

# HYGIENIC LAUNDERING

## How to Prevent Grip From Going Through the House.

### THE CHANTICLEER CRAZE

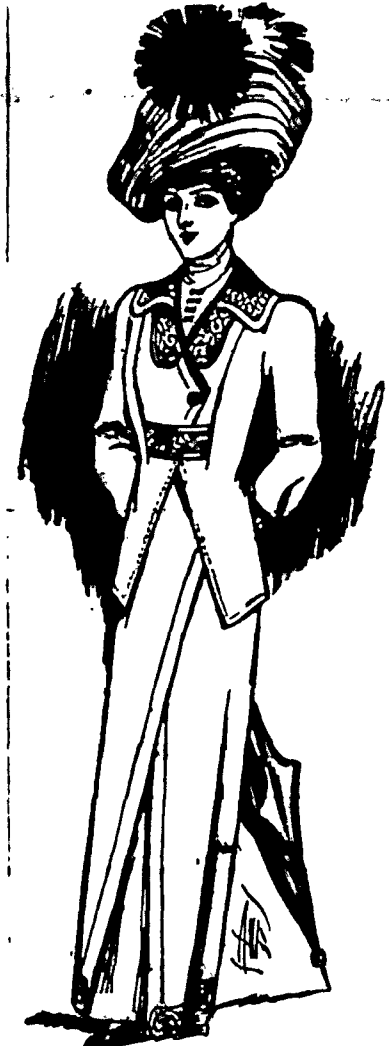
#### Barnyard Influences Pervade Whole Realm of Fashion—Roosters For Hair Ornaments—Individual Touches on Suits to Lift Them Out of Ready Made Class.

Dear Eliza—I'm going to wash all my pocket handkerchiefs hereafter myself. Why? I'll tell you. But before I begin my story I should like to ease my mind about the difference small things make in the success of household management. The amount of irritation, for instance, arising from the misplacement of a box of matches is out of all proportion to the cause of it, and I think some special genius presides over the fortunes of handkerchiefs.

Why has a little Jap housewife so serene a brow and such tranquil eyes? At this moment, when all my best handkerchiefs have gone astray at the "Sunshine" laundry, I should say that it is because people in Japan use paper handkerchiefs and burn them when they are done with them.

And whoever heard of "grippy" colds "going through the house" in the madado's country as they do with us? To wash handkerchiefs at home is a real economy, and, as I stated at the beginning of this letter, it's the course I'm going to pursue. And I'm going to boil them with a piece oforris root in the water, so they'll have a delicious, elusive fragrance of the violet clinging to them.

But, to come back to the handkerchief as a grip distributor, a friend of mine who is a trained nurse recently told me that if mouchoules used by members of the family suffering from



BARON MADE SUIT OF BLUE HOPEACKING.

colds were at once plunged into cold water plentifully supplied with salt there would be less danger of the disease spreading. You must put them into the water immediately and not wait for the regular wash day. Into this pail should be placed the pillow slips used by the sufferer, for if these things used so intimately are allowed to be put aside in the clothesbasket they dry and the microbes are released to go wandering off in search of pastures new. The salt water, the nurse said, cleanses and disinfects at the same time. On wash day take the handkerchiefs out of soak and rub over with castile soap, then boil. To do this place in cold water, add a little powdered dry soap or soap jelly and let them come to a boil slowly. Rinse and blue in water slightly colored with liquid blue. Roll up for ironing while still wet and iron after a good shaking and they will be exactly the right stiffness.

While on the laundering subject let me give you another tip. Never use a hot iron on silk handkerchiefs or those decorated with colored borders or embroidery. Salt water "stays" colors, and embroidery itself dipped in salt water keeps its color intact through the rest of the process of washing. And it is well to know that faded colors revive in a final rinsing of vinegar and water—one-third vinegar and two-thirds water.

**A Place For Microbes.**  
Don't think I'm a faddist on the germ subject. I'm not in the same class with the old lady at the pure food lecture who when the speaker of the afternoon opened her talk with the quotation, "The quality of mercy is not strained," called out in a shrill voice, "Well, if it ain't strained it ain't sanitary, and we don't want nothing to do with it." Still, I do agree that a wholesome horror of

microbes is a good thing for a housekeeper to possess, and few of them have any too great an attention to these dread invaders of our hearth. Some people, though, make themselves unnecessarily nervous about these microscopic enemies. It is just as well to remember sometimes that even microbes have their place and use in the economy of nature.

To change the subject abruptly, I am running on rather low fashion speed this spring and an economizing on my cloth suit. In fact, I've bought a plain hopeacking model in one of the new dark blue shades and am braiding the collar, cuffs, pockets and belt at my leisure. It is these accessories that "make" a costume of anything like dressy character. The ornamental work put on inexpensive tailor made is of necessity cheap, while often the material and workmanship of the suit are very good. Just a hand-made touch on the collar, cuffs, pockets and belt and the suit rises to the plane of the expensive model.

One would have expected that soufaches, so abundantly used these many months and years, would decline in vogue this season. But here it is as much used as ever. My suit, which you will see reproduced in the drawing, owes all its distinctiveness to the work of my own fair fingers. The coat is of the new prescribed length and is a shape that is familiar among spring models. The belt crosses at the back and front, while the sides of the coat are plain. The tunic is also of the cross over order, and the hem of the skirt is trimmed with braid.

**Chanticleer's Duty.**  
And speaking of the shops reminds me that there is scarcely a counter in the New York department shops that does not display some article named for the nobler of birds, the chanticleer. In fact, in all the fabrics, from heavy linen to the finest of silks, the vivid chanticleer color which is derived from the comb and wattles of the lord of the barnyard has already found its place. The authentic shade is a bright watermelon pink, bordering on the carmine, but one finds any startling red, from a vermilion to a scarlet, posing as such, and the color is introduced in the most unexpected places, blue coats, shepherd's plaid dresses, dotted foulards, hats, wraps and hair ribbons being laced up with a piping or an edge of it. The cock and the hen pheasant have their portraits done in silk and water colors on parasols and hand bags, and on cushion tops and trimming bands the noble bird also appears. Stockings have chanticleer lace insets, and there are little roosters to be worn in the hair if there is to be found a woman with sufficient nerve to carry out the style seriously.

There is, dear, no such thing as a chanticleer hat, for any hat trimmed with a whole bird or even wings or quills of the golden pheasant colorings is called a chanticleer. And, let me whisper in your ear, we Americans are the only people making a fuss about the rooster anyhow. In Paris the crane was a nine days wonder and is now safely passed. Dorothy D., who has just come over from the French capital, tells me that as a vogue fashion the chanticleer is a thing of ancient history. Devotedly,  
MABEL.

New York.

### Good Icing.

**Boiled Frosting.**—One cupful of granulated sugar, ten tablespoonfuls of boiling water and the white of one egg. Boil the sugar and water together without stirring till it hardens when dropped in cold water. Try it as soon as the bubbles become large. Have ready the white of an egg well beaten. Pour the hot sugar on it and beat till stiff enough to ice the cake. Enough for one large loaf.

**Orange Frosting.**—Beat the white of an egg and add gradually one cupful of pulverized sugar. Beat till stiff and then stir in the juice of one large orange.

**Cocunut Frosting.**—Same as orange frosting, substituting three tablespoonfuls of grated cocunut in place of the orange juice. The white of an egg and one cup of sugar, with any favoring you may desire, will make enough frosting for one loaf.

**Water Icing.** To two tablespoonfuls of boiling water add enough confectioner's sugar to make thick enough to spread. Any flavor.

**Chocolate Frosting.** Melt two squares of chocolate and add three quarters of a cupful of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of milk. Cook in double boiler till smooth. Add the yolk of one egg and let cook one minute. Spread immediately.

**Opera Caramel Frosting.**—Cook in a double boiler one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of this cream and one-half tablespoonful of butter. When a ball is formed by dropping mixture in cold water remove from the fire. Beat until ready to spread.

**Exercises For Children.**  
Exercise is absolutely necessary for children. Without it is impossible to keep the little one's muscles and organs in a sound and healthy condition.

Outdoor games are really the best form of exercise, as the children's interest is held, while their muscles are being used, but brisk walks are good too. But let them also do a few simple calisthenics to strengthen the chest, as games do not provide for this.

Simply stretching the arms out in front and then slowly moving them from front to back and back again and then above the head and down to the sides a few times is quite enough. Teach them to breathe deeply at the same time.

# HOUSEMAIDS' CLUB.

An Enterprise of Vassar Girls to Rectify Wrong Conditions.  
The maids' clubhouse at Vassar college is a comparatively new enterprise. The question of having a home was first agitated by the students' association in 1901, when the girls became actively interested in the unfortunate conditions in which the maids lived. There was no place for them to meet for any recreation or to receive their friends, and their own rooms were so crowded that rest was almost impossible.

Through 1901-2 the matter was discussed, and money was solicited from the college girls until the required \$10,000 was collected. The building



CLUBHOUSE AT VASSAR.

was completed and opened in March, 1902. Lewis F. Pletcher, professor of art at Vassar college, designed it. The clubhouse is a concrete building, situated just behind the senior dormitory main building. It contains a library, living room, kitchen and laundry and an infirmary on the second floor. The furniture was donated by different girls or clubs, while the infirmary was equipped by the resident physicians.

The college girls pay the running expenses by individual contributions with the exception of light, heat and water, which the college furnishes. The salary for a resident supervisor is the largest item in these expenses. Miss Elizabeth Palm, a graduate fellow of sociology in the Woman's college, Baltimore, 1900, is the supervisor. Her duties are to be present in the clubhouse, where she lives, to make it attractive, to be ready to help the maids with advice and to guide the college girls in their efforts to help the maids.

The maids pay the expenses of their tea and parties and this year have pledged \$100 to be used either toward the running expenses of the edowment fund which the girls are trying to raise. So far the alumnae have been able to help little in a pecuniary way toward raising the fund, but as soon as they have completed the girls' dormitory which they are building at Tokyo it is expected that they will help contribute.

The clubhouse is managed by a committee of college girls who act as a board of directors. The chairman is either a senior or a junior. This year the chairman is Miss Sarah Hincks, '10, of Andover, Mass.

# INEXPENSIVE DISHES.

**Tempting and Nourishing Things Made With Calves' Brains.**

With calves' brains one may concoct a number of tempting dishes rich in nourishment and small in expense. Says the Delineator. Carefully prepared, brains are equal to sweetbreads, which they resemble, with the advantage that the brains sell for about one-fourth the price of sweetbreads. In all methods of cooking brains they should be given the same preliminary treatment—parboil them fifteen minutes in water to which have been added a demerspoonful of vinegar and a little salt. Let them lie in cold water a few minutes, after which remove all dark streaks and skinnny membranes. They are then ready to be cooked according to various recipes, some of which follow:

**Calves' Brains Braised.**—Separate the lobes of a pair of brains previously parboiled; then with a thin, sharp knife split each division. This will result in pieces similar in shape and size to oysters. Beat the yolk of an egg, dip it slightly with cold water and slip the brains into this, then into finely crushed crumbs. Fry carefully in hot butter and salt. Garnish with quartered lemon which has been rolled in minced parsley.

**Brains Sauté.**—Broil and fry the brains as directed, stir into the remaining tablespoonful of flour and brown. Add one pint of hot water and two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup. Now put the brains back into the pan, cover and simmer gently for fifteen minutes. Serve in a border of boiled rice.

**Brain Pates.**—Brown together a tablespoonful of flour and one of butter. Add one pint of hot water, a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce and one-half teaspoonful of onion juice. Now put in the brains, which have been cut out into small dice shaped pieces, and let simmer, covered, for fifteen minutes. Fill hot pate shells with this mixture and serve.

**Chocolate Nut Sticks.**

First mix carefully together, says Woman's Home Companion, one cupful of fine granulated sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of melted butter, one unbeaten egg, two squares of unsweetened chocolate (melted), three-fourths of a teaspoonful of vanilla, one-half of a cupful of flour and one-half of a cupful of English walnut meats cut in pieces. Line a seven inch square pan with paraffin paper and spread mixture evenly in pan. Bake in a slow oven.

As soon as removed from oven turn from pan and remove paper, then cut cake in strips, using a long, sharp knife. If these directions are not followed the paper will cling to cake and it will be impossible to cut in shape.

# DARNING ON LINEN.

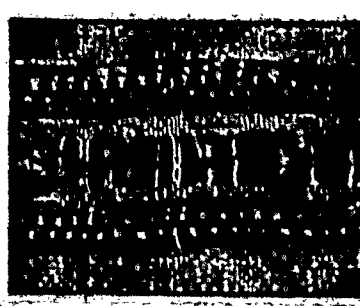
## Useful Patterns For Bed Coverings and Towels.

### HOW TO MAKE THE DESIGNS.

This Week Can Be Applied to Numerous Little Gifts—The Darning Is Strong and Easy to Do and Does Not Tax the Eye.

A few designs may be interesting to needleworkers and prove helpful to those holding classes in darning on linen, which is quite a fad at present. The work is inexpensive to start, and quite small pieces of linen can be used.

No. 1 is an original design, which is popular for making little gifts. To commence draw 18 or 20 threads, according to the fineness of the linen; leave 4 threads and draw the same number as before. Stitch twice round 6 threads to form a group and put the needle down below the 4 threads; pass the thread over once, over again and bring the needle out to the left of the 6 threads already grouped above the 4 threads; then put the needle over the 4 threads and into the same hole as before; over again and bring the needle out below the 4 threads and to the left of 3 new threads and make the group of these 3 new threads and 3 of the ones to the right; over once, over again and bring the needle out above the bar of 4 threads and to the left, taking up 3 new threads, and then work as before. A glance at the top line gives in the illustration will show



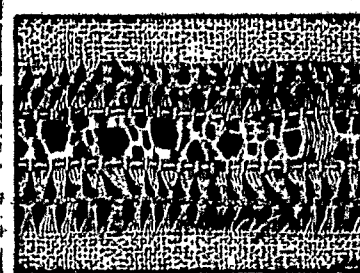
PATTERN I.

the effect of 1 group above and 1 to the left below the 4 threads, making the groups come alternately instead of one under the other. Now leave 3 threads for the plain "band" and draw 20 or 24 threads, again leave 8 and draw 18 or 20, leave 4 and draw 18 or 20.

The plain piece is fastened by bringing the needle from the back into the middle, pass the thread at the back and put it down in the same place as it was brought through and continue this to the end.

To make the center pattern darn over 3 groups, then over 2, again over 2 and again over 2. Then come back by darning over 2 groups, making the 1 left over and 2 new ones; then over 2, again over 2 and finish by darning over 2. This completes the pattern. Now darn over 2 groups to form the bar and begin again as before, being careful always to commence by darning over 2 groups. One pattern will begin at the upper side of the space to be darned; the next at the bottom, as the bar is worked from where the pattern ends. Ribbon can be threaded through if the worker likes. A work bag of handkerchief case worked on blue linen and using silk instead of thread is charming, especially if a ribbon shade lighter is run through.

Pattern No. 2 is also original and is very quickly worked, as a six thread has been used. The border is the same as No. 1, but could be varied if wanted wider. Draw 20 or 24 threads and darn over 2 groups, leave 3 groups and again darn over 2 groups, leave 1 and darn over 2. Now darn over 2 new groups, leave 1, darn over 2, darn over 2 again, leave 2 and darn over 2. A V shaped space is now left with 4 groups. Darn over these a short distance and then whip over the groups as far as the third of



PATTERN II.

the first set of 3 darned groups, pass the needle at the back of the first of the second group of 3 and whip the other strand, bringing the needle at the back, and begin as at first and repeat the darning over the 4 strands and whipping over the 2. This is a useful pattern for bed linen, as it is strong and easy to do.

**To Darn a Glove Finger.**

If you want to mend a glove finger in a hurry, and have no special darning hand you use a boy's marble to slip under the hole. Marbles come in different sizes and make a small darn easy.

Rips should be mended on the outside in a thread as much like that used in stitching as may be. Strive to imitate the seam sewing.

Tears in the material may be overcast in tiny stitches on the wrong side, or if they are jagged the edge should be buttonholed and the space filled with other rows of the buttonholed.

# AN ADVERTISING SCHEME.

By ARCHIBALD SPOFFORD.

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"The fact is, Paul," said the head of the firm of Greenway & Co., "there's not much chance for you here. Our goods are sold exclusively on a commission. All we have to do is to deliver them on whatever business they're for them. I can get men to ship goods and keep accounts for you comparatively small commissions. However, I'll admit you've earned your keep. I'll pay the expenses of your trip."

"Thank you for the funds, uncle. I'll take the trip."

Paul Greenway was at a crisis in his affairs. It was necessary for him to be something better than a mere shipping clerk in his uncle's office. The occasion of this necessity was that he had fallen in love with Mollie Edwards. He couldn't support her on what he was getting with Greenway & Co. They would pay him no more, and he must either give up Mollie or invent some plan to make good money. What he desired was to think out a plan for increasing the sales of Greenway's soap. By effecting that purpose he might go back with his uncle on his return to a very different position from the one he was leaving.

Mollie kissed him good-by, bidding him be of good cheer, and he went aboard the steamer Arago—that was to take him to England.

The second of April night out, while quietly sleeping in his berth Paul was awakened by a knock. He looked. The machinery stopped. He heard the sounds of men running on the decks above and a confusion of orders. Paul, on some clothing, he ran out into the saloon and checked up the compass-needle. Outside there was a dense fog. Then he knew there had been a collision.

One party under direction of the first mate was lowering the boats; another under the captain was endeavoring to pass a small boat over the port bow to cover a hole that had been rammed there by another vessel.

When morning dawned an east wind sprang up. The sea was rough, but not so much as the morning was nowhere to be seen. But something more terrifying was taking place—the New-Foundland boat, on which the Arago was striking.

Two engines threatened to stop—the one that they would go above, the other that she would sink. It had been could be raised as he left the hole, into which, despite the covering sea, the water was pouring, and the engine also could steam away from the coast. In order to accomplish this result the captain ordered the freight stored forward thrown overboard.

Men who are born to the great things must be endowed with the faculty of ignoring danger and being able to think quickly at critical moments. Paul Greenway turned out to be such a man. When he saw how going over, many of which floated, he ran down the companionway to the engine room. There he saw a pot of red paint. Snipping a coil in the engine's hand, he seized the paint pot—there was a flash in it—back on deck and began to paint in the holes that were being thrown over. "Use Greenway's Soap."

The first impulse of the captain in seeing the young man at this work was to hurl him imprisonment at once, but, seeing that the collision displayed restored confidence to the passengers, he changed his mind. Paul continued to paint his advertisements on every box or ball that was likely to float, and the ocean was strewn with new signs for bright red paint; all driven by the wind toward the steamer.

By the time the steamer was within a couple of miles of land, Paul went to the captain and offered him all the money he had with him—\$2,000 would put him ashore. The captain declined the offer. Then Paul begged him to give him a boat and let him go ashore himself. The captain, appreciative of the effect of Paul's good work in calming the passengers, consented. A boat was lowered, with provisions in her in case the wind should suddenly change and she should be driven out to sea. Paul was lowered in the boat and "bowed" for the shore. The waves were now dangerously high, and in time the wind would have carried him to land even without pulling. On the way he picked up a life buoy on which was painted the name "Greenway's Soap."

He reached a beach, on which the breakers were rolling, and not being skilled at beaching, his boat was upset and he was thrown up on the sand. By the waves he found the shore, covered with logs and trees that he had painted, and as the region was "highly populated" many hands had collected to appreciate their contents. Near by was a telegraph office, from which he sent a message directed to Greenway & Co., makers of Greenway's soap, giving an account of the collision. His message, the first and only one about the accident sent for weeks, was published as it was received, and Greenway's soap was mentioned from one end of the country to the other.

That stroke of genius and Paul Greenway's member of the firm of Greenway & Co. He carried the prospect and became a millionaire.

# St. Anthony's

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