

## DISPLAY OF FLOWERS

### BEST RECEPTACLES FOR MOST EFFECTIVE ARRANGEMENT.

Choice of Vases as Regards Shape and Color of First Importance—Slender Flowers Require High Receptacles and Short Stems Low Vases.

The choice of vases, as regards both shape and color, is of the first importance. Tall, slender flowers, such as daffodils and narcissi, should have holders, if possible, half as high again as their own length. Tulips and other flowers of the same type, on the contrary, require to rise from a low, broad base. It is a great assistance in arranging flowers which it is desired should stand upright by themselves, like the last mentioned, to fill the receptacle loosely with wet moss, into which they may be stuck as seems requisite to the artist, besides which, the flowers go twice as far as assisted in this way.

A branch of pink almond blossom, blackthorn or wild cherry, allowed to stick carelessly, or apparently carelessly, in all its lovely natural spikiness out of a big, fat, blue pot, will at once bring a bit of living spring into the room, but the same flowers, when broken up into uninteresting small sticks and placed in slender receptacles, at once lose all character and become unimportant and meaningless.

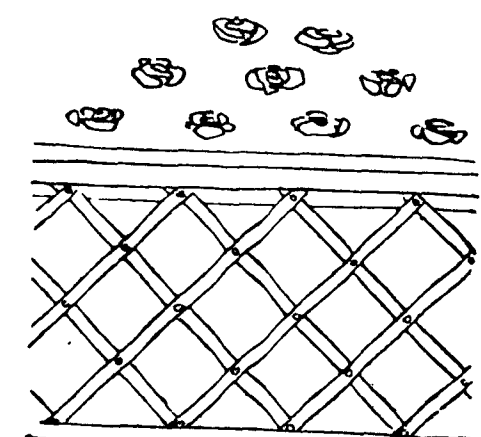
In the case of violets and snowdrops and such other frail beauties a low bowl, not more than three inches in height, is the most satisfactory arrangement. Here, again, the use of moss is invaluable. There are at present on the market some inexpensive, modern, shallow Deft bowls, which seem made for the accommodation of violets, hyacinths and other woefully short-stemmed blossoms.

Roses must be treated according to their variety. Some spirited, stiff-necked kinds consent to lend themselves to lofty designs, while tea roses and others of a more yielding, drooping disposition yearn for bowls and the support of one another's company, and even so it is necessary to place a wire support in the bowl to keep them from slipping. Can anything be lovelier than old-fashioned silver bowls filled with mixed roses?

#### Useful Love Letters.

There is a very amiable lady who uses her love letters to score off her husband when opportunity occurs. It is her custom when her husband says anything disparaging to her to fetch out one of these relics of courtship days and reel off the glowing tribute to her virtues which is therein contained. These letters originally numbered somewhere about 200, but owing to sundry successful raids which the poor persecuted husband has made upon them, the number has been considerably reduced. When he penned the tender missives little did he imagine what instruments of torture they would in later years become.

#### Wainecutting.



Made of Denim and Webbing.

#### To Manicure the Nails.

To manicure the nails thoroughly hold the tips of the fingers in a bowl of hot soap suds for a few minutes. Then, with an orange stick (never a steel instrument), push back the cuticle, which must not under any circumstances be cut. Trim and file the nails to shape them, and the shape must be a delicate oval, not a point. If a high polish is desired, put the pink valve on first, then powder and polish; add more salve and powder, polish again and wash the hands. After they are dry rub the nails with a polisher that has not been in powder, and, as Byron says, they will look like "the petals of a pink rose."

#### How to Remove Freckles.

Very delicate skin freckles easily. A few of these "kisses of the sun god" are supposed to accentuate the whiteness of a pretty complexion, but too many are most harassing to the mind of woman. If a mark of this kind, slipped in buttermilk frequently, is worn for a day immediately after the freckles make their appearance, all traces of them will vanish. Holes for the mouth and eyes must be cut in the mask. A wet day might be chosen for the cure, during which the fair patient would undergo the fashionable rest cure, "a day in bed."

#### For That Tired Feeling.

Ardent lady cyclists may be pleased to know that when they return stiff and tired from a long country ride they will derive great benefit and relief from taking a warm bath into which has been poured a good teaspoonful of white vinegar. Ammonia used liberally in the same way also has excellent results.

#### To Make the Skin Dry.

For an oily skin, a most unattractive possession in woman, put a little borax in the water and use at night a mixture of rose water and simple tincture of borax. The face may be washed in warm water.

## WAY OF WASHING THE HAIR.

### Doing It Too Frequently a Mistake Not Easily Remedied.

It is as great a mistake to wash the hair too frequently as to wash it too seldom. In the former case, the constant use of water is apt to wash away the natural oil of the skin, without which the hair not only loses its glossy look of health, but is apt to turn prematurely gray and grow thin and scanty. In the latter case the mouths of the oil vessels at the roots of the hair become clogged, dandruff forms, and the growth of the hair is impeded, and the hairs themselves become matted and dusty-looking.

To keep the hair in perfect health it should be washed at regular stated intervals. If you are strong and well, and free from a cold of any kind, once in every three weeks or a month is the proper limit of time to allow between each washing. If you are in delicate health it should be washed every six weeks.

On no account should the hair be washed if you are suffering from a cold in the head or from influenza, as serious trouble may be the result. And in winter time it is best to have the hair shampooed at home, instead of going to the hairdresser's, and it should also always be done in a room with a fire. It is a bad plan to wash the hair just before going to bed, as the hair has not time to dry properly, and is apt to remain damp till morning, which is very injurious to its growth. The best times to wash the hair are the morning, the afternoon, or between 6 and 7 at night.

In the latter case the hair will have plenty of time to dry before you have to go to bed. In the former case, if you have it washed in the daytime, be careful not to go out of doors till it is quite dry, or you will run a very great risk of taking cold.

#### Getting Rid of Ants.

In ridding the house of ants, the first step, if possible, is to locate the nest by following the workers back to their point of entrance and there destroying the colony. This may be done if the nest is in the wall by injecting bisulphide of carbon or a little kerosene. If the species has its colonies under the flagging in the yard, the nests may be drenched with boiling water or saturated with kerosene and thus easily destroyed; but if it is the kind that builds a system of underground galleries, bisulphide of carbon must then be poured into each of a number of holes made in the nest with a stick, and then promptly close the holes with the foot. In this case the bisulphide will penetrate the tunnels underground and kill the ants in enormous quantities. If it is impossible to locate the nests, there is no resource but to destroy the ants whenever found in the house. The best means to do this, according to the testimony of Government experts, is to attract the ants to small bits of sponge moistened with sweetened water and placed in the situations where they are most numerous. These sponges may be collected several times daily and scalded. It is also reported that a syrup made by dissolving borax and sugar in boiling water will effect their destruction.

#### Household Hints.

Milk which is turned or changed may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will aid in the whitening process.

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.

Fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool of night.

Salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is nearly prepared.

To soften hard water for toilet purposes take of orange-flower water half a pint, of best spirits of wine a pint and of soap three-quarters of a pound. Shake the soap into the orange water, heat over a fire until the soap dissolves, and then, the vessel being removed from the fire, add the spirits of wine. A large tablespoonful of this preparation added to a basin of washing water will completely soften it and render it delightful in use. A simpler method is to put borax in the water.

#### A New Occupation for Girls.

Some American girls have found it possible to earn pocket money in a very pleasant fashion by taking up the profession of entertainer at children's parties and picnics. They go early to assist in preparing the tables and arranging the menu, and during the party they act as elder sister to the little ones and right hand to the hostess. Of course, they must have a repertoire of tales and riddles, and a genius for inventing and arranging games. A love for children and an unfeigned interest in their enjoyment are equally indispensable.

#### A Perfect Food.

Milk is a perfect food, but in no sense a beverage, and should never be used as such. For the invalid it supplies all that is necessary for sustenance, and in this respect differs from beef tea, which does not nourish, but only stimulates (although many people still foster the delusion that it affords both nutriment and strength). A very little milk, if it agrees with the individual, is of more real value than a large quantity of beef tea. Again, cocoa and chocolate, made with milk, form a rich, heavy food, but certainly not a drink.

## THE POPULAR LOAN.

### The American Widow's Mite Plays a Very Important Part.

The widow's mite plays an important part in the placing of the popular loan. As in the Scriptural instance, it is a case of choice, not necessity. All over the country, and particularly among all women, the desire to do what the opportunity offers in the way of helping the country is overpowering. No matter how limited may be the means, the enthusiasm is the same. Those who have never before inclined towards investment are inspired to have their little share in the popular loan. The fact that the loan is so absolutely without risk has, of course, much to do with the favor in which it is held, but there is also considerable sentiment about it, and to women sentiment is even more appealing than security. Men are by no means lacking in the response to Uncle Sam's appeal for aid, but in every part of the land it has been a matter for comment how many women of all ages and conditions have come forward and shown their patriotism in this way.

#### Jobs From All Sources.

Several clubs are shortly to be started in Berlin for women only.

On an average every woman carries forty to sixty miles of hair upon her head.

Lace handkerchiefs, with the initials worked in diamonds, are a late freak of costly extravagance.

Out of the enormous number of women in Constantinople not more than 5,000 can read or write.

It is said that there is one medical lady practicing in the west end of London who earns something like \$4,000 a year.

In nearly every street in Japanese cities is a public oven, where for a small fee housewives may have their dinners and suppers cooked for them.

In Bucharest, Rumania, women perform some of the severest forms of labor. They mix the mortar and carry it, as well as the bricks, to the topmost stories of buildings in course of construction.

In the island of Java is a small state which is entirely controlled by women, with the single exception that the sovereign is a man. He is, however, entirely dependent on his state council of three women.

Japanese theaters have their boxes so arranged that the ladies can change their dresses, as it is not considered stylish for a lady to appear an entire evening in one dress and with the same ornaments.

#### A Pretty Waist.

Fine white organdy. Point de Paris, lace insertion and narrow white satin ribbon combined to make this waist one of the most charming seen this season.

To carry out the all white idea now so popular, the full waist is arranged over a pure white taffeta lining, which has a soft and rather subdued finish. The fronts are gathered at the waist and neck lines, where the fashionable pouched effect is given. The closing is in center front, lining and waist closing separately, and invisibly, which is easily arranged by placing the hooks and eyes just where the trimming comes together.

The seamless back is smooth fitting across the shoulders and drawn by gathers in center at the waist line. The trimming is extended across the back to give the yoke effect. The neck is finished with a high standing collar, over which a wrinkled stock of the organdy is arranged, closing



under gathered frills in the back, this style having again taken the place of the now passé bow of ribbon.

The two seamed sleeves which only have fullness at the top, are disposed over fitted linings, stylish double epaulettes standing out fashionably at the top.

Triple rows of the frilled ribbon form evenly spaced bands above the elbow to correspond to the waist trimming, and the wrists are finished to match the epaulettes and simulated yoke.

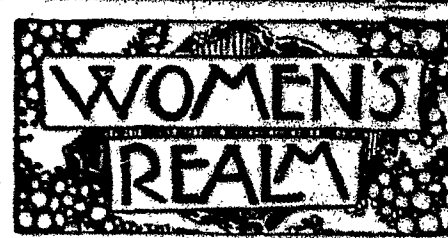
For separate waists of silk or fine woollen, as well as cotton fabrics, this model will be found excellent, it being simple in construction and suited to the applied decorations that abound in an almost endless variety of designs.

Tucking can be used in place of the ribbon here shown, if the tucks are made in groups in the material before the pattern is laid out.

To make this waist for a lady of medium size, 1 3/4 yards of material 14 inches wide will be required.

#### Care of Irons.

Fire irons that have to be laid by during the summer months should be protected from rust by being coated with a mixture of India rubber, dissolved in the consistency of the cream in kerosene. This coating can easily be rubbed on the iron when it is laid by.



### WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

May Mantons' Hints Regarding Seasonable Toilettes.

The favorite waist this season shows the guimpe effect and a more graceful or generally becoming style has seldom appealed to the popular taste.

Our illustration represents aluminum gray poplin made over yellow taffeta, the yoke and plastron front that simulate the guimpe, and the sleeves being of finely tucked sheer white organdy. Gray, black and yellow silk embroidered passementerie is used to decorate this handsome gown and the waist is encircled by a French gilt jeweled belt. The body lining, fitted with double darts and other usual seams, closing in center front, is the foundation over which the round yoke facing in back and plastron front that simulate the guimpe, is applied.

The plastron is sewed to the right front lining and closes at the left shoulder and under the blouse front. A standing collar of the tucked organdy finishes the neck, closing with front at left shoulder.



Stylishly pointed revers roll softly over from the rounded tops of the blouse fronts and rounded epaulettes stand out over the tops of the two seamed sleeves.

The fitted linings may be omitted from the sleeves if a transparent effect is desired.

The skirt comprising six gores has a narrow front and two gores on each side, the straight back breadth, especially adapting it to wash goods and all thin fabrics.

Whether for silk, wool or cotton goods, the simplicity and utility of this style recommends it to home dressmakers, and flat bands, buckles, applique, embroidery, lace or insertion will form appropriate decoration.

To make this waist for a lady of medium size, 2 yards of material 44 inches wide will be required.

#### Styles for Nurses.

French nurses are no longer wearing muslin caps with long streamers of wide colored ribbons. That is quite out of date in Paris. A "bonnet" or lace cap lined with pink or blue silk, and without trimmings, has replaced it. A wreath of ribbon without ends is seen on some fine needlework caps, but the ribbons are narrower than those formerly used. Britany caps are seen in the Bolls and parks, and the Borden also is met occasionally. It is a silk kerchief carefully twisted over the head. The Florentine headdress all ways attracts attention, with its fine golden pins run through raven tresses. An Alsatian nurse is recognized by her big bow, and a Spanish nurse by her black lace mantilla.

#### Wrinkles.

The majority of wrinkles are caused by worry and fretting, but some of them come from laughing. It is just as important to know how to laugh as it is to know when to do it. You must not laugh with the sides of the face or the skin will work loose and wrinkles will form, according to the kind of laugh you have. You must not always wear a smile or a series of semicircular wrinkles will cover your cheeks. The best way is to look in the glass and laugh and find out which kind of a laugh suits your face best, and which produces least wrinkles. Then cultivate that laugh for all it is worth and if it saves you a few wrinkles it will be worth a great deal.

#### Cheeked Shirt Waist.

A shirt waist that is absolutely plain is sure to be braided as a last resort from last year. Some of them are even trimmed with flounces, but here they cease to be real shirt waists and become ordinary blouses. Flounces are the favorite trimming and they are put in in every conceivable fashion—straight up and down, horizontally around the body and even diagonally.

#### Keeping Silver Bright.

One can keep table silver bright by soaking it in strong borax water for several hours occasionally. The water must be at boiling point, and should be poured on the silver. When dry, it should be rubbed with a clean, dry cloth, and then with a soft cloth to give it a shine.

## WOMEN AGE QUICKLY

### WHEN MARRIED THEY STAY AT HOME AND WORRY.

The "Worry Habit" is One Cause—Physical Inferiority to Men is Another—How to Retain a Youthful Appearance Until Late in Life.

That women age—that is, become old in appearance—more quickly than the members of the sterner sex, is a matter of every-day observation; it is a matter of such common knowledge that very few of us stop to ask why it is so. Yet it is surely a question which deserves more general attention, seeing that it touches us all very nearly. The son regrets to see his mother, who has lavished such care upon him, looking "old before her time," and the husband naturally likes his wife to preserve the freshness of youth as long as possible.

What, then, are the causes of this rapid ageing, and can they be removed? The most important factor in this fading of the bloom of youth among women is worry. Woman is more delicately constructed than man, her nerves are more highly strung; hence, the effect of worry upon her organization is always greater than upon man. And woman has far greater opportunities for worry than the lord of creation.

Speaking generally, a woman has to depend upon a man for her living. A man, if he be worried, has to throw it off and turn his attention to current business duties; the wife's duties are confined to the household, and are chiefly mechanical, thus leaving her mind free to occupy itself with any subject of uneasiness that may arise.

For instance, the wife at home—confined within the four walls of her dwelling—worries over the fact that her husband's business is not prospering; whereas he, although just as much interested, has his mind occupied with the transaction of current affairs, and has not the same opportunity to indulge in disquieting reflection. Moreover, the worry acts more disastrously on her finer nerves than upon his. It is women rather than men who "go round the corner to meet trouble," as some one has expressed it. Everybody knows that worry kills more people than works does.

Another reason why women fade more quickly than men, is that they develop more speedily. Take a boy and girl of the same age and watch them; you will find that at the end of a given period that the girl has learnt more and is developed to a greater extent than the boy. The natural result of this rapid development is a correspondingly earlier loss of freshness.

Physical inferiority is another cause of early decay; the wear and tear of existence tells upon her sooner than on a man.

Of these three causes it is possible to do something to counteract two at least. It is possible to increase their physical strength and to find mental occupation which will prevent them from worrying so much. Both objects may be attained to a great extent by the same means.

If a woman is to protect herself from the ravages of worry, and so retain her youth for a longer period, she must come into more frequent contact with other people—as her husband does—and read good books; she must relieve the monotony of her duties and the limiting influence of confinement within four walls by taking outdoor exercise—a walk every day of a spin on a bicycle; in short, she must exercise the body and mind in a healthful manner, and she will find the bloom of youth and health remain with her for years after it has faded in other women of the same age.

"The ordinary woman," says a celebrated physician, "leads such a monotonous existence that her mind has no occupation but worry; she is almost made up of worry upon worry. What she needs is to come out of herself much more than she does. She must have intercourse with more people and take more exercise. This can be done without neglecting the home, and every right-minded man will do his best to secure for his wife, or his sister, or his wife these aids to the retention of youthfulness of body and mind."

#### Home-Made Kneading.

Even in town milk may be had so thoroughly fresh and rich that it is an easy matter to make koumiss at home. Larger beer bottles, with the patent cruetty-tipped corks, are the best for keeping this drink, but if you are not at hand the ordinary sort may be used down securely with the wire if they taper properly and fit well. To make, put one-third of a cake of compressed yeast in half a teaspoonful of warm (not hot) milk, add two spoonfuls of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved, pour into the bottle, fill with hot milk, shake well, cork, put in a cool place, and it is ready to use the next day.

The value of koumiss as a building-up food is little understood in this country. On the Russian steppes "koumiss-cures" are frequently resorted out of health or bodily debility. It is also a refreshing summer drink.

#### Compotes of Fruit.

Pare and cut one dozen nice, ripe pears into halves; remove the cores and put the pears in cold water with the juice of one lemon; place a saucepan with one pint water and one cupful sugar over the fire, add the fruit, and boil for half an hour. When the pears are done, drain them in a strainer, and add them to the syrup. Pour the syrup over the pears, and serve at once.



### HOUSEHOLD TALK

House cleaning cannot stop now to celebrate our victories and the American housewife goes merely on with her scrubbing brush and mops, just as usual, preparing the household goods to withstand a more imminent danger than Spanish arms. Among the tasks that follow house cleaning none is more necessary than that of providing chairs covers for the chairs. One can buy them made to order, but they are very expensive, and when one only asks the idea the task of making them is very simple. The picture shows the result of a little experiment with one kind of chair cover. Of course it would be impossible to give a pattern for all, as chairs differ too widely in shape and size. To make the chair cover here shown seven pieces are required, but the two on the

inside of the arms are just alike, as are also the two at the sides of which one is numbered 4. To obtain the pieces, newspapers were pinned to the different parts and then cut out to terms to fit each. The chairs were then covered with the raw edges on the inside. The edges are bound with a sole may be covered in the same way, with a little care in cutting patterns.



The price of a guinea for the definition of "An Ideal Husband" was awarded by an English jury the following:

"One who study and takes his part in the management and difficulties of everyday life by reason of his superior knowledge of the human mind, and who is able to see his wife in her own nature."

"Here are a few of the 'Ideals' more in:

"One who loves deeply, justly, fully, and honestly."

"One who is kind and considerate in little things."

"He who takes the best care of his wife's wants and feelings."

"My ideal husband is a man of peace and composure, who is willing to run his household."

Three of four competitors of giving a definition of "An Ideal Husband," said that the method which gave the best result was to run his household."

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