

DAINTIES the KEYNOTE of SPRING LINGERIE



UNDERGARMENTS WHICH HELD TO EFFECT A SLIM LOOK

The question of underwear is one that January emphatically decides. With the first of the month the white sales begin, and in these, for prices are lower than usual, the shops exploit the newest wrinkles in the year's lingerie.

The things let over at these bargain sales are found at still lower prices on counters later on. Lengths of unmade material are then incredibly cheap, and such garments as are discarded by handling go sometimes for the proverbial song.

So exciting is the etiquette of lingerie on the point of daintiness that one cannot well have a too generous supply.

Chemises and drawers — which may have machine stitched seams — especially show the dainty labors of the hand needle.

The nainsook and French and American lawn are favorite materials for these, with hand embroidery and maybe a delicate edge of narrow lace for chemises, and tucks and trimming-edged flounce for the drawers.

Drawers are really short Petticoats. Concerning these last they are really short petticoats in essence, for never surely was the pantalon so enormously wide as now. At the waist well fitting drawers show a carefully made yoke, into which the full lower portions are gathered, the edges of the front flounce falling no further than the knee cap. The effect is delightfully modest, something between a divided skirt and a genuine short petticoat. Drawer ribbons in white and color, lace through heading above other trimmings, and tie in pretty bows at the outside of the drawer legs.

Chemises much admired are the French slip affairs of convent manufacture,

These show only hand embroidery, and however coarse they seem at first they all wash prettily and seem to express the proper understanding in elegant underwear.

Fifty cents is by no means an unusual price for one of these pretty French chemises, which are considered vastly more feminine than the underbody and short skirt once worn in their place.

Handsome models — those which show embroidered seams for white or colored drawer ribbons, about the neck — cost from \$1.25 to \$2.50, and of course there are other prices far above these.

Other pretty chemises in the shops, and very nearly as cheap as these, are of American lawn, with only a narrow neck and sleeve edge of Valenciennes lace.

These with the wide drawers in the same material are admirable for summer wear; 98 cents may be the price of the chemise and 75 cents that for the drawers.

Night Dresses With Short Sleeves.

Dainty little summer nightgowns are cut out at the neck and have short puff or elbow sleeves. A thin quality of nainsook is generally used for these, and though many show a load of Hamburg embroidery or lace, fine or otherwise, the most piquant models are rather plain.

One gown model at 98 cents was trimmed merely about the neck and sleeves with a bias of the material run with white or colored wash ribbon.

Wash Ribbons for Underwear.

A pretty luster and delicate graining distinguishes these wash ribbons, which at various points, on all garments, emerge from casings or bindings to tie in pretty flyaway bows. Even petticoats show them, and through the street petticoat is preferably all white, the pink, or blue,

or violet gown of Summer may show petticoat ribbons in the same color.

In fact, we have arrived at the point when woman's under rigging is pretty as a matter of course, and so important a part does the smart petticoat play in a smart get-up, that it is impossible to seem well dressed without one.

The Form of the New Petticoat.

The form of the new petticoat is a very important matter, the drooping lines of costumes demanding a very close fit at the top. There, then, the wash petticoat is gored sharply, till, at the yoke, which fulfills the will of nature, there is scarcely a gather.

At the bottom deep trimmed flounces, put over a drop flounce, also trimmed, give the desired fullness. A fine long cloth, with lawn for the flounces, is a favorite petticoat material, and into the flounces of some, all of lawn, row after row of lace is put, effecting a delicious look of wealth.

The Buttoned Flounce.

A petticoat which is thought to be even more alluring in its tendencies than these carefully cut ones has a woven top of lisle thread or silk.

This fits the hips with undervest snugness, but at the bottom there is the usual frou-frou flounce of lawn, which buttons on for washing purposes. A very practical wrinkle, too, this last, for the laundress charges little to do up a flounce and a great deal for the whole skirt. The woven upper portion, since it needs no ironing, may be washed in a hand basin and dried in a few minutes.

Following the various white petticoat models are very stylish little skirts of tinted chambray, percale and calico for more practical Summer wear.

The best of these are French made, and it is always wise to consider the color of a gown before buying one. In Paris all colors are worn with black frocks.

Bloomers to Insure Slimness.

Entirely new things seen in the underwear departments are bloomers and plain underbodies for the woman who must be slim at any cost. These, for the chill weather which must still be expected, are made of fine flannel in white or pale color.

Others are in black or tan pongee or silk, and such sorts are admirable for traveling when the subject of washing is sometimes a serious detriment to peace of mind.

In England, where women are not nearly so exacting about pretty underwear as here, this practical species of underwear is much worn.

In adjusting the more feminine mysteries here discussed to her person, the woman should be careful in putting on the corset over the knitted undervest and drawers. If she is too stout for even a fine slip chemise she uses a handkerchief garter cover of thin muslin, which, being just below the bust, leaves the waist free. The petticoat band is also drawn down under a large hook on the corset front, and every gather carefully smoothed away from the hips at the front and just below the bust, leaving the waist free. The petticoat band is also drawn down under a large hook on the corset front, and every gather carefully smoothed away from the hips at the front and just below the bust, leaving the waist free.

Aprons of Corsets.

Aprons of corsets, they, too, appear in incredible numbers at this time. All are cheaper than formerly, all have the convenient garter straps at the front, and however inexpensive the model, there are the bias seams which once the expensive French corset alone showed.

Charming little corsets in an excellent quality of batiste or coutil may be had from \$1.25 up. At the top a ribbon or lace puff trims these prettily.

As to form, the straight front is still paramount, but a new system of cutting ensures more comfort than was first proposed with this style. In point of depth, as one figure requires one thing and another quite a different thing, it is only possible to speak on general lines.

For figures which are slim and firm enough to go with little restraint, many corsets are the merest waist strings, skeleton models of tape and ribbon appearing in these, and very short affairs in the usual seamed materials.

For stouter figures, especially those which need to be held in check, many models seem enormously long, and there are even hands over the shoulders. A number of them have wide busks, or even double ones, to flatten the abdomen, and instead of the pair of steels inserted in the sides of other models, there may be here from four to six of these stern supporters.

Hygienic corsets for young matrons have as few steels as possible, and sometimes the lower portion of them is made still further comfortable by a wide rubber band.

All sorts of dainty conceits are shown by the French corsets, which are so often of exquisitely flowered cottons and silks as of plain white.

One flowered pair-dull cream French calico, spotted with pink buds — showed silk strings with exactly the same pattern.

Another coquette in the corset family was delicately perfumed with two tiny satin scent sachets concealed under the bust laces. Garter scent bags which fit snugly each side of the garter top were still another French freak.

Detachable bust flounces of lace and ribbon for building out top aim figures are shown in all the corset departments.

A Few Words of Advice.

And now a few words of personal advice, about the ethics of corsets, the good taste of them, their practical side, etc. White is by all means to be preferred to color, and three inexpensive pairs every time to one expensive one. If you want nice brooms to last, and since one is never sure of a washed corset it is better to get a new cheap pair than to wear soiled finery.

In buying the corset, if excessive boning is the only objection, it is an easy matter to rip the trimming at the top or the hem at the bottom and remove some of the objectionable stiffeners. At any good shop, too, alterations in height or depth will be made for small additional cost — generally 75 cents is asked.

Silk supplies the best laces, though narrow linen strings are cheaper and last longer. Cotton laces are only worn by women who do not realize what an important part the corset strings play in the smoothness and elegance of the bodice.

Finally as to the proper putting on of the boned armor another word: Corsets

should be as carefully fitted to the body as gloves to the hand. The Venus of fashion must give tribute to patience if she wishes to feel comfortable and look well in her coat of mail.

How to Put on a Corset.

Here is the receipt for this important ceremony: Fasten the abdominal hooks first, fitting the body with a long breath at the same time and holding the head well back. This holds superfluous flesh to the right place instead of crowding it downward, which can only be successfully done as well as injurious.

After the top of the front is hooked, draw the laced laces from eyelets slightly below the waist, pulling the bottom of the corset much tighter than the top.

Through this simple means healthy breathing is permitted, for the bodice area so loose that it is only at the waist and hips that the figure needs to be held taut.

To keep the corset in good shape when off the person, the Frenchwoman uses a round block of wood, such as a section of a window-shade rod would make. The corset, which has first been well aired, of course, is wrapped tightly around this and kept in place on the block with a ribbon or pins.

It is then wrapped in tissue paper to preserve cleanliness and put away perhaps in a drawer faintly scented withorris root. There is no better or more fashionable a perfume than orris, by the way, for all the secret matters of woman's dress.

CORSETS WORN BY THE VENUS OF FASHION

HOW TO KEEP THE HANDS SOFT

BY ELEANOR CLAPP.

CHAPPED hands are almost always caused by insufficient drying after washing, or perhaps the water was too cold and very hard, or used too hot. Both extremes are bad for the skin.

To preserve the hands in good condition in winter they should, whenever possible, be washed in tepid water, and if this is softened by a spoonful of borax so much the better.

Be sure to use a soap of good quality, and when drying the hands take the precaution of rubbing each finger separately. If the hands are rubbed over once a day with a slice of lemon and a little cold cream, or if mutton tallow is rubbed into them thoroughly before going to bed at night, there will be little danger of the skin becoming chapped or rough.

An Excellent Cold Cream.

An excellent and delightfully fragrant cold cream for the hands, or the face either, can be made as follows:

Take eight ounces almond oil; 24 ounces spermaceti; 24 ounces white wax. Shred the wax and the spermaceti finely and put in a china marmalade jar.

A small enamel ware saucepan will do. Place it in another saucepan about a third full of boiling water.

Keep this simmering until the ingredients are entirely melted and then add a few drops of lavender oil and pour into small china pots in which cheese often comes are excellent for the purpose.

The preparation can be used as soon as it is cool, and will keep for a long time.

An Invaluable Lotion.

Another invaluable lotion for hands that are inclined to be red in winter, even though they do not chafe badly, is made of lemon juice, eau de cologne and glycerine, equal parts of each. This can also be used for chapped hands.

Keep Your Hands White.

To keep the hands white, have a jar of oatmeal on the washstand and just a little on them after they are washed and dried, and then rub it off with the towel.

Houseworked Hands.

If you have a great deal of housework to do and the hands get very grimy, don't let them dry before you wash them. Instead of scrubbing them hard with a nailbrush, rub them all over with a little lard.

Wipe this off with a soft rag and most of the dirt will come off with the lard.

Then wash the hands in soap and water and rub over them a slice of lemon and they will be as fair and white as if you never handled a broom or washed pots and kettles in your life.

Removing Fruit Stains.

Apple, potato and most other stains can be removed from the fingers by rubbing with a slice of oatmeal wet with lemon juice or vinegar.

A nailbrush should be used for the finger nails.

When the stain is quite gone, wash the hands with soap and warm water.

But do not on any account use soap before removing the stain, as it will then be very difficult to get it off.

A Little-Known Remedy.

If the cuticle around the nail grows over it in an unsightly manner and is ragged looking, it can be greatly improved with olive oil.

After washing the hands at night with warm water and a good soap, loosen the cuticle with the orange wood stick as well as you can.

Then heat a tablespoonful of olive oil, twist a piece of absorbent cotton around

your ever-useful stick, saturate this with the oil and swab the cuticle thoroughly with it. The oil will soften the cuticle and keep it smooth.

By persevering in this treatment for a week or two the most unsightly nails can come back to good condition.

To Remove Ink Stains Under Nails.

Always use an orange wood stick for cleaning the nails. If the flesh under the nail has become stained with ink, or anything else, do not try to scrape this out.

Wind a little bit of absorbent cotton around the end of the orange wood stick, wet it in peroxide of hydrogen and thoroughly moisten the flesh under the nail and the stain will soon disappear.

Recipe for Camphor Ice.

An excellent camphor ice that agrees perfectly with many skins and whitens them marvelously can be made as follows:

White wax, one-half ounce; almond oil, one-half ounce; white vaseline, one ounce; camphor, one-eighth of an ounce. Mix together and dissolve in the manner already described for the cold cream.

Pour into a shallow dish and when cold cut into cubes. This can be rubbed over the hands several times a day.

HOW BEST TO MIX A SALAD

BY ELEANOR CLAPP.

To have the oven at just the right degree of heat is one of the most important points in cooking.

A simple and easy test is to put a piece of white paper in the oven.

If the paper becomes dark brown the heat is at the proper temperature for pies.

If it is a light brown you can cook turts.

For bread, heavy cakes like pound or fruit, meat pies or roast meat, the milk just before baking. This softens them so that they are left for a few moments. This softens them so that they are left for a few moments.

But many good cooks prefer to stone them as they come from the shop and keep the seeds from sticking by continually moistening their fingers with cold water.

An Improvised Steamer.

If you have not a steamer, a very good makeshift is to put your pudding mixture in a small round tin pan. Tie a string around this just below

the rim and fasten two long hoops to it, one on each side.

Put this pan in an ordinary saucepan, big enough to hold it, and pour in boiling water enough to come about half-way up the sides.

Put up the loops of string, let them hang down outside the saucepan and put on the cover.

The string are to be used for handles to take the pan out of the boiling water when the pudding is done.

Too Much Salt Corrected by Brown Sugar.

If, by any mistake, you have put too much salt in either soup or gravy and the taste is so bitter that you cannot eat it, add a little brown sugar and the salty taste will be gone.

Mix Mustard With Milk.

When you are mixing mustard for the table use milk, instead of water and it will be much smoother and will not dry up so quickly.

BY MAXIMILIAN LOUP.

AVOID giving all salads the same taste by flavoring them with some condiment; one is perhaps over-fond of variety is the main spice of salads as of life. While connoisseurs all agree that pure, fresh olive oil is the best for salads, there are people who prefer the fat of smoked bacon and relish its flavor above all else.

It is well to remember that we should not eat too much of any one condiment or another, if necessary, and not go wildness for want of one particular flavoring material.

Salt is perhaps the one indispensable seasoning, and of all flavoring substances, the onion is most valuable and enjoyable to all, even to those who would not willingly eat the salad if they knew the onion had been used. For use in salads, however, the onions must be mild in flavor and their presence cunningly concealed.

Salads of all kinds should be gently handled. That is, they should not be heavily turned, but mixed in a very large bowl, by running the fork and spoon along the sides of the dish and then gently tossing the salad with an upward movement, letting it mix as it falls back.

In mixing a plain lettuce or other green salad, it is well to put the oil on first and then carefully toss the leaves about until all are covered, in every part, with a thin coating of the oil. Then add the other ingredients and toss again. A small quantity of oil is sufficient when this method of thorough mixing is observed.

Prolonging Usefulness of a Broom.

A new broom, they say, sweeps clean, and so it really does for the reason that the business end is straight and square. But before long the ends of the broom

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

BY ELEANOR CLAPP.

Do not know how to get the best results from your range or stove with the least expenditure of coal?

Well, naturally, stoves differ according to the peculiarities of their make, but there are certain general rules that apply to them all.

Don't keep the damper open when you are not using the fire for cooking.

It not only burns away coal uselessly, but also ruins the firebrick that lines the stove.

When putting coal on the fire don't bank it up until it almost touches the covers.

There should be a space of at least two inches between the covers and the fire.

A Quick Stove Polish.

To keep your kitchen attractive you must have the stove well polished.

You can do this with a great deal less work if you will mix your store polish with strong soap suds, for in this way you can obtain a high luster with very little rubbing.

A Steel Polish.

If the stove has steel trimmings rub them with the following mixture and they will look like new:

Sweet oil, one tablespoonful; turpentine, five spoonfuls; emery powder, one tablespoonful.

The Kitchen Sink.

The kitchen sink should always be kept perfectly clean, for the health of the household depends to a great extent on this. Every day a large lump of washing soda should be put over the drain hole and boiling water poured over it until it is dissolved.

This will clean the drain pipe from all grease and impurity.

Then scrub the sink out with soap and warm water two or three times a week. When you have finished scrubbing, pour down a bowlful of cold water in which chloride of lime has been dissolved or which contains a tablespoonful of liquid chlorides and you can be sure that all the kitchen plumbing is neat and clean and healthful.

straws become split and sharp and the shape of the utensil irregular.

You can prolong the usefulness of the broom can be prolonged by dipping it in hot soap suds and trimming the softened straws straight across the bottom.

Remember that your brooms to last don't stand them in the corner in the usual manner. Hang them up by their handles or turn them upside down.

Always select a heavy broom instead of a light one, as the weight is a substantial aid in sweeping.

Cleaning Steel Knives.

How do you clean your steel knives? In the old way on a knife board? Suppose you try the German fashion, which is much simpler than the ordinary manner and saves a good deal of work. Take the cork from a big bottle of

some sort and dip it into knife powder that has been moistened a little with water. When boiling it for pickling purposes, place the knife flat on the kitchen table and rub it with the cork.

In an incredibly short time the knife will be clean, bright and polished, and will only require to be rubbed off on a cloth.

To Keep Silver Bright.

An easy way to keep silver bright is to put a handful of borax in a dipper of hot water with a very little soap.

Put the silver in this and let it stand the entire night for pickling purposes.

Then rinse in clear water and wipe thoroughly dry with a soft cloth.

You can treat plated ware in the same manner without the slightest injury to the plate.

bits of useful information

To remove stains from marble, rub with a cut lemon, or well scoured with soap.

After using cold-water starch, let it settle. Then pour off the water, and allow the starch to dry. When dry it can be replaced in the starch box for future use.

Remember that green handkerchiefs a good color, instead of dampening them in the usual way before ironing, proceed as follows: Put two quarts of tepid water, with five drops of the same small piece of lump starch, into a basin, and into this mixture dip each handkerchief separately, thoroughly wetting it, and then squeezing it as dry as possible. Then hang the handkerchiefs up, being treated in this way, spread them out smoothly on a clean cloth or towel until they can be ironed.

This will clean the green vegetables should not be covered with the saucepan lid when they are being boiled.

Varnished wallpaper may be washed with tepid water and a very good soap. It will stand the usual treatment given to paint.

New boots and shoes should, whenever practicable, be tried on toward the evening, when the feet are somewhat larger than in the early part of the day. The danger of a "tight fit" is then avoided.

Nothing is better than vinegar for cleaning windows. It gives a first-rate polish, rub it on with one soft cloth, dry the glass with another and polish with a washleather.

Worms may be removed from furniture