

FOR LITTLE GIRL AND MISS



A CHARMING little blouse dress that will prove wonderfully attractive to the small maid is 5925. It is a particularly smart little model and very practical for home-making. The blouse waist is modestly full and crosses slightly in front in surplice fashion. The up-to-date sleeves are prettily finished by turned back flaring cuffs. Gingham, linen, chambray, and the light weight woollens are all suitable for reproduction. For a girl of 9 years 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material will be required.

Girls' Surplice Blouse Dress, No. 5925. Sizes for 8, 9, 10 and 12 years. This simple, girlish shirtwaist suit (5971-5980) was stylishly developed in blue serge, trimmed with plaid material. The yoke effect is somewhat novel and very becoming, as it extends slightly over the sleeves, giving the wide shoulder so essential to present styles. The gored circular skirt has proved very becoming to the young girl, as it gives extra fullness at the length, so necessary in a skirt of this length. The trimming bands that ornament the lower edge are included in the pattern, but may be omitted if plain effect is desired. For a girl of 14 years 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch material will be required for the blouse and 3 1/2 yards for the skirt, or if trimming

bands are used, 2 1/2 yards will be required.

Misses' Blouse, No. 5971. Sizes for 14, 15, 16, and 17 years.

Misses' Five Gored Circular Skirt, in habit back or with an inverted hem-pleat, No. 5980. Sizes for 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns.

Scotch plaid is represented in this child's pleated dress (5947), which is made over a fitted lining. The closing is effected invisibly on the left side under the pleat, and the knit pleated skirt is attached to the waist, a belt of the material or of leather being worn. The full bishop sleeve is gathered at the upper edge, but may be simply gathered if preferred. The sleeves are in the fashionable kimono style, and the neck is cut low enough to slip on easily over the head. Cream colored challis was used for the making, trimmed with ribbon run beading. This mode is equally suitable for the light weight woollens and the wash fabrics, such as linen and pique. For a child of 6 years 3 yards of material 36 inches wide will be needed.

Little Girls' Over-Blouse Dress, No. 5947. Sizes for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 years.

Dame Fashion has created no end of pretty things for the little folks this season, but nothing prettier than this little model (5947) has appeared for some time. The front and back are cut in one piece and suggests the Princess effect. The skirt is shirred at the upper edge, but may be simply gathered if preferred. The sleeves are in the fashionable kimono style, and the neck is cut low enough to slip on easily over the head. Cream colored challis was used for the making, trimmed with ribbon run beading. This mode is equally suitable for the light weight woollens and the wash fabrics, such as linen and pique. For a child of 6 years 3 yards of material 36 inches wide will be needed.

Little Girls' Over-Blouse Dress, No. 5965. Sizes for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 years.

A plain, comfortably fitting wrapper is a most useful garment to possess, and as necessary for the young girl as for her mother. This one (5925) is exceedingly simple in construction, and equally suited to the lovely flowered lawns and the soft woollens, such as albatross and challis. The sleeves may be in flowing style or gathered into a band at the wrist. Tucks in the front and back lend an easy fulness to the mode. The neck is prettily finished by a round collar. For a girl of 14 years 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material will be required.

Misses' Wrapper, No. 5925. Sizes for 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Patterns will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents by Marjorie

Dane, 43 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City.

To avoid delay, do not fail to state size of pattern desired, and be sure to write name and address plainly. The Marjorie Dane Catalogue of Fall and Winter styles is now ready. This book contains a complete assortment of practical, up-to-date designs for ladies', misses' and children's garments, the newest embroidery designs, practical suggestions on home dressmaking, how to make fancy articles and useful household articles, and many hints. A copy of the book will be forwarded to any address by Miss Dane on receipt of ten cents in coin or stamps.

"Every Home Needs a Sewing Room"—and a Model One is Here Described

EVERY home needs a sewing room, permanent, if possible, but at any rate throughout the stress of spring and fall work. Even to the woman who does her own sewing, it is a boon beyond calculation. Until it is tried, one has no idea what comfort lies in having things right at hand when needed, nor in knowing that they will stay there until all need is past.

A spacious airy place is, of course, much the best. Failing that, a small room is better than none at all. A north light is preferable; it gives the longest daylight and the least strain on the eyes. With a small room, take out all the furniture not actually required, and fill its place with sewing requisites.

They are neither many nor costly. The first is a sheet of unbleached muslin, big enough to cover the whole floor. Sew the corners firmly, hem the ends, and fasten it down with draggert-pins in each corner. Set the sewing-machine in the handiest place where a good light will fall over the operator's shoulder. See that the chair for it is the right

height, also that it is light and free of obtrusive angles and knobs. A bentwood chair is in many accounts the best. If it is too high for comfort, have the legs sawed off.

Always clean a machine thoroughly before beginning a sewing campaign. The first thing is to deluge every working part with kerosene, and leave it several hours. Then wipe off the kerosene with a clean flannel, rubbing hard if gummed oil remains. Wet the treadle-joints again with kerosene. If the upper works still show dirt and grime, and particularly if they run hard, take them off and boil them twenty minutes with a handful of washing soda in the water. Rinse by pouring boiling water over, under, and through them; it is best done from the spout of a tea-kettle. After rinsing set in a hot place for half-an-hour. Next put the wheels in place, oil plentifully with the very best machine-oil, run at top speed a minute, then wipe off superfluous oil, tighten up nuts and screws, see that the feed is unlogged, and that the presser-foot stands true; also that the

needle is properly set, and the machine is ready for use.

Fasten to the wall, back of the machine or beside it, a set of hanging pockets, at least a dozen in number. Mark each plainly with the sort of thread it is meant to hold, as "Black Silk, No. A," or "White Cotton, No. 60." At bottom of the pockets hang a book of dannel leaves numbered from one to ten, and holding needles of sizes to match their numbers. Another set of marked pockets, for bindings, stay-casing, buttons, hooks and eyes, crayons, chalk, basting cotton, and so on, should be put on the wall where it can be reached from the low sewing-chair provided for hand-work. If the low chair has rockers, all the better; only they must not be aggressive. Each set of pockets can be backed with a square of denim. Sew small brass rings to the corners to slip over screw-hooks in the walls. Thus they can be put up without defacement. In a permanent sewing room it is helpful to tack up on the wall the plates after which the

garments of the moment are to be fashioned.

Two more bent-wood chairs, a folding cutting-table, a low dresser with big mirror and broad shallow drawers, should also find place in the sewing room. Set apart one drawer for linings and findings of all sorts, as crinoline, whalebone, wadding, and canvas. Keep another drawer for uncut stuffs, and a third for unfinished work. A bigger table with drawers and folding-leaves, for cutting big things like skirts is a very present help, space permitting. In the table-drawers keep shears, small scissors, a whet-stone, several tape measures, and at least half-a-dozen thumbtacks. Thumbtacks seem endowed with a certain malign intelligence, and lose themselves past finding if their loss stops work. If it is, through plentiful substitutes, a matter of no consequence, they discover themselves upon the least provocation. Set this big table against the wall if possible, and just above it swing a broad flat pocket sacred to patterns. Fold each pattern flat, and

keep it in a separate big envelope plainly marked with sort and size. Always press a pattern smooth with a warm, not a hot, iron before using it. If a hot iron must be used, let the pattern lie a while, so it will not cling and curl troublesome to the hands.

There should be two smoothing-irons: one heavy, one light, with either wood or asbestos-covered handles. An oil stove is the best thing to heat them with. Properly managed, it makes neither smell nor soot. It has the great advantage over gas that it can be set wherever it is most convenient. A wooden box a foot or so square will hold both the stove and the irons. By tacking sheet-iron over the top, which must be hinged on, it makes a good resting-place for the lighted stove.

Iron presumpso a press-board, which is an ironing-board in miniature, with rounded ends and rounded edges over which to shape the most obviously crooked seams. Cover the press-board with gray flannel, to be removed and washed once a year. In

addition, have a white cover, cotton or linen, to go over the flannel when dainty colors must be pressed.

A lap-board, with a yard-measure marked on the top, is a great convenience. Set it up back of the low sewing-chair, but in easy reach. From one arm of this chair hang a small, compact pin-cushion crumful of sharp, clean pins and big-eyed basting-needles. From the other suspend a small closed box with a slit cut in the lid, and the end of a reel of basting-cotton pulled up through the slit. Basting-cotton has even more than the thimble's knack of losing itself. It is a wary seamstress, indeed, who gets around both.

Small things, as yokes, straps, gussets, and so on, have the same admirable propensity. The white sheet on the floor effectually balks it. Further, it helps the eyes by diffusing and prolonging a soft equal light. Incidentally, it saves the carpet or the floor from lint, and makes the occasional brushing up very much easier.

There are just two more absolute sewing-room requirements—a covered wicker-basket for scraps, bundles, and general odds and ends, and a light but commodious waste-basket. A folding clothes-horse, to hold work in hand, is desirable. So is a big separate mirror that may be turned at any angle, and a form for fitting and draping.

Even where the house-mother does the sewing, it is a great waste to skip in findings or thread; indeed, in any small requisite. With a hired seamstress, such waste is not only cruel, but wicked. She must be paid for her time, and often loses more, piercing and contriving how to make five cents' worth answer for ten, than would half finish a garment. This applies with double force to making over old garments. If it needs must be done, have everything unpicked, sponged, pressed, even dyed, before the dressmaker comes. It is well, further, to make up one's mind as one unmakes a frock. Waiting for the seamstress to make up both together is generally costly and seldom satisfactory.

THE HAPPY HOME COMPANION

AN air of gaiety is one if not the most attractive quality that a house companion can display. A languid, melancholy mood creates a depressing atmosphere. If you are subject to low spirits, make haste to realize that they must be controlled or thrown off entirely. Very much more frequently than you know they are just a lazy indulgence, and worse still, they are always decidedly injurious to the reputation you are trying to build up as an influential and lovable person.

Simply because you are not within eyesight of strangers, because something has happened to annoy or distress you, and only the family is to be assembled at dinner, don't assume that you have the right to bring down to the table a long and woeful countenance, on which it would seem that a smile would never again appear.

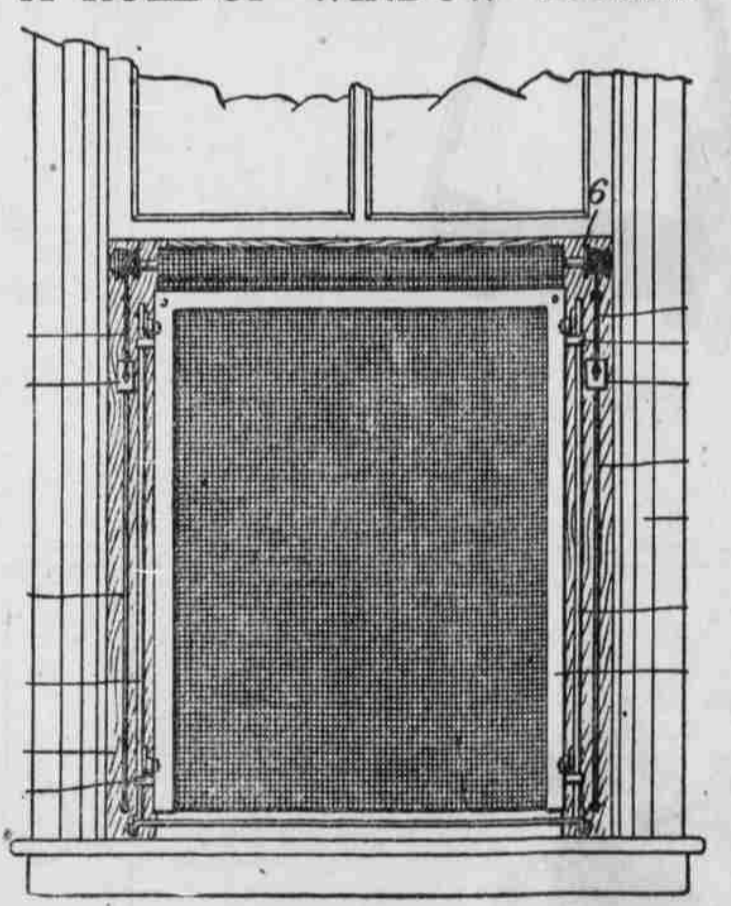
Your aim, we will take just now for granted, is to impress the household agreeably. To do this exhibit with yourself a rule against entering the

dining room with anything less than a light step and an expression of open good humor. Come into breakfast with a shining morning face but a shining morning manner, and give your greetings all around with a look and in a tone that flatteringly imply that you are very pleased to see your relatives again and that you are ready to take a most prompt and affectionate interest in them.

Yours, you may complain, is a trying, busy, easily irritated and very informal family; that the members have a way of dropping into breakfast with just nods; some of the children come down with the aspect of having got out of bed very much on the wrong side, and that, therefore, the field for instituting reforms is not promising.

As a matter of fact it is an ideal field where you can create a favorable impression and break the sullen, tension of temper by your amiable "good morning" and by gently insisting on trying to be the pleasantest possible company over the coffee and rolls.

A ROLL-UP WINDOW SCREEN



S. E. Snedecker is the patentee of the window screen shown here, which is designed to roll up like a window shade. He claims for it that it can be attached to any window frame as easily as any screen now in use, and that another advantage is that it can be made to cover the entire window so that both shades of the window might be opened at the same time to obtain better ventilation.

LITTLE THINGS TO MAKE THE BABY BEAUTIFUL

The average mother, baby is beautiful. The pink-and-whiteness of babyhood, peculiar to mere good health, often draws criticism. If the mother notices that Baby's nose is a bit too flat or too broad, or the fingers a trifle ill-shaped, or the scalp shows a tendency to scales or dandruff, she is very apt to cover the defects with rapturous kisses and murmur that Baby will outgrow these defects.

This is not fair to Baby, particularly if it be a girl. In later years she will turn upon her mother and inquire pathetically, "Why didn't you have my nose straightened when I was a baby?" The health of a "baby should demand first attention from the mother, and directly this is assured, she owes it to her offspring to enhance every physical charm and reduce, as far as possible, every physical defect. There are many minor operations which are not dangerous to the child, nor very expensive, even when a first-class surgeon is employed, and this step, taken when the features are soft and pliable, before the full growth is attained, will save the child much mental suffering in later years.

There are also many malformations of a minor character which the mother can reduce simply by home-made devices and careful massage. Therefore, mother of a new-born and apparently healthy babe, look it over carefully, with a view to ensuring the child's full share of good looks in future years.

For instance, your baby may have what is commonly known as a pug nose. Novelists soften the term by describing the nose as retroussée. But by either name it will be a source of much grief to its owner in later years. And yet it lies in your power to reduce that defect, right now, while the bones are soft and pliable. How often you sit with baby on your knee, fondling the dimpled hands and smoothing the silky hair. Why not take the same time to reform the ill shaped little nose? It looks cute and saucy in the midst of baby dimples, but it will give

the face a characterless look in later years.

With your thumb and forefinger, start at the bridge of the nose, and with a firm but not heavy pressure, stroke the feature down and out, picturing mentally as you work the exact shape you would like the nose to become. That is, do not rub down and in toward the mouth, but always out as drawing the nose to a point. If the nose is well formed at the bridge, but flat and broad at the nostrils, begin to massage it close to the face, just above the mouth, and draw the nose outward.

If you do this for fifteen minutes at a time or even less, whenever you are holding the baby, or sitting beside its crib, say four times a day, you will gradually work a wonderful transformation in the objectionable little feature and without injury to the child. Do not under any circumstances use the little instrument which looks something like a clothespin with a spring, and which is used by adults for reducing the size of the nostrils. This will make the baby acquire the habit of breathing through the mouth instead of the nose.

Perhaps your baby has a well formed face, but projecting ears. They do not cause much comment now, but as time progresses the tendency to spring away from the head will increase rather than diminish. Be very careful in holding the baby or laying it down that the ears are laid back perfectly flat, and that neither pillow or blanket is in a position to thrust the ears forward. Whenever you put the baby to sleep, tie the ears back or down with a strip of soft fabric like lily silk or chiffon. Make the bandage just wide enough to hold the ears in place and tie it under the chin as you would a bonnet. But never tie it tightly or have the band of such heavy material that the child will notice it. If the pressure is annoying, the child will be restless in its sleep. But with a bandage of this sort properly made and

TOOTHsome SWEETS

Peanut Brittle: One cup of dark molasses, one cup of dark brown sugar, one tablespoon of vinegar, one tablespoon of butter, boil together until the mixture is crisp when dropped into cold water. Add to this a scant teaspoonful of baking soda and mix thoroughly. Have ready two cups of shelled and freshly roasted peanuts, split them in halves, cover the bottom of shallow pans and over them pour the candy. Set in a very cold place where it will harden in a few minutes.

Old Fashioned Molasses Candy: One cup of brown sugar, two cups of New Orleans molasses, one tablespoon of butter, one tablespoon of vinegar. This mixture should be boiled without stirring any more than necessary, and should be cooked until it is brittle when dropped into cold water. Then pour into greased tins and let stand until it can be handled comfortably. Now begins the pulling process. Cover the hands with a good coating of flour,

or butter if preferred, and pull the candy until it is too stiff to be worked any longer; then place on a board and cut or break into small pieces.

Panocha: Two cups of dark brown sugar, scant cup of milk, tablespoon of butter. Boil this until you can see the bottom of the pan when stirring the mixture, add a liberal teaspoon of vanilla, and take off and beat until almost cool. Then add as many chopped nut meats as possible. Pour into buttered pans and mark off in squares when slightly cooled. The success of this candy lies in the fact of taking it off the fire at the crucial moment. If cooked too long, it will all granulate; if not sufficiently long, it will be tough.

Butter Scotch: This is a very simple and wholesome candy. Take one cup of sugar, one cup of molasses and one-half cup of butter. Boil steadily for about twenty minutes, take off and pour very thin into buttered pans.

Nigger Heads: Two cups of brown sugar, two-thirds of a cup of sweet cream, one tablespoon of butter. Boil for about fifteen minutes. Strain through a sieve and add to it one teaspoon of pure vanilla extract. Thicken with freshly grated coconut. Drop in small balls or cakes on well greased paper in tins, and stand in a moderate

oven to dry.

Cream Taffy: Four cups of soft white sugar, two cups of water, one-half cup of vinegar, one tablespoon of butter. Boil all together until it thickens in cold water, then flavor with either vanilla or lemon, as preferred. This candy should be pulled until perfectly white.

A Chafing Dish Recipe

Clams Newburg. Prepare three dozen clams by removing all the hard section and steeping the soft part in boiling water for one minute. Lay in your chafing dish with half a gill of sherry. Add a dash of salt, some cayenne pepper and a saltspoon of nutmeg grated. Simmer briskly for one minute. Then add one and a half gills of cream and one gill of cold milk. Simmer gently for five minutes. Beat three eggs in two tablespoons of cream and add these with half an ounce of butter. Stir very gently for three minutes or until the cream forms, but be careful not to let the eggs curdle.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of one cent stamp, R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 25 to 27 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1899.