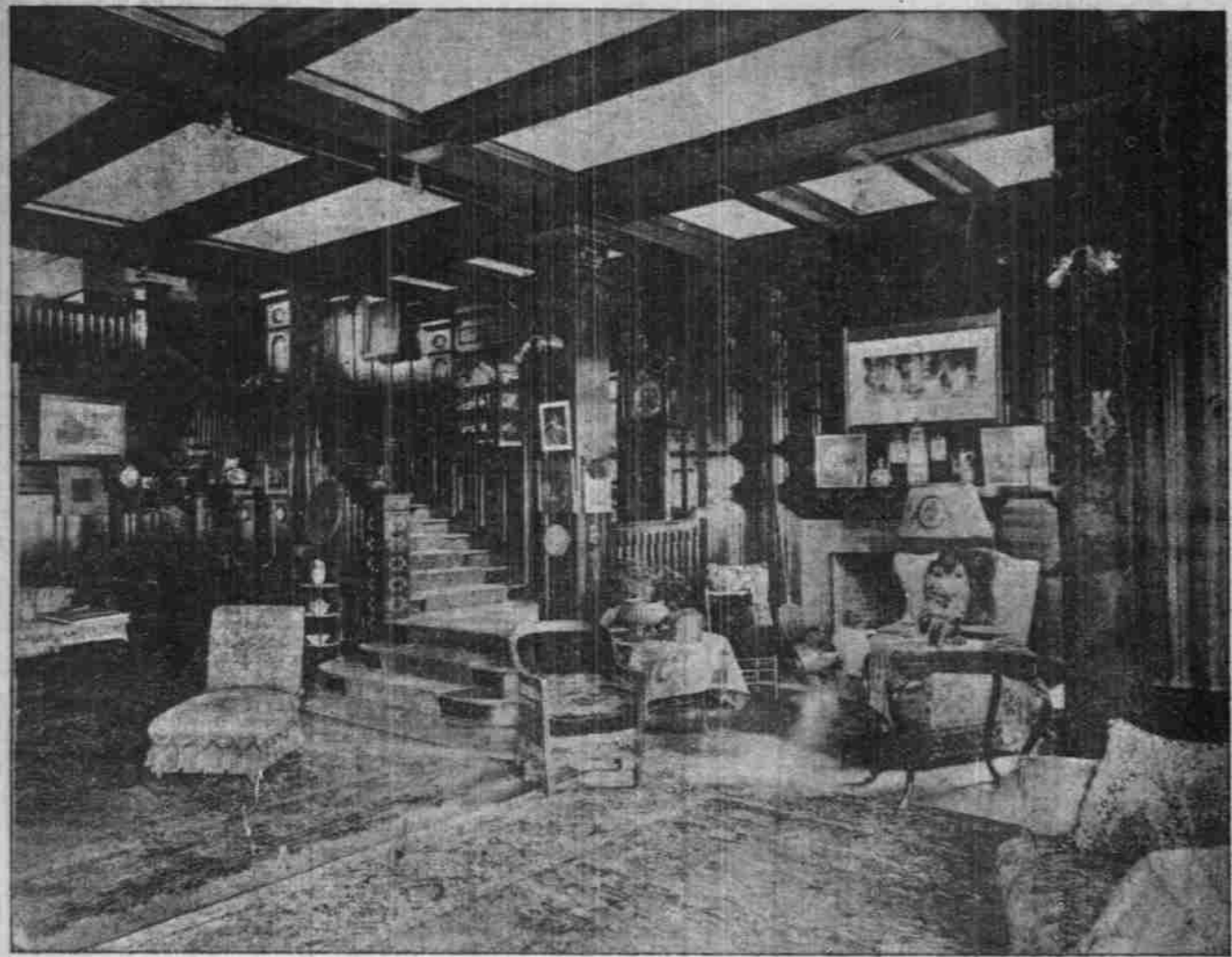


The House Beautiful, By Kate Greenleaf Locke

NO. 1. THE LIVING ROOM—WHY IT SHOULD BE HOSPITABLE AND KIND



A LIVING ROOM WITH paneled walls



A ROOM WITH GREEN WALLS AND OAK WOODWORK

UNDER the pseudonym of the "living-room" now masquerades the sitting-room of 15 years ago, the "settling-room" of the farmer's wife, the parlor of the village mansion; and there are many living-rooms which partake of the pomp and style of a drawing-room.

The modern living-room has discarded the characteristics which were unpleasant in all of these rooms and assumed the desirable features; it is therefore a delightful conglomerate. In the house which is elegant and imposing it is usually spacious and is furnished with a degree of luxury which precludes the necessity for a drawing-room. A small reception-room is in order, which may be an exquisite work of French taste, with gold furniture, or it may be a library or a den into which it is convenient to sequester the caller, but with the introduction of the hall-room and billiard-room into our houses the old-fashioned drawing-room is superfluous.

The modern architect no longer puts his best work and his finest touches on the room which as a "parlor" is to be shut away from fresh air and sunshine and from daily and hourly contact with the family life. As its name implies, this room is the one in which the people of the house meet and enjoy life. It is sometimes found advisable to introduce in it the stairway which leads to the upper floor. In this case it combines the main hall with the living-room, an arrangement which is seen in many English country houses.

Photograph No. 1 illustrates a house which is built in this way and this living-room is rendered particularly beautiful by reason of the entrance to which the stairway leads and where an immense window across the front of the house throws the light down. If it were not for the window the room would be too dark, notwithstanding a huge bay window in its western end, for the walls are paneled with mahogany and the ceiling is heavily beamed with the same wood. The plaster between the beams is colored a strong orange yellow, and this, with the rich tones of the mahogany gives an extremely fine effect. A great fireplace at the foot of the stairs is arranged with the use of the most expensive furnishings in such a way as to remove all pretensions from them. The walls are covered with rare paintings and prints, with Dresden cabinets and fine foreign curios; the floors with invaluable Oriental rugs; the doors and windows are hung with rich tapestries; over the tables are hung covers of softly-toned old brocade bound with a narrow line of gold, and these tables hold many beautiful things; yet, the most striking feature of this remarkable room is its air of perfect comfort and livability.

great bowls and pots of crimson dahlias decorate it, the room seems furnished for dark red, and when yellow and white chrysanthemums are used we notice the yellow ceiling and the table covers. Pink roses with green foliage impart an air of delicacy to the large room which is the most charming effect of all, and so the conclusion is that it is most serviceably furnished.

On Simpler Lines.

Illustration No. 2 shows a living-room in simpler lines than the foregoing. Here is a thoughtful consideration, for the color scheme has produced a room of unquestionable beauty with the expenditure of much less money in its furnishing. The house itself is built in a style less elaborate and ambitious than No. 1, but the details of the architecture are carried out with high artistic feeling. The French doors which open from this room to a beflowered terrace would alone give it a great charm, and, as the terrace can be inclosed with glass in winter, and thus transformed into a conservatory, this feature gives pleasure the year around. The side walls above the wains-

coating and the ceiling are green in a peculiar shade. While it is many tones darker than a tint, and is a decided color, it yet has a whitish light in it, and is best described as a medium shade of cold green. As the woodwork is light oak, the room would be cold in effect, but that the floor is laid with rugs in which different shades of rich crimson predominate. Several of the chairs and the divan have coverings in which crimson figures are prominent, and the coloring of the lamp in the middle of the room is a dull, soft red. Again the green of the walls is strengthened by the hangings at the doors and windows; these are of madras, in moss green and white, over sheer white net. The three double casement windows with diamond panes over the book shelves are curtained with the net, except at the two extreme ends, where scarfs of green raw silk are allowed to fall. The cool walls of this room, the beautiful woodwork and the richly carpeted floor give a setting into which one can acceptably fit any furniture in hand. The groups of chairs I have suggested as desirable, the pile-up hassock cushions on the floor, all could be so introduced as to add to the comfort and beauty of the room. As

it is designed to make these articles in every particular of practical use to the house-builder and furnisher, it will be necessary to call attention to certain architectural details in the wood finish, the character and placing of doors and windows, the arrangement and style of book shelves, etc., as well as of the furniture shown in the illustrations. It is with this in view that the photographic originals are selected, and when suggestions may be offered as to improvements to be made in them they will be in place; also all possibilities for further beauty in arrangement will be worked out for the benefit of the reader.

Suggestive, Not Arbitrary.

Thus it will be realized that the pictures are intended to be suggestive rather than arbitrary. No more bitter discouragement can come to a woman than the thought that here is something beautiful, something which appeals to her highest taste and satisfies her, and yet she cannot have it because she cannot afford it. In house-furnishing and decorating, as in many other things, there are more ways than one of gaining her end. If "all

roads lead to Rome," but she cannot afford to travel them, there are also more roundabout ways by means of which she may "arrive." Let her take that of compromise, if necessary; if she finds illustrated an interior which satisfies her artistic feeling and her practical common sense at the same time, she should decide what are the features which make it pleasing to her. It may be that the casement window can be made for very little more money than an ordinary characterless one will cost, and, as for sheer white draperies, she can adopt white cheesecloth to her needs at 4 cents per yard. Curtains in ivory white, carefully cut by a drawn thread and hemstitched, are most effective when hung in a room. A veil comes to match this delicate feature of a living-room. A French door or window, may be what she fancies. The idea that the glass doors lead directly into the open air is always full of fascination to a lover of nature. Let her then entreat her architect to

combine a door and long windows in one of these, and she can have plenty of light and sunshine pouring softly into her room through the diaphanous folds of cream-colored cheesecloth. Bookshelves of expensive quarter-sawn oak or mahogany may be placed just where she likes them best, and she may follow suit most successfully by having her carpenter make them for her of handsome pine, and when she has painted them black with the ever-useful "drop-black ground in Japan," she will have a setting for her books which leaves nothing to be desired. For the black wood frames them beautifully. Plain terry in good tone, with here and there a fur rug or a small Oriental mat, will often give as good coloring as priceless Oriental ones, and Brussels rugs are sometimes to be found which have the small figures and dull harmonious colors which are so desirable on a floor.

Beautiful Furnishings Not Costly.

There was a time, not far away, when the clerk on a small salary, or the working man who made little more than enough to feed his family, sought a club

or a society, or it may be a barroom, in the intervals of work when he yearned for bright or beautiful surroundings. There was nothing in the interior of his home which ministered to this side of his nature. It had not entered into the thoughts of this class of man that they could have actual beauty in their own homes. That beautiful furnishings were invariably expensive was the mistaken idea which was universally accepted. Now that every ambitious woman in all walks of life is finding out that a few yards of daintily figured cotton will brighten a bedroom—that inexpensive white muslin, with crimson, blue or green deacid over-curtains, will change the uninteresting windows of the living-room into something ornamental—that a second-hand armchair may be covered by her own hands with cotton tapestry which has the softest of lovely tones intermingled (although its cost is only 50 cents per yard)—when she is realizing all of these delightful possibilities, she has the certainty that she can make for her family an attractive home, although the sum she has to do with is apparently ridiculously small.

KATE GREENLEAF LOCKE.

DAINTY FRILLS RELIEVE SEVERE SPRING SUITS

Stoles and Pelerines Looking Too Delicate for Wear Will Be Employed.

THE modiste unanimously declares that the orders so far this Spring have been for tailored suits, simple in design and with the sensible pedestrian skirt.

"But I don't like to be sensible," objects the dainty piece of femininity who realizes that much of her charm is entangled in the graceful confusion of lace, chiffon and ribbon which permeates her costume.

"If the tailor suit is too severe," says the modiste, soothingly, "madam has but to add to her costume one of the new stoles of chiffon or lace. There are many from which to choose, and their effect is magical."

The modiste is right—the number of the new pelerines and stoles is innumerable, and the demand for them is steadily on the increase, for their fresh daintiness appeals to every feminine heart. They seem the fitting complements of the Spring sunshine and the delicate fragrance of the early flowers.

Some of the most attractive of these accessories are those which are made of white satin, with fringes of ribbon flowers which puffed sleeves are tiny sachet bags, the doors and windows are hung with rich tapestries; over the tables are hung covers of softly-toned old brocade bound with a narrow line of gold, and these tables hold many beautiful things; yet, the most striking feature of this remarkable room is its air of perfect comfort and livability.

dainty vest is one which has a foundation of white muslin of a very sheer quality. An inch-wide strip of nainsook insertion runs down the center from throat to waist line. On either side of this fall full ruffles of the fine nainsook embroidery. The effect is very good, but is determined, of course, by the fineness of the nainsook embroidery.

Feathers and even fur will be used for the adornment of many of the stoles and pelerines. A white stole, and the French modiste would term an "ecarpe," is five inches wide, and if worn off the shoulders would extend almost to the hem of the dress. It is made of alternate rows of tiny ostrich plumes and swansdown. The ends are finished by a six-inch fringe of the swansdown. The whole is lined with white chiffon over white satin.

White satin forms the foundation of another white wrap which partakes more of the nature of a pelerine than a stole. It recalls quite emphatically the graceful styles of the Second Empire. Broad over the back and shoulders, it tapers somewhat toward the waist line, but again widens out at the ends. The white satin is encrusted with medallions of cream guipure lace. A large ornament of the lace is set on each side at the waist line, accompanied by a fringe of cream chenille fully six inches in depth. The same fringe finishes the ends. The entire pelerine is bordered by a ruche of tiny white plumes.

White marabout feathers are soft and graceful on the long stoles. One of these is fashioned of accordion-pleated frills of

white chiffon. Each frill is about six inches in depth and is finished by a fringe of marabout feathers.

Ribbon ruching makes a dainty stole. Ribbon is also shirred and corded into puffs with good effect.

A narrow stole, with long ends but into triple tabs, is entirely made of soft satin ribbon. Triple puffs of the ribbon cover the entire length of the stole and extend down the tab ends. The whole is edged with tiny ribbon ruchings. The dainty muffs, which is intended to accompany it, is also of the ribbon, but on it the ruchings alternate with the puffings, and a pretty finish of white chiffon makes a double ruffle at the openings for the hands.

It is to be doubted if these muffs have any use except as a mouchoir holder. Their daintiness seems to be their only excuse. At any rate, they will accompany many of the Spring stoles and will never fail to add piquancy.

One of the prettiest of these stoles and muffs sets is of chiffon, both plain and bouillonne. The wide scarf is of the bouillonne chiffon, ornamented with large oval cluny medallions. These are skilfully threaded with ribbons which hang in double ends. A double-tucked ruffle of the chiffon gives a finish to both edges of the scarf. The flat bag muffs is fashioned after a similar plan, with the exception of the cluny medallions. A large bow of liberty satin ribbon gives a chic finish at the top.

Chenille fringe holds the popular favor to which it attained during the past sea-

LENTEEN SOUPS MADE WITHOUT MEAT

WITH LENT comes the demand for food that shall be nourishing and at the same time exclude the element of meat. While the housewife is accustomed to think of soup as a product of the stock pot, yet there are really many kinds of soups that can be made without meat, and they are delicious as well as wholesome. The receipts given include a generous variety, all of which become acceptable additions to the menu.

Nun's Broth.—This delicious broth is familiar in all the convents of Europe, and is appetizing as well as nourishing. Select a fowl or any other fish of white meat, weighing two pounds, and cut into five pieces. Place in the soup kettle with one carrot, one onion, one turnip, two pieces of celery, a sprig of parsley, a bay leaf and half a blade of mace. Four over the ingredients one quart of cold water and let stand overnight. In the morning, at the end of that time, skim out the fish, remove all skin and bones and return to the soup-pot. Cook one tablespoonful of butter and one pint of flour until bubbly. Then add one pint of cold milk, and stir all together until the boiling point is reached, when add to the soup, stirring all the while. Drop the yolk of an egg into a bowl, beat until light, then stir into it little by little a few tablespoonfuls of the hot soup. When the egg has been made warm stir all into the soup, then add the juice of one lemon, salt and pepper to taste, and one nutmeg. Pass the whole through a fine sieve, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and serve.

LENTEEN SOUPS MADE WITHOUT MEAT

Sleeps in Bullet-Proof Room.

The Sultan of Turkey never sleeps two consecutive nights in the same room, so great is his fear of assassination. In the palace are a number of bullet-proof rooms, all of which are furnished as sleeping chambers. Only a few minutes before retiring to rest the Sultan announces in which room he intends to spend the night, so that all the rooms have to be constantly prepared for his reception.

Swedish Fish Soup.—This excellent soup can be made on the day after boiled salmon has been served, and is both economical and nutritious. Save the water in which a large fish has been boiled and add to it one pint of cold water. Then boil gently until reduced to one quart. Add one leek, six potatoes and one carrot, cut into bits; one bay leaf and a sprig of parsley. Simmer gently for one-half hour, then add one pint of hot milk and strain. Season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of berry, then throw in 12 oysters and let cook until they curl, when serve immediately.

French Vegetable Soup.—Measure one quart and one pint of milk and set aside. Peel two carrots, two turnips, two onions and cut into bits. String and cut up one-half pint of beans, slice one leek and cut a piece of celery into bits. Then strip off a sufficient number of spinach leaves to make one cupful. Add a sprig of parsley and fry all together in two ounces of butter until well colored, set in one quart of flour and add the milk a little at a time. Measure one pint of canned or stewed tomatoes, and add to them a pinch of baking soda and a blade of mace. Simmer gently for two hours, then add a teaspoonful of sugar and press through a sieve. Thicken with a tablespoonful of butter and flour, which have been cooked together until blended. Add two tablespoonfuls each of cooked rice and peas and serve.

LENTEEN SOUPS MADE WITHOUT MEAT

Cream of Pea Soup.—Select good canned peas of rich flavor. Boil and strain. When full of moisture place into saucpan with the milk and simmer gently for three-quarters of an hour. Blanch one ounce of sweet and four ounces of bitter almonds, and pound to a pulp in a mortar, with a cupful of cold milk a little at a time, or pass the nuts through a meat grinder and add to the milk. Pass through a sieve, add a pinch of salt, and half a teaspoonful of sugar, then add to the milk and rice, cook for a moment longer, and serve.

Purée of Pea Soup.—Select good canned peas of rich flavor. Boil and strain. When full of moisture place into saucpan with the milk and simmer gently for three-quarters of an hour. Blanch one ounce of sweet and four ounces of bitter almonds, and pound to a pulp in a mortar, with a cupful of cold milk a little at a time, or pass the nuts through a meat grinder and add to the milk. Pass through a sieve, add a pinch of salt, and half a teaspoonful of sugar, then add to the milk and rice, cook for a moment longer, and serve.

Purée of Beans.—A thoroughly wholesome and nutritious soup, and an excellent soup can be made of the ordinary kidney beans. For one pint of beans allow three pints of cold water and let boil until half cooked—usually about 15 minutes. Drain off the water and add one pint of fresh bean water, one bay leaf, one slice of onion, a sprig of parsley and a bit of celery. Cook the potatoes until tender and pass through a sieve. Put one quart of milk in a double boiler and when hot beaten yolks of two eggs, and serve at once.

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Air of Hospitality.

A clever woman once said that she wanted a living-room which once visited would you to come again, and once there it induced you to stay. In the room which I am describing, the air of hospitality is perfect, and in this undoubtedly lies a great charm. The disposition of the different articles of furniture has much to do with this. The chairs may be so placed that they at once prohibit all thought of personal intercourse except across chilling spaces, or they may hobnob pleasantly together in groups of two or three. Nor should small tables stand as oases in a desert of floor, providing for exhibition the articles placed upon them. The reading lamp or candlestick should be a main feature, for this is for the convenience of the occupant of the easy chair which is beside the table, and the books or prints or curios, which it may also hold, can then be comfortably examined. A pile of hassocks, made probably of Turkish saddlebags, adds to the suggestion of comfort in this arrangement, and low seats as well as high ones should be ready to respond to the most fastidious taste of the visitor. The lines of the furniture are also responsible in a great degree. The straight-backed chair is forbidden, as unbecomingly, and it should only be used in the handsomely carved medieval shapes against the wall, while the center space is set with those which suggest restful, easy poses. Or if ornate colonial chairs effect the carving seats and seats (of which there should be an abundance) they should be used sparingly. It would be difficult to determine the color scheme of this room. The tones of the mahogany woodwork give warmth of a reddish suggestion. The covers of the tables are yellow and pink, powdered with gold threads, the tapestry of the chairs and davenport and of the hangings mingle many colors softly, as the Turkish rug. The prevailing color changed and determined, as it has been noticed, by the flowers used. When

Air of Hospitality.

An evanescent scarf of white chiffon, which is cut in a big square and which is intended for a head covering, is edged by a garland of these tiny roses. The roses alternate with bands of chiffon shirring, to form a stole which reaches far below the knees of the wearer. Its ends are garnished by a fringe of rose sprays. Nothing can be daintier than one of these flower stoles, and they offer no impossible task for achievement by the home dressmaker.

Most of the new stoles and scarfs are worn off the shoulders, thus fulfilling one of the purposes of their creation, for the woman who prides herself upon always having a good reason for her actions will say that she wears a stole because it helps to give her a long-shouldered effect. This may or may not be her real reason; the beauty of the stole speaks for itself. But, at any rate, it is a part of her reason. Doubtless many well-meaning persons will be prompted this Spring to wear the passer-by that she is losing her stoles. The way of wearing the stole requires address and skill. It must appear on the point of dropping off and still cling to its fair owner.

Few of the pelerines are fastened closely at the neck. Since so many of the coats and waists as well, are collarless, the pelerine would completely hide them, as well as the dainty neck jabots which are now so much in fashion.

These jabots may be of a piece with an elaborate stock, or may be added separately to give a touch of piquancy. The English call them cravats, but the French appellation of jabot seems more applicable. Many of them hang down as far as the waist line.

Often the jabot is only a part of a dainty vest. The new Eton jackets require this accessory, and some charming ones have been created to meet the necessity. A

Air of Hospitality.

White chenille fringe is used with pleasing effect on a pelerine with long white ends. There is a shallow yoke of white covered with white chiffon. To this a plissé chiffon ruche is attached a silk and chenille fringe falling over the joining. The high collar is of puffed and pleated chiffon and the stole ends are liberally garnished with knotted lengths of white satin ribbon.

Chiffon ornamented with paillettes and sequins is in favor for stole fashioning. An artistic stole is of chiffon which shades from green to blue. The same esthetic color changes are rung in the tiny paillettes which encrust the edging ruffles. A veil comes to match this delicate feature of a living-room. A French door or window, may be what she fancies. The idea that the glass doors lead directly into the open air is always full of fascination to a lover of nature. Let her then entreat her architect to



A COST LIVING ROOM, INEXPENSIVELY FURNISHED

Air of Hospitality.

Rice Soup with Almonds.—For three pints of milk allow four ounces of rice. Wash and boil in a large kettle of water

Air of Hospitality.

for ten minutes; drain and pour cold water over the grains to separate them. When full of moisture place into saucpan with the milk and simmer gently for three-quarters of an hour. Blanch one ounce of sweet and four ounces of bitter almonds, and pound to a pulp in a mortar, with a cupful of cold milk a little at a time, or pass the nuts through a meat grinder and add to the milk. Pass through a sieve, add a pinch of salt, and half a teaspoonful of sugar, then add to the milk and rice, cook for a moment longer, and serve.