

USE OF HAND LOTIONS.

SOFTENING PREPARATIONS TO PREVENT COARSENESS

Gloves worn at night after applying cream greatly facilitate results—Hands should be dried after taking out of water.

Hands that are absolutely chapped or the skin of which is coarse, require special treatment, and oils or grease of some kind must be plentifully supplied. Yet this must be done in a way that is not apparent, or it will be most disagreeable. None is better than a mixture made of 1 ounce of glycerine, 1 ounce of white of egg and one drop of oil of violet.

Beat thoroughly together and rub into the hands after washing. Supplying even more oils if necessary is a cream made of mutton suet. Take kidney suet, cut into small bits and put into an earthen bowl set in a pan of boiling water. When the suet melts strain and to a gill add 10 drops of carbolic acid and perfume to suit with any scent desired. The perfume should go just before the suet congeals after being removed from the heat. This rubbed into the hands at night will be found effective and is very inexpensive.

The following paste also is excellent when spread on the hands. It is made from 2 teaspoonsful of oil of sweet almonds, 1 teaspoonful of glycerine, 1 teaspoonful of rice flour, 1 ounce of rosewater, 30 drops of tincture of benzoin, and the yolks of 2 fresh eggs. Pour the oil of sweet almonds over the rice flour and stir; then all the yolks of eggs and glycerine; last of all add the rosewater and benzoin.

Wearing gloves at night is one of the quickest ways of softening hands already rough, as well as of keeping them soft and white. In either event the tips of the fingers should be cut off and the palm slashed to give ventilation, and the gloves should always be large that circulation may not be interrupted.

EMBROIDERY NOTES.

Finest underwear is trimmed up with lace and ribbons as fine as the lingerie sort.

Turnovers of sheerest possible India mull are simply hemstitched and given a border of colored dots done in hand embroidery.

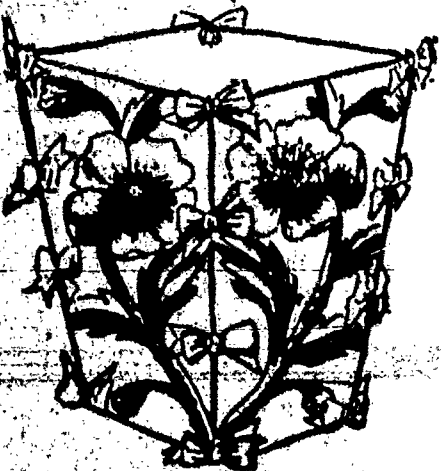
Those dainty flowered and perfumed coat hangers are nice to keep my lady's blouses on.

Embroidered scallops are markedly frequent on the newer frocks. This finish is used on both thin and heavy fabrics.

The prettiest dresses for a child of 8 for school wear are the sailor suits, if correctly made, or the one-piece suits with a gulf. Wash dresses are worn all the year by children up to 13.

A Home-Made Waste Basket.

The following illustration shows a design for a waste basket. Four pieces of stiff card board are selected, the inside is lined with plain



paper, outside is covered with wall paper of pretty colorings. Holes are made at varying distances along the length of the basket through which are drawn ribbon and tied in bows.

What Good Husbands Like.

Among the things which a good father and husband likes is a well-ordered home. He likes it to be clean and neat without being stiff and formal; he likes freedom in his home. He must be made to feel that no part of it is too good for him, and that he is of more account in his home than "company."

The best of husbands may be un-demonstrative, but this must in no wise hinder your telling him he is a good husband and father, and no one more than he likes a little affection shown him quietly where no one sees it. Make the home a cheerful spot, and to maintain the atmosphere of cheerfulness his meals must be prepared to his taste and in time. He will not look careworn if he enjoys the knowledge that economy and good sense are used in keeping up the establishment, and that his income will cover his expenses and a little laid aside for the rainy day that may come.

Natural Remedies.

Red clover tea has been successfully used in a number of cases of hemorrhage of the lungs. Reference may be furnished to those interested, says Medical Mail for the Home.

And "Bileury" juice of raw beets scraped best and pressed through cloth, drunk several times. This remedy is reliable over fifty years' experience and used by my parents and friends.

When worms and convulsions caused by them have been needed any other remedy or treatment will be of little avail. This remedy gives relief.

SELECTING BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Exercise Care in Distinguishing Between the Different Goods.

For ordinary use, and at moderate cost, there is little in the carpet line, that is in every way so satisfactory as body Brussels, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, while, on the other hand, tapestry Brussels, which bears a decided resemblance to the former, is really the most undesirable and unprofitable floor covering that one can invest in; and yet, it is often imposed upon credulous buyers who are ignorant of the distinguishing characteristics of body Brussels. Both body and tapestry Brussels carpeting have a looped surface, but aside from this they are radically different. In body Brussels, every color is dyed in the skein, then woven in, and through the fabric upon the surface only when this special color is required in the design. Only a limited number of colors can be handled independently of each other (seldom more than six), and, as the durability of the carpet is in some measure dependent upon the number of colors used, the different grades are usually designated by the number of frames, which signify the number of colors used—four frames, six frames, etc. The regular tapestry Brussels is in reality a one-frame body Brussels, for they are woven all in one solid color, and this forms the ground for the design, which is afterwards printed upon the surface by methods similar to those used in printing calico and other lightweight fabrics. Tapestry carpets are easily made very attractive in appearance, because an unlimited number of tints can be used; but they must of necessity, be less durable than body Brussels, both in weave and in coloring, for the distinct coloring is only surface deep, and the pile, which is composed of but one strand of wool, is held in place by a single binding thread in body Brussels, the filling shows more or less on the wrong side, and to simulate this effect, unscrupulous manufacturers stain the back of tapestry carpets to follow as closely as possible the coloring of the design upon the right side. Both tapestry and body Brussels are woven 27 inches wide, and body Brussels has the trade mark plainly stamped, on the wrong side, with each repeat of the pattern.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

A woman can vote on the Isle of Man.

A Hindoo bride is anointed from head to foot with ghee and saffron. In New Holland scars, made carefully with shells, form elaborate patterns on the ladies' faces.

Egypt is the only country in the world where there are more men than women. The male sex in the dominions of the Khedive exceeds the female by 150,000.

Proverbs of female origin are rare, says a writer. Women are too eloquent to condense, too shrewd to (openly) didact, too tactful to publish facts. Men, and men only, are responsible for proverbs.

In royal families the princesses marry at about 22, the princes at about 25.

European clothes are appreciated by fashionable New Yorkers. Some 300 women cross the Atlantic twice a year to replenish their wardrobes, and the number of men who do the same is much larger.

For the first time in the history of Rhodesia triplets have been born to white parents. Their advent has been the cause of much rejoicing, and their proud parents have received congratulations from all parts of the colony.

True Politeness.

The secret of all good manners is unselfishness. "Those who live a life of service for their fellow men have no trouble about their manners. Women must themselves set the example of courtesy to each other if they wish men to treat them courteously. The specious arguments, "It is healthful," "Doctor's orders," and kindred excuses employed by followers of fads to justify their bad habits and manners are too transparent to have any weight with sensible people, says Woman's Life.

True politeness springs from a kindly heart. The polish that is acquired from education is but a veneer, and cannot well stand the wear and tear of life. No amount of education in courtesy, either at home or in school, will enable the average person to bear patiently the unjust criticism or the disagreeable remark. Only the patience of a kindly spirit can do that.

The New Bird.

After purchasing a new bird do not put it in the cage with the other birds for a week or two until it is seen whether or not the new arrival displays any signs of disease which might be imparted to the pets already belonging to the household. Birds which have been kept crowded in cages in shops sometimes contract diseases which do not show at once.

Another thing to remember when bringing home a new bird is not to introduce it at once to a very warm temperature when it has been exposed to the cold air.

When a bird loses its voice completely it has, as a general thing, caught cold and should be treated for it at once before it strains its throat in an effort to make a sound.

A few drops of ammonia in the water used to wash cut glass will remove the cloudy look from the latter, which must, however, never be placed in hot water, for fear of breaking.

Some Oddities in Wall Decorations

The methods of treating walls in other material than printed papers are numerous indeed, and there is a great variety of choice in burlaps, papier-mache, tile, wainscoting, fabrics in different arrangements, real and imitation wall leather, stenciling, tempera, ornamentation by hand, panel arrangements from Japanese sources, designs in hardwood inlay, as in the Austrian Secession. Interior Decoration Magazine presents a number of odd wall designs, two of which are here reproduced.

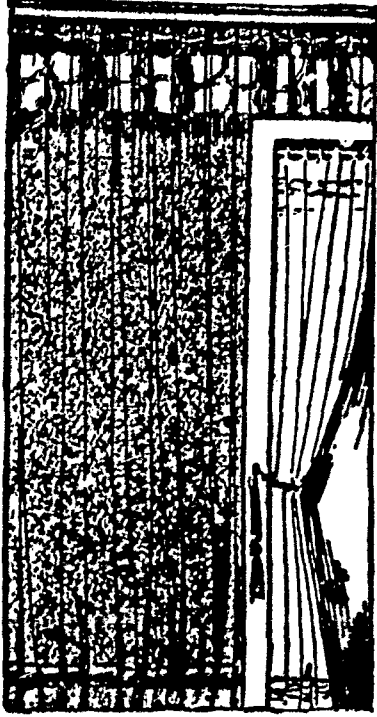


Figure 1 shows the possibilities of the "draped" wall hung with 50-inch patterned fabric. The material is hung from a concealed brass rod at the junction of the wall and ceiling. The box-pleated fashion of hanging is used to conceal the seams in the fabric, which are turned under towards the concealed wall behind the hanging.

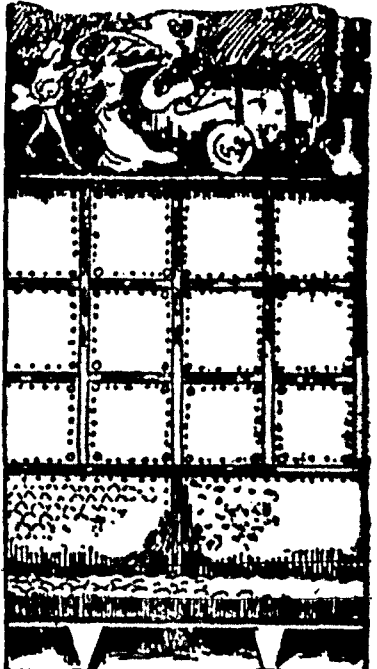


Figure 2 suggests the use of leather as a material for wall covering. Behind the upholstered wall seat the leather is applied flat to the bare wall, a grille work frame in stained oak is added, and the visible squares of leather are outlined in brass-headed nails. A plate-rail or steel rack surmounts the top of the leather-covered section of the wall, and a landscape frieze of generous width reaches the ceiling, which is beamed in the fashion of the grille work on the wall beneath.

Home-Made Complexion Soap.

Its making is attended by very little trouble, but it will not only cleanse the skin in the manner it should be cleansed, but keeps it free from the annoyance of eruptions, undue effusions of oils and also preserves the skin in a condition of velvety smoothness.

Oatmeal, castile soap and peroxide of hydrogen, or carbolic acid, are the things which enter into the making of this soap.

The oatmeal should be boiled until it has the consistency of thick jelly, then the castile soap should be shaved fine and reduced to a paste with the addition of a little water, after which the two must be mixed together in proportion of two parts oatmeal to one part castile jelly.

A vigorous stirring is then given the mixture and during the process a small quantity of peroxide of hydrogen or diluted carbolic acid is added, a teaspoonful to each quart of the mixture.

The peroxide of hydrogen is to be preferred, for it endows the soap with much the same qualities carbolic acid gives it, without being harmful under any circumstances or dangerous to have about the house.

The soap should then be allowed to cool, and when hard may be cut up into cakes of the size most preferred. Oblong pieces about an inch long and wide, by half an inch thick, will be found more convenient than any other size.

The mixture should be poured in shallow pans lined with white paper. If the skin is washed with this soap every night before retiring, the worst complexion will begin to show improvement within less than a week.

To Renovate Carpets.

Some housekeepers have their carpets wiped off while on the floor with a cloth wrung out of warm water with which a little ammonia has been mixed. The water must be changed often. The colors of a light Axminster or any other heavy pile carpet will brighten wonderfully after this treatment. One housekeeper has all her heavy carpets scrubbed on the floor, with plenty of soap and warm water.

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

Some of the Reasons Advanced for the Number of Bachelor Girls.

Every sensible woman would rather lead a single life than bind herself to any man she does not both respect and love.

Some, it is true, care so intensely for freedom that they cannot even entertain the idea of bonds of any kind, but there are probably very few women who begin life with a decision never to be married. The woman having a great art or happy profession is often so absorbed in it that she does not realize how the years are flying. But the women who have the least time to think of marriage are those who earn their own living by intellectual work, especially the great majority of them who support others as well as themselves.

The strenuous financial middle class of women, standing between the rich and poor, furnish a very large proportion of our unmarried women. A woman who is able and willing to earn a good living seldom gives much thought to matrimony.

Then there are the women who are not interested in any man of less force than themselves. They think that they would yield with delight to a strong man, yet their instinct of ruling is so powerful with them that those who are brought very near them feel a certain inability to resist their influence, and such constraint is generally irksome to a man who is himself a natural ruler.

There is a large class of rich women who do not marry. In this country rich women can have things so much her own way that the minor inducements to marry are wanting.

Sometimes a girl lets herself be loughed out of a lover. An awkward man without tact tries, in a blundering way, to commend himself to a girl who is able to see below the surface. She knows his real worth; she even enjoys a quiet talk with him when no one else is there to look on and criticize. She knows, perhaps, that she would be happy with him; but she cannot bear the laugh of her thoughtless friends and so she breaks on his suit.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

In the period between 1840 and 1860 women of fashion wore shoes made of the same material as their gowns, prunella boots being the accepted style.

Mrs. Louise Hartness of Indianapolis has been a practical shoemaker for twenty-one years past, and is proud of the fact that the shoes she turned out fit well and wear a long time.

The first European woman to adopt engineering as a profession is Cécile Butticher, a Swiss, 24 years old, who recently passed her examination at the University of Lausanne with honors.

When James and Dolly Madison were setting up in housekeeping Madison wrote to James Monroe for some dining-room supplies—tablecloths, napkins and the like—and added: "We are so little acquainted with the culinary utensils in detail that it is difficult to refer to much by name or description as would be within our wants." It hardly seems fair to Mrs. Madison to think that she was a party to this letter.

HOME COOKING.

Scallops Pie.

One quart scallops drained, add pepper, butter and salt to taste; make a rich pie crust and make same as an ordinary pie.

Pan Broiled Chicken.

Singe, split down the back, clean, spread with soft butter, salt and flour and lay it skin side down in buttered pan, in hot oven. Turn over after 10 minutes, baste with butter, sprinkle with fine buttered crumbs and baste frequently with butter. Bake till tender.

Baked Beans.

For a 2 quart crock put in 1 quart white pea beans, 1 small onion, 2 level teaspoons dry mustard, 1/2 cup molasses, pepper, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/4 quarter pound fat salt pork. Fill the crock with boiling water and put in oven at 1 A.M. Keep the beans covered with boiling water until 5 o'clock P.M., let them stay in till 8 and they are ready to serve.

Nut Cake.

Cream 1 cup of butter with 2 cups of sugar, add 4 beaten eggs, 1 cup of cold water and 3 cups of flour that has been sifted with 3 tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Last of all, stir in 3 cups of nut-meats, well dredged with flour.

Hungarian Goulash.

Cut a large onion in slices and saute it in two tablespoonfuls of salt pork fat, add a pound and a half of lean veal cut into inch cubes. Cover until the meat is slightly browned, then add two cups of boiling water, a pepper pod cut fine and three-quarters of a teaspoonful of caraway seeds. Simmer for two hours, adding more water, if necessary. There should be at least one cup of liquor in the stewing pan when the cooking is completed. Add half teaspoonful of salt, and thicken with one tablespoonful of flour, smoothly blended with two tablespoonfuls of cold water.

Diet to Increase Weight.

Diet plays an important part with those who desire to gain plumpness, and nothing will help the painfully thin girl more than eating the kind of food she likes. The stomach will nearly always digest what it likes and reject what it does not crave.

A CHOICE OF COLORS

THOSE THAT HIDE DEFECTS OF COMPLEXION OR ADD WEIGHT

Shades That Accentuate Coarse Skin and Those That Soften It—Certain Colors Make Women Appear Very Much Younger.

Taking the fair and florid, a type generally inclined toward obesity, she may be said to be fairly safe if she will adopt dark colors or shades below the bust line, and select those near her face with a view to becoming thinner. Pale blue, perhaps, has been her color in youth. Now the baby blue must be replaced by soft pastel shades, pale green by reseda, and faded heliotrope must be chosen in preference to mauve. White and cream near the face will be becoming, and so, too, will pale yellow. Dull black will be better than shiny materials, and this, with navy blue, will be the very best choice for street wear, but it must not be forgotten that the former requires relief about the face.

This sallow woman should avoid black as the plague; navy blue is by no means kind, but deep, rich dark red, strong golden brown and reddish tan are good, and so are warm, deep grays. The colorless type must especially beware of bright vivid tones of any color, and select those in delicate coloring, in order to bring into relief any remaining freshness of tint in hair or eyes one may still retain, but which an all too fresh looking shade would totally eclipse.

Dove gray, ivory and soft old blues are charming for this type of woman, if not too stout. Dull black materials and velvet relieved by old ivory lace about the bust will be the wisest choice for the faded type inclined to embonpoint.

Too highly colored, middle aged women find it necessary to fight against everything that has a tendency to coarsen features.

The blending of the pink and ivory of youth is replaced in the middle age too often by a splash of crimson on either cheek; lips which before time were cherry are now a dull blood red, and the over-accented brightness of the dark eyes takes the place of former liquid softness. Dull, soft black is far and away the happiest choice, relieved, of course, near the face—sunset yellow, cream ivory and pale orange will effect this.

The wise woman knows that she looks younger in every way in new simple evening toilet of some rich dark kind, cut on becoming lines, than though she donned the organ-dies and ribbons belonging by right to the girl of eighteen. She is, too, who chooses a well cut tailor built gown and smart turban or toque for her street toilet, eschewing all fripperies, over trimming and picture hats as being likely to bring forth ridicule rather than commendation.

BLOUSE WAIST CLOSING IN BACK

To be made with or without the fitted Lining.



The blouse that is made in Hungarian style, the material being either silk or thin wool. This one is among the simplest and best of its kind and as illustrated is made of wool batiste with trimming of Valenciennes lace, but is quite appropriate for any of the materials mentioned and also for lawn and the like, which many women prefer throughout the entire year. The tucks give the effect of a pointed yoke, while the trimming provides tapering lines. The sleeves are quite novel, including shaped cuffs which can be trimmed and treated in various ways. Valenciennes lace is a favorite of the season but Cluny also is much seen and almost every sort is correct, while again if lace is not desired any one of the pretty bandings of the season will be found appropriate.

Like Domino Rouge.

No woman is so beautiful as our half-satisfied image of her, says a writer; the saucy, half-seen profile that smiled as it passed on the street is a memory best preserved by not running after it, and I look forward to the day when some stage princess wiser than her sisters shall win a matchless reputation for mysterious beauty by never allowing herself quite to be seen.—New York Mail.

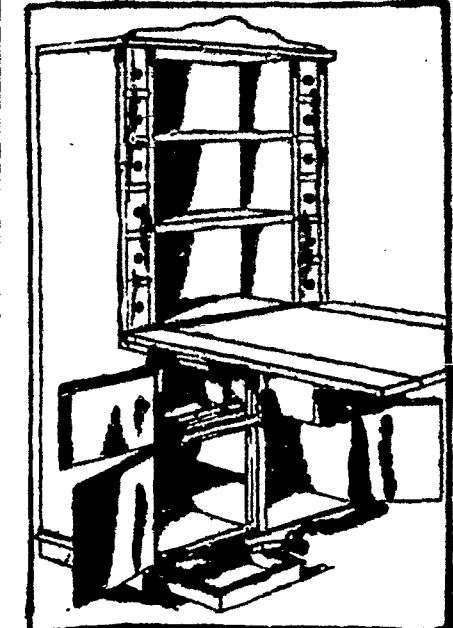
Chinese Silverware.

One of the oddities of our nomenclature is that the combination of metals known as German silver contains no silver in its composition and is of Chinese and not of German origin. It was first introduced into Europe by the Germans, and for some time it was not generally known that they had simply borrowed it from the Chinese.

A COMBINATION CABINET.

Is Especially Useful Where Economy of Space is Desired.

The pieces of furniture shown here, is made in three parts, constructed in combination and arranged as an upright stand. The latter is divided into two lower sections—the refrigerator and cabinet and the upper section, or cupboard. The refrigerator is again divided into a cooling box and an ice chest, both being



closed by a door. The cooling box has a number of perforated shelves for supporting articles. Extending the entire height of the cupboard at each side is a tier of drawers, the remainder being divided into shelves. The door consists of three sections hinged together, the three opening downward and forming the top of a table. When it is desired to arrange the furniture at a table or workboard a brace extending from the shelf is drawn out and the door of the cupboard let down and allowed to rest on the brace, which supports the outer and also prevents the door from sagging.

FASHION'S MANDATE.

One of the new princess gowns is of brown net, with a deep chiffon velvet flounce. The net is embroidered in odd conventional designs of chenille. Gold lace robs it of too somber a hue.

A lovely rich but simple dress is of solid white renaissance lace, having small pieces of taffeta set in, delicately embroidered—all in pure white. It is pleasing in the extreme in its simplicity and richness.

Some of the newest buckles of all are of mother of pearl. Besides the descending pearly coloring, they are also found in onetone shades in pink, purple, gray, green and blue. The onetone pearl buckles are much sought after in this lay of one-colored costumes. Mother of pearl with traced design in gilt is also well liked and goes prettily with the modish gilt belt.

Care of Plumbing.

The care of plumbing is an important duty; yet provided there be nothing wrong about the plumbing in the start, and the supply of water be constant and generous this duty will not be found a hard one.

The housekeeper should impress upon the younger members of the family the importance of thoroughly flushing the closets. She should at least once a day personally see to it that there is a sufficient flushing. The best time for this is after the morning's work is done.

The laundry tubs should be thoroughly rinsed after washing, being generous with the water, that no trace of suds be left in the pipes.

After the midday work is done, and again at night, the pipe in the kitchen should be thoroughly flushed with hot water, if possible. In case there should be no hot water be generous with the cold.

Once a week put half a pint of washing soda in an old saucupan and add six quarts of hot water. Place on the fire until the soda is all dissolved; then pour the water into the pipes, reserving two quarts of it for the kitchen sink.

Have an old funnel to use in the bathtub and basins, that the hot soda may not touch any of the metal save that in the pipes.

Particles of grease sometimes lodge in the sink pipe and cause an unpleasant odor. The hot soda dissolves this grease and carries it away.

Coppers will remove odors from the drain pipes. Put one pound of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill up with cold water. Cork tightly and label "Poison." Pour a little of this into the pipes whenever there is any odor.

If hot soda and thorough flushing will not keep pipes sweet there is something wrong with the plumbing.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will often remove grease spots from clothing. To renovate black silk, sponge with black coffee, then iron.

A little lard or butter always improves cakes made of Indian meal, as it makes them light and tender.

Hot water which has been poured over tea leaves, allowed to stand half an hour and then strained is excellent for use in cleaning varnished paint.

Luncheon Net Pleasures.

Doctors have shaken their heads so ominously over our "misplaced devotion to cutlets and steaks" that we have been forced to realize that "something has got to go." Common sense points to luncheon, but society women make their arrangements at luncheon; business men—it is whispered—their fortunes.