which greeted her shorter, they took his own ax and separated him from his head. And that was that.

Now we want to point out to the great lesson which is hidden in this Childhood Classic—I, e., Don't lose your head while waiting for your wife to dress. This is the official, Ask the man who owns one.

Let the necks of bottles from dust. Weighing four tons and capable of 5000 exposures a second, a motion picture camera for scientific use has been built in England.

## Health Literature

Supplied by the P. E. I. Red Cross Society

### SICKNESS HAS A CAUSE.

Sickness does not happen, it is caused. This is a truth that we ought to get firmly impressed on our minds.

Have we a cold or ordinary cold? Have we a headache? Have we an attack of heartburn? Have we a toothache? If we have these a reason for it.

Robert Ingersoll, the noted agnostic once stated in reply to a question "How would you improve on the work of the Creator?" "I would make health catching instead of disease."

It is a common error about the Creator's plan, because health is catching. Sickness does not happen. It is caused. Sometimes the cause is neglect, sometimes it is infection, sometimes it is folly, sometimes it is dissipation. But over and over again when sickness comes, one can find a cause for it.

A healthy body and a healthy mind is everyone's birthright. Nature does her share to give us a good start in life providing the falls or negligence of our parents and ancestors have not already handicapped us even at birth. After birth, the conditions under which we are brought up bearing on our health in after years.

A tanner told a doctor friend that on examining a calf which he felt between his fingers he could tell whether the calf was fed on its mother's milk or fed artificially.

If a comparatively rugged animal like a calf is so affected by its feeding during the first few months of life what an influence breast feeding must have on the nursing infant. As the months and years pass the young and growing child may develop adenoids or its tonsils may become diseased, or its teeth may decay. Parents sometimes do not look on these matters as serious, and yet they are very serious. Diseased tonsils and decaying teeth poison the system, bring about mouth breathing which leads to colds, bronchitis and a general lowering of health in the young person.

Recently I was talking to a mother whose little boy aged about five was crying with toothache. I asked her why she did not have the aching tooth removed or the cavity filled and she said she was too far gone to do so. It was only a small child, think of the responsibility that mother. She had allowed her child's teeth to go untreated till a last one of them had come in. He is now a young man and all the time the decay was going on. The decay was going on in the stomach from the mouth, and into the blood from the t-t-t-t-t. If he had a tooth which was rotting in his mouth, who is responsible? Certainly not the child. The blame must therefore rest on the parents who are unconsciously doing their offspring a grievous wrong.

As the foods we eat in youth and adult life, the amount of exercise we take, the air we breathe, the care we take of our bodies have all to do with our liability to toothache. I asked her why she did not have the aching tooth removed or the cavity filled and she said she was too far gone to do so. It was only a small child, think of the responsibility that mother. She had allowed her child's teeth to go untreated till a last one of them had come in. He is now a young man and all the time the decay was going on. The decay was going on in the stomach from the mouth, and into the blood from the t-t-t-t-t. If he had a tooth which was rotting in his mouth, who is responsible? Certainly not the child. The blame must therefore rest on the parents who are unconsciously doing their offspring a grievous wrong.

Ontario Health Almanac.

Reinforced concrete freight cars of 15 tons capacity with which German railways have been experimenting are found to have several advantages over steel cars despite their greater weight.

Requiring less floor space and doing more work than any such devices now in use, a machine invented by a New Jersey man measures cuts, assemblies and counts 200 dozen handkerchiefs an hour.

In 30 years, with the building of railroads, the population of north-cities and Harbin has become the largest European city in Asia.

An automobile registration card holder that can be attached to a steering post has been invented to enable an owner to comply with the laws of several states requiring a card to be always in sight.

Explorers have found more than 20 varieties of wild rubber trees and vines growing in the jungles of Liberia, where an estimated 1,000,000 acres to rubber production.

A company that has been formed in Chile to develop hydroelectric power for the production of iron and steel from native ores was the first attempt in that country to combine the two resources.

Scientific instruments for studying noises and their causes have proved that human beings contribute comparatively little to the mixed goods.

## The Handy Man's Corner

ENAMELLING FURNITURE

Furniture of almost any kind can be readily enamelled by the average handy man, provided a few simple rules are followed. Enamel is virtually a high grade sandpaper, and give the whole a coat of undercoating paint. Allow this to dry hard then rub down with a piece of fine worn sandpaper. Manipulate it as shown in Fig. 2, rubbing briskly and lightly with a circular motion, covering the whole surface uniformly.

Give a second coat of undercoating paint, allow it to dry, and rub it down very lightly with sandpaper. Dust the whole of the surface and prepare for enamelling. Unless these are properly treated there will be no hope of a good result. It is worse than useless to supply the enamel in cracks or blemishes. On the contrary the enamel will emphasize any variations of color and in a vitally reveal any neglected nail holes or the like.

The first matter to study is the preparation of the surface to be enamelled. Unless these are properly treated there will be no hope of a good result. It is worse than useless to supply the enamel in cracks or blemishes. On the contrary the enamel will emphasize any variations of color and in a vitally reveal any neglected nail holes or the like.

When enamel is to be applied to new work, such as a white wood article, purchased from the turnery department of a modern store, the best procedure is to apply a first coat of priming paint. Allow this to set hard, rub it down with a piece of old smooth sandpaper, then apply a coat of undercoating paint.

Allow this to dry hard, rub down with sandpaper as before, dust the surface and then apply the enamel. If it is desired to enamel a white article that has been in use, the rather more elaborate. Commence work by removing all drawers, doors, handles, hinges and bolts. Then thoroughly dust, or scrub out the drawers and other parts to get rid of all traces of dirt and dust. Next apply the whole of the exterior a wash down with hot soda water, quickly follow this with a sponge flat enamel brush, using a water which is as quickly as possible, only enameled surface. But in other cases enameled surface must never be applied to a previously enameled surface. Enamel applied and do not saturate the woodwork. Fill up dry hard.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

## FAVORITE HYMNS

AND THEIR WRITERS  
By Rev. Archer Wallace

"Dear Lord and Father of Man-kind." Whittier became an ardent abolitionist. He threw himself with unflinching passion, on the side of those opposed to slavery. His poetic gifts, and indeed his strength of his young manhood, he gave without reserve to the abolition cause. It was during these days that he wrote some of his finest hymns, but their unquestioned spiritual tone made them appropriate for public worship and at least seventy-five of his hymns are now in general use. Probably the most people would give first place to "Dear Lord and Father of Man-kind." Very few hymns strike as perfectly the note of true worship.

Other favorites of Whittier are "Whence on My Day of Life the Night is Falling," "O Sometimes Glance Upon Our Sight," and "O Lord and Master of Us All." Whittier died in 1892 and as he peacefully passed away a watcher noted the lines beginning: "When on my day of life the night is falling."

While still a raw youth in his father's home, an event happened which changed Whittier's life. A wandering Scotchman visited the farm, and after being helped to bread and cheese he sang with a rich, full voice, many of Burns' favorite songs: "Bonnie Doon," "Highland Mary," and "Auld Lang Syne." Young Whittier had been brought up in the strictest Quaker fashion and even the singing of the old Scotchman thrilled him. He borrowed a copy of Burns from the district schoolmaster and read and re-read the poems, and began to write poems of his own.

He was only fourteen when he read these poems of Burns, but what they meant to him may be gathered from the lines he wrote many years later: "How oft that day, with fond delay, I sought the maple's shadow, And sang with Burns the hours away."

Forgetful of the meadow," Encouraged by his sister, Whittier sent his first verses to a newspaper edited by William Lloyd Garrison. The quality that he rode fifteen miles to make the acquaintance of his young contributor—an acquaintance which ripened into a firm friendship and led to Whittier becoming a journalist.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.

Enamel is quickly and takes a long time to dry hard and it is essential that the work be thoroughly dried. For this, or finger marks will show up. Lines and decoration can be applied with a thin brush known as a scribe. The way to run a pencil is held between the first and second fingers, and guided by the thumb and index finger. Relief is afforded on enameled furniture by such devices as lines and decoration. This latter operation is shown in Fig. 5 and an application of stenciled panels to a large cupboard in Fig. 6. Such work is best applied after the glossy coat of enamel has dried.