Children's Frocks and Hats.

THE summer frocks for children were never prettier, and the simplicity which marks them is most heartily to be commended. Even little girls of 12 years of age wear the simple straight-pleated frocks, without a defining waist line, and these for all occasions, the only change being that the all-white gown is used for dressy occasions.

The new plaid ginghams make exceedingly pretty gowns for little girls, and into the making of them goes more of artistic sense than has usually been the case. Those in pale colors, greens and lavenders, are cool looking and pretty for the warm days, and to make them up most attractively, the slip-on style that has been in vogue for the smaller tots should be used.

The favorite way of making up these is to have the opening on each shoulder seam, where the gown fastens with large pearl buttons and button holes which are worked in heavy cotton. The frock is put into box plaits with clusters of tucks between. Around the armhole, if made with the mandarin sleeve, and about the neck, which is usually cut in a deep Dutch square, is run a band about two inches wide of colored chambray, matching the prevailing tone of the plaid. The bottom of the skirt is finished with a deep hem, which may be let out next season for the growing child.

Guimpes of white nainsook, linen lawn or all white dimity are used with these, the neck finished with a simple frill of valenciennes or with a stock which is tucked, and finished at the top with a frill of lace. With the frock is worn a leather belt, the patent leather in all black, being a good choice. Red or white leathers are also used, or a belt of the chambray matching the colored borders.

In getting the children ready for the summer outing, the matter of hats is important. It is an unusual child who can keep a broad-brimmed hat on his or her head, yet some protection from the glaring sun is necessary.

While the summer dresses are in course of making it is an excellent idea to buy a yard more and have some simple hats made at home. A yard square will make the hat. It is only necessary to cut two circles of the material for the brim, and sew them together.

Cut out from the center another circle to fit the head of the child, and bind it with tape. To make the crown, cut another circle of the material about the same size as the brim, to correspond with the buttonholes, and the hat is made. For laundering they need only to be unbuttoned. Pique makes very attractive little hats of this sort for the girls, and for the little boys as well.

The boys' hats are made in another style. The brim is cut double, as for the girls' hats, bound and stitched at intervals of about three-quarters of an inch, all around the brim. The crown is made of six pieces cut exactly alike, in triangles, with curving sides.

If I might make a sketch I could show you just what I mean. But take a boy's school cap and look at it and you will see. In the caps, the pieces are of different sizes. In the homemade pique hats they are all alike, and the shape does not so greatly matter, so you get the curve of the crown. Stitch these together and press the seams, then overcast them. Sew the completed crown to the stitched brim, and the hat is done. It is cool, light, and comfortable, and can be pulled down over the eyes for comfort and laundered as often as necessary.

* * *

Fable of the Summer Girl.

By Dorothy Dix.

ONCE up on Time there was an Industrious and Worthy Young Woman who for Eleven Months and Two Weeks of the year was Nellie, the Beautiful Salesgirl.

During the Remaining Fortnight she was a Headliner in the Four Hundred at a Swell Summer Resort, and people marveled to see so much Pulchritude united to so much Wealth, for usually an Heiress possesses a Figure the shape of her Papa's Money Bags and a complexion the color of his Gold.

This was not the case with Nellie, who was the Exclusive Pattern when it came to Style.

She was the fortunate possessor of a cloak model Form. So did her hair into an imperial Rat's Nest that filled all the other girls with pea green envy, and her complexion would have Adorned a Skin Food Advertisement.

In addition, she wore her Glad Rags as if she had been Born in them, whilst most of the Truly Rich Women looked as if they had borrowed theirs. Moreover, she walked as if she Owned the Earth and had a chattel Mortgage on a sizeable slice of the Tropical hereafter, and as she had acquired the Hauteur of the Thoroughbred Salesgirl she was able to make her Bluff good.

Furthermore, she added the finishing touches to her neat Portrait of a Millionairess by Kicking at everything in sight. She kept the Hotel Clerk going changing her Rooms. She wore her Waiter at her Table to a Living Skeleton chasing him back with Food that did not Suit her, and Every time anybody Praised anything she Swatted it Good and Hard.

"My Tastes are so Simple that I am Easily Pleased," she would say, "and of course I do not Expect to find in a Place like this the Comforts to which I am Accustomed at home, but, really, things here are Impossible! I do believe that the servants are actually American! Possibly I am prejudiced, but I cannot Endure the Lack of Deference Displayed by our native Help, while as for any Cook but a French one—" And here Nellie shuddered as at a Horror beyond Words.

At the Summer Resort there was a Goodly Appearing Summer Youth who was also rated in the Millionaire class. His Raiment had all the Other Sartorial Displays among the Masculine Contingent faded to the similitude of a last year Pink Shirt. His Morning Clothes were a Dream. His Sporting Togs a vision. His White Flannels were an Ecstacy. His negligees were a Poem. His Evening Dress a Romance.

Unfortunately he had not brought along his Automobile, but he thought of Sending Home for it and Talked about it. He also consulted the Women about the Color to have the Interior of his Yacht done in, and showed them samples of Draperies for the cabins and asked their advice as to whether Silk or Chintz was better for a Cruise in the Mediterranean. He likewise had Pictures of his Favorite Hunters, his Pack of Hounds and Country House which he Exhibited to a Favored Few.

Naturally all the Girls were After him and he was the Biggest Fish in the Pond for Many a Season, but, alas, Wealth calls to Wealth, and Rich Girl Hooks the Millionaire, and it was not long before every one Perceived that Two More Large Fortunes were to be United in the Holy Bonds of Wedlock, for Percival, for such was his name, had only eyes for Nellie.

"Thank Goodness," cried Nellie to herself, "my system has won out at last, as I had a Hunch all the time it would if I played it long enough. Me now for the Millions Sure enough that I have pretended to have. There's nothing like Putting up a good Front."

"Thank Heaven," exclaimed Percival to himself in the Seclusion of his room, "that I had an Early Training in Poker and was Properly Instructed in the Value of a Bluff for I apprehend that by standing pat on a Two Spot I have about raked in Nellie's wad, and that all that is left for me to Cash in is her Papa's Checks.

At last the Two who had Learned to Love came to Part, and as Nellie nestled her Golden Pompadour on Percival's Dress Suit Front, she murmured:

"I have a Confession to Make, but as you have Told Me you Love me for Myself alone it will Matter Little to you. I am not an Heiress as I am Reputed to be, but a Salesgirl in Soakem's Dry Goods Emporium."

"And I," replied Percival, "am not the Howling Swell I appear, but the Floor Walker in a Gents' Furnishing Establishment. Tomorrow I shall not, as is Generally Supposed here, be Giving Orders to my Chauffeur, but be yelling 'Cash!'"

Moral: This Fable teaches us that not all who Talk about their Diamonds at a Summer Resort have Got Them.

* * *

Fads and Fashions.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Although it is very late in the season for any interest to be taken in millinery, yet this year there are so many, many different styles and new shapes offered that women who thought their summer supply of hats complete have been and will even now be tempted to purchase one or two more of these bewitching hats. A very popular feature in the season's hats is the frill of lace just under the brim which falls in apparent carelessness over the hair. However, there are just as many frills above the brims as below. Roses are the favorites of all flowers and are exquisite in the different shades of rose color. Soft ribbon, chiffon, net and lace are used chiefly in the trimming of midsummer hats. Ostrich plumes, however, and paradise plumes are always fashionable, the former in white or delicately tinted colors. The Charlotte Corday hat is the most attractive of all summer styles, and really nothing could be prettier than a mass of light puffy hair showing under the drooping brim and frill of lace. The majority of hats are of moderate size, but there are numerous exceptions to the rule. There are no bandeaux, everything is set firmly on the head or as flatly as possible on the puffs and curls. The bowl or bell-shaped hat is receiving much favor again. The brims turn down, and unlike the mushroom shape of a year ago, they are of even proportions all around. They are often tilted slightly at one side to give height to the wearer. A style very similar to this one has the brim rolling up on one side while the rest of the brim droops prettily. Some of the large brims of flexible straw have the brims drawn down at both sides. These quaint shapes are especially becoming to young faces.

Lingerie gowns were never lovelier or more fashionable than they are this year. The elaborate ones are most attractive made with a train on the skirt which is attached to the waist by a wide girdle. The ones built on princess lines are fitted perfectly smooth over the hips and are without a tuck or plait from throat to hem. The trimmings are very elaborate in lace, embroidery, medallions, galloons and insertions. Such a gown is worn over a fitted princess slip of taffeta and is preferred in some delicate color rather than white. The one-tone costume is temporarily out of favor.

A late fad in handbags is seen in the shape of a diablo which is hung from the wrist by a narrow ring or bracelet or by a silk cord and tassel. Other novelties are of gold in imitation of the cover of a monkish missal and some are made to represent a dragon-fly or butterfly. On these, the insect is raised above the background of stones. There are also dog's heads in every natural coloring. These bags are made in every color of the season and a particularly fashionable leather is pale mottled lizard skin.

The separate coat of crepe de chine is now by far more fashionable than the one of pongee. It is just the right weight material that is needed in such an indispensable wrap and it makes an ideal coat for summer. It is so much more useful than the lace wraps which are usually very much trimmed with braid, embroidery, heavy laces and Italian cut work—very ornamental but very serviceable. For traveling, the long wrap of crepe de chine is the most practicable because it does not catch or hold the dust nor does it rumple like linen. It is growing more and more popular now that its excellencies are appreciated.

One of the most attractive styles of the season is the checked suit with a plain coat. We have had so many costumes of one color that a change of this sort is gladly accepted. It is most becoming when worn by a slender woman who can easily stand the break in lines and designs. The other day I noticed a smart costume of brown and white checked linen. The skirt was plaited with bias strips inset to give the effect of alternating box pleats in straight and diagonal lines. Around the bottom of the skirt was a band of plain brown which was finished on each edge with soutache braid. The coat was the popular length and was outlined with the soutache, and, at the sides was applied in military fashion. The same effect was given on the sleeves and at the back. The smartest effect was in the lapels which were of plain brown satin, cut pointed with the lower part extending down the coat front. Just inside

Bathing Suit of Taffeta, in Semi-Princess Effect; Trimmed With Bands of Striped Satin With Embroidered Anchor on Front of Blouse.

this were some large button moulds covered with the plain material. A vest of white braided in soutache was very effective. If one decided to have a summer costume similar to this model, it would be an excellent idea to have a skirt of plain color trimmed with the checked material, for, in this way, two whole costumes can be had.

The lace stocks that are being worn this summer are a great relief from the high, embroidered linen collars that were the height of fashion a year ago at this time, and are still more or less worn. The lace collar, however high, is not as thick and warm as the linen one and it is worn on almost any lingerie blouse. Some of them are finished with a band of silk around the base of the collar, which is made into a smart little bow in front, while others have a pleated bow of the same lace for as the stock. A rather dressy finish for a stock is velvet ribbon perhaps a half inch wide put at both edges of the collar. They fasten in the back and the top band is made into two tiny bows with the ends left hanging a few inches, finished with silk tassels of matching color.

FLORENCE FAIRBANKS.

* * *

Unbleached Muslin Frocks.

WHEN women began to use cretonnes for skirts and East Indian cotton prints for coats, waistcoats and trimmings, their minds turned to all the other odd fabrics they could utilize this summer.

They have found one. It is coarse, unbleached muslin. It is wide, as you know, and cheap. You may not know how artistic it is when made up into a summer frock.

No new-fangled, fancy fabric is meant. It is just the old, everyday unbleached muslin.

It is made into shirtwaist frocks for common wear and trimmed with bands of cretonne or cotton print of any kind. Others are trimmed with bands of solidly colored muslin, especially those of dark blue and deep red.

One frock was made with a gored skirt, trimmed with a four-inch fold of cretonne above hem. The shirtwaist was laid into tucks of varying widths, with a two-inch box plait of the cretonne down center, edged with a narrow frill of plaited white lawn piped with cretonne.

The sleeves were long, arranged in tucks, and finished with a two-inch turnover cuff of cretonne, edged with a white ruffle. The belt was of red leather run through a buckle to match.

Any girl who wants something odd, serviceable and artistic, which she can get at small expense, should turn her attention to this fabric that has now been brought into prominence.

* * *

For Health and Beauty.

FLOWERS are always an effective hair ornament, especially for the summer social functions, and when a woman finds a flower which suits her style and goes with her gown, then she cannot achieve a more beautiful effect than to substitute flowers for jewels. The present fashion seems to call for small flowers, arranged in clusters rather than wreaths, yet they are placed around the head in a way that suggests a continuous wreath. A charming arrangement is to have a bandeau of flowers or soft ribbons wound partly around the outer edge of the knot of curls so that it shows only occasionally. There may be a small bow at one side or in front, or, instead, the bandeau ends may disappear under the ringlets which finish the ends of the puffs.

Are you letting yourself sag a bit at the shoulders? Don't, if you want to keep either young or well. There is nothing so fatally easy as to grow round-shouldered. Keep a sharp watch on yourself to prevent it. Each morning stand up against the jamb of a door and see if you have begun to sag. Also walk around your room each day with a piece of broomstick or short umbrella under your arm and brought across the back. This keeps the chest up and head well poised. Deep breathing exercises, whenever you think of them, will help ward off those round shoulders, also making a practice to work with the chest up. This last is the simplest of all preventives, for if it is always practiced the rest will follow.

* * *

Why We Have Headaches.

HEADACHES come from a great variety of causes. You must discover the cause before you can cure the ache. Here is a list of the most general causes:

Eye-strain—This is a common and often unsuspected cause of very bad headaches. If ordinary remedies do not cure your headaches, you should consult a doctor as to whether you ought to have glasses prescribed by an oculist. A complete cure often results from the wearing of suitable glasses.

Neuralgia — Plenty of nourishment and fresh air is the best home treatment for neuralgia. If it continues very troublesome you should consult a doctor.

Constipation—A very common cause. You mus treat it, or your headaches cannot be cured.

Stomach derangement is an extremely frequent, and often unsuspected, cause of headache. A seidlitz powder, or dose of epsom salts, taken in a tumblerful of warm water, is the best cure; or a good pinch of bicarbonate of soda in a wineglass of water. When the headache is accompanied by acidity (sour risings) this dose of soda will soon cure.

Overeating is also a cause of headache, so is undereating, particularly going too long without meals. Long walks before breakfast are very bad for delicate people, and often bring on headaches.

Brain repair goes on during sleep. People often don't know, or forget, this. If you worry or work hard all day, and then go to bed late and get up early, you are very likely to be a "martyr to headache." More sleep is what you need to cure you.

For all nervous headaches hot fomentations are most comforting and curative, they are far better than any cold applications.

Want of exercise, living in badly ventilated rooms, indigestion, or anything that lowers the health, predisposes to headache.

* * *

The Stamp Licker.

EVERY time a person licks a United States postage stamp he gets a taste of sweet potato. The gum with which the stamps are backed is made from that succulent vegetable because Uncle Sam's lieutenants consider it the most harmless preparation of the sort.

All of the gum used on American postage stamps is mixed by the government at the bureau of engraving and printing, where the stamps are made. It is spread on the sheets after the stamps have been printed.

The gum in a liquid form is forced up through pipes from the basement where it is made. These pipes lead to a series of machines consisting of rollers between which the sheets of stamps are fed one at a time.

A continuous stream of the liquid gum falls upon one of these rollers. The sheet with its wet coating of sweet potato mucilage passes from the rollers into a long horizontal flue filled with hot air. When it emerges at the other end of the flue the gum is dry.

The government makes two kinds of postage stamp mucilage. If one could see the packages of stamps as they come to the post office ready to be sold one would find them labelled, according to season, "summer gum," or "winter gum." The former is much the hardest of the two and was devised some years ago to keep the stamps from getting sticky in warm, moist weather.

While Uncle Sam tries to make the lot of the stamp licker as innocuous as possible, he does not advise making a meal off his sweet potato gum. The whole process of gum making and applying is made as clean as possible, but there is yet another item to be considered.

A sheet of postage stamps is handled a good many times before it even leaves the bureau where it is made. If you must lick any of your stamps pick out those from the middle of the sheet. The corner ones have gone through the fingers of half a dozen or more counters, not to mention the perforators and the separators and the rest.

* * *

The Hat and the Hostess.

THE women who copy the styles set by the great leaders of New York and Newport are interested in the fact that these women have been wearing hats at their own luncheons.

Of course, every one knows it has always been proper for a guest to wear a hat and keep it on at such an affair, but heretofore the hostess and her house guests have been distinguished by being hatless.

Yet, in the last month, four of the ultra leaders have appeared at their own luncheons in superb hats. This will be taken up by all society.

They were not out-of-door luncheons or afternoon garden affairs, at which a hostess would be supposed to cover her head, but they were indoor luncheons.

The hats worn were brilliant affairs to carry out the color scheme of handsome picture gowns. It is not to be denied that they improve the costume, but they add the final touch to the tyranny of the hat.

Time was when woman could go to the theatres, or to make evening calls, without hats. This is now changed. Absurd as it is, women wear elaborate hats to and from the theatre which they are compelled by the rules to take off and put in this laps during the play.

It would be much simpler and the woman would look much better as to her coiffure if she left her hat at home. Not long ago women went to the fashionable restaurants at night without hats, but to do this now is considered in very questionable taste.

In truth, at a time when the coiffure has risen to its greatest height and breadth and more money than ever is spent to obtain it, it is necessary by the law of fashion to cover it with a hat for every occasion except a formal dinner or a ball.

It is even worn at any dinner in a private house where the guests afterward will attend the play or any performance, including a concert, of less formality than grand opera.

* * *

White Lace Coats.

THE popularity of handsome white lace coats worn over long skirts of white or colored muslin or silk has brought about the fashion in less expensive laces.

Some women are using them over smart linen skirts and giving a touch of color by a satin or silk girdle tied in front.

There are possibly any number of wide pieces of allover lace put away in attic trunks. There has been little one could do with such pieces in recent years. Now they are got out for coats.

If one happens to have the coarse and not expensive yellowish Irish lace that long ago used to be sold for lambrequins and table covers, one is fortunate indeed. It makes a most attractive coat.

Others are made of allover Valenciennes lace, or wide stripes of coarse lace put between new pieces of thin lace.

The model is simple. The under arm seams are rather straight, and the back is broad-shouldered and without fullness, though it does not fit into the figure.

The fronts do not meet and if there is no scallop they are finished with a two-inch band of silk or satin cut on the bias and made into a fold. The sleeves are kimono shape and there is no collar. Whatever outlines the front goes around the neck.

These are prettier over a long skirt than a short one, and they should reach the knees to be graceful. For a summer afternoon they make good additions to long skirted muslin frocks, especially those in colors. They have taken the place of the pastel colored mousseline coat without sleeves which

Gown of Chiffon Cloth in Modified Directoire. Tunic Skirt Bordered With Greek Design in Silk Braid. Satin Covered Buttons; Plastron of Silk Braid Embroidery.

made its appearance early in the spring.

In handsome costumes this long loose coat is laid over a long circular skirt of colored messaline, which has no trimming on it, and which has a seam down the center.

* * *

From McGrady's Alley.

THERE is a true ring of sentiment to be found in the experiences of foster mothers as told in the August Delineator. One woman, who in the generosity of her heart took to her home a whole family, tells her story as follows:

No, they are not my own children. I adopted them all. Five does seem a large number, but I didn't see how I could take one without the others.

Where we lived 10 years ago, the rear of our house faced what was known as "McGrady's Alley." There was only one house in the alley and that was an old shanty. The McGradys were a shiftless lot; the woman, a pale weak thing, the man, a sullen creature. But the children, five of them, were regular sunbeams playing on our back porches, begging for cookies—and, indeed, they were often hungry.

Then one day as I was cuddling the youngest McGrady baby on my lap I heard a cry, put the baby down and rushed out. McGrady was there on a stretcher, and the poor wife was rocking to and fro in agony. She never was herself again. We buried the father, and after the funeral we held a consultation over the children. Finally, we divided them, and I took the baby. And then, I really don't know how it happened, the others came to see her, and they would stay, and when we moved I took them all.

Trouble? Of course they are a trouble, and a care, and a happiness, and a blessing, all in one. And I couldn't do without them. There is no life for a woman without children, and even if it meant McGrady's Alley and the old shanty I should keep them, every one.

* * *

Men and Clothes.

MASCULINE tastes are so general and so lacking in subtlety that a wise woman could get rich quickly making bets as to what the man who buys his wife's clothing is going to get for her, says Nixola Greeley-Smith.

For one thing, she will never be allowed to wear either yellow or lavender. Only artists appreciate yellow. The average man dislikes it only less than the varying shades of violet and lilac. If all men bought their wives' clothes lavender garments would cease to be manufactured. I have never yet met a man who would not admit a deep-rooted dislike to it.

One advantage, however, the wife whose clothes are bought for her has undoubtedly. The masculine inability to admit himself in the wrong keeps the husband, if not satisfied, at least silent as to her appearance. To himself he may wonder why she doesn't look as much like Lillian Russell in the garment of his selection as he expected her to, but he never mentions it.

* * *

Napkin Rings of White Linen.

A NEW idea is to make napkin rings of a two-fold strip of white linen about an inch and a half wide and long enough to button around the napkin. Each individual's initials or, monogram may be worked on the linen. The bands are then stiffly starched. This gives a dainty look to the home table and does away with the queer collection of rings often seen on the table.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Lawn and Garden.

THE meal bug that attacks the palm soon does its ruinous work and it is almost impossible to remove the mealy looking specks from the rusty looking leaves, says the Woman's National Daily. Take a bar of yellow soap and chip it fine. Pour over it hot water and let it congeal like jelly. Add a teaspoonful of kerosene and to one cup of the preparation add the same of water. Dip a small brush into the mixture and cover each leaf. Where roughness is very noticeable scrub the brush over it, but not enough to bruise the leaf. Spray off all suds. If the rough, mealy substance still adheres to leaves, take a toothbrush and lightly scratch them from the leaves, using care in doing the work not to injure the plant. Many use the thumb nail to scoop them off. They adhere to the leaves and heroic methods must be adopted to entirely free the plant from them. It is the part of wisdom to lift a plant from the soil, even wash the roots and place it in new earth, then throw the rest away. It is the nature of most house palms to shed an under leaf as it develops a new leaf, which is no sign a flower is dying, but with good care a new leaf need not destroy an old one.

Crepe paper as a covering for flower pots, while often in good taste, is very perishable. Tea matting is an excellent material for this purpose, says the New Idea Woman's magazine. It may be had in soft shades of green and brown, as well as in the usual yellow of tea chest covers. A square of the matting bent up around the pot and fastened with a narrow band of oriental embroidery or a twist of raffia is very effective. This suggests the use of basketry for jardinieres. Nothing could be prettier; a little search often discloses well-made, quaintly-shaped baskets of American make, while the possibilities of the Japanese and Indian ones are endless.

Asparagus ferns will grow well in a subdued light, but they must be supplied with plenty of water. The saucers should be deep and always accessible. An excellent fertilizer, one that will bring a fine green growth, is a mixture of muriate of potash and nitrate of soda, half and half being sufficiently accurate, which can be bought for a few cents a pound, either separate or mixed upon request. Dissolve a teaspoonful of the mixture in a little boiling water.—The Designer.

To make a beautiful and inexpensive hanging flower basket for porch, use an ordinary round half bushel basket with side handles. Paint green and suspend with heavy picture chains fastened to either handle of basket. Put a small flat box or round tin pan upside down in bottom of basket and place the soil on top of this as it will not be as heavy as if all filled with dirt. Geraniums and downward growing foliage make a pretty effect.

* *

Preserved Peaches.

Peaches will soon become plentiful enough to preserve and if the prophets know their business there will be such a crop of this juicy and delightful fruit this year that every housekeeper will feel it her duty to keep some of them for winter.

To preserve, peel, stone and weigh firm white peaches, allowing to each pound of fruit a pound of white sugar. Arrange fruit and sugar in alternate layers in a broad preserving kettle and set the kettle at the side of the stove where the contents will heat slowly. Stew for about half an hour after the preserves come to a boil, or until the peaches are tender when pierced with a fork. With a perforated skimmer take the peaches from the syrup and spread them on a platter while you boil the syrup until clear and thick, skimming often. Pack the fruit in jars, fill these to overflowing with the boiling liquid and seal immediately. Stand the jars in a pan of hot water while filling them.

* *

Kitchen Suggestions.

"Have a little library in your kitchen," advises an Englishwoman. "I always encourage my servants to read as much as possible in their leisure moments, for I have always found that a little light literature brings a pleasant sense of relief to the mind after the daily worries inseparable from looking after a house. A supply of entertaining books of fiction in every kitchen would do much to counteract the tendency to mental infirmities of those engaged in household work consequent upon the inevitable monotony of their duties." An American women who has had much trouble with incompetent servants retorted, on hearing of the Briton's plans: "If I started such a library in my kitchen the first volume would be 'How to Cook.'"

Pieces of soap should be saved and not left to waste by the kitchen sink. Put them in a jar and when there are several pieces shred them and put them into a saucepan, allowing a teaspoonful of soap to a quart of water. Add a desertspoonful of borax and boil till dissolved. Pour into jam pots and keep the jelly for washing flannels and light things. The soap jelly is easily dissolved in hot water, and in a lather made in this way, the finest woolen goods can be washed.

A useful addition to the kitchen table is a crossbar for hanging up spoons and other utensils. Two vertical laths are nailed to the side of the table, one at each end. The transverse bar is fixed to these. This is provided with hooks and forms a convenient rack. The hooks may be screwed to the edges of the table.

When the rollers of your clothes wringer begin to break buy 5 cents worth of bicycle tape and wind it around the rollers. Wind the tape carefully and snugly and then wind a piece of white cloth around the roller to cover the tape. A wringer which is treated in this manner will last twice as long as if treated in the usual way.

Many housekeepers have to hunt each week for a piece of paper of the right size to wrap up the articles for the laundry. Save the paper in which the laundry is wrapped on its return. This paper, placed in the laundry bag will save many steps.

A little sugar or a quarter of a teaspoonful of molasses added to stove polish will make the polish appear much blacker, prevents dust from arising and gives a better luster.

* *

Currant Jelly.

There is no jelly like currant jelly for meats, indeed, there is no jelly like currant jelly for the old-fashioned jelly cake, which is now so much more honored in the breach than in the making. This being a season of plentiful fruit, there should be in each emergency closet before the month is over a long line of glasses containing this dark and delicious substance.

The recipe for it can be used for all jellies and is the best procurable. It never fails, if the rules are followed faithfully.

Currant Jelly—Wash the fruit, put it over the fire in an agate lined kettle, and let it heat very, very slowly. When the fruit is hot and broken remove from the fire and squeeze through a jelly bag. Measure the juice and allow a pound of granulated sugar to each pint of the liquid. Return the juice to the fire and set the sugar in shallow pans in the oven to heat. When the juice has boiled 20 minutes, skim it; add the heated sugar, and stir until this has dissolved; bring to the boiling point and take from the fire. Fill your jelly glasses while they stand in a pan of hot water.

* *

Kitchen Ways.

A few drops of lemon juice added to scrambled eggs while cooking will improve them.

Never throw away small quantities of gravy, sauce, etc. if they are perfectly sweet. They all come in for making stews, soups or gravies.

Turpentine will remove tar from any kind of fabric.

Household brushes last much longer if washed regularly. Remember that they should never be allowed to rest upon the bristles.

Scale or crust can be prevented in a teakettle by keeping a marble in the kettle.

A suspected sample of ground coffee may be treated in this way: Place a teaspoon of the coffee in a wineglass containing water. If a part floats and a part sinks it is adulterated.

If soot falls upon the carpet or rug, do not attempt to sweep until it has been covered thickly with dry salt. It can then be swept up properly, and not a stain or smear will be left.

When boiling milk, put two tablespoonfuls of water in the pan first, and let it boil. Milk boiled in this way will never burn to the bottom of the saucepan.

To mend a crack on the inside of a range, use a filling made of equal parts of wood ashes and common salt, moistened with water. This will prove hard and lasting.

Do not wash oilcloths or linoleums in hot soapsuds. Wash them with tepid water, and wipe with a cloth dampened in equal parts of cold milk and water.

In order to have potatoes always white the saucepan in which they are boiled should never be used for any other purpose.

When roasting or baking meat in the oven place in the dripping pan a dish of water to prevent the gravy burning or boiling away.

A generous lump of soda placed in pots and pans in which fish, cabbage, onions and other strong smelling foods have been cooked will thoroughly cleanse and make them smell sweet and fresh.

* *

Pineapple Preserve.

Pineapple preserves are almost like conserves and are much esteemed for making various desserts. This is the season for them, and the housekeeper will do well to make arrangements to secure hers within the next few weeks. After the fruit is peeled and the "eyes" removed, weigh it and allow a pound of sugar to every pound of the fruit. Slice the pineapple and put it and the sugar in a kettle in alternate layers. Pour in a cup of water to prevent burning and bring slowly to a boil. Remove the pineapple, spread on platters to cool and boil the syrup for 15 minutes more. Pack the fruit in jars and fill these with the boiling liquid. Seal immediately.

* *

Preserved Cherries.

There are plenty of cherries in the market now, and one of the best and easiest ways of preserving them is as follows: Stone and steam tart cherries, saving all the juice. To every pound of the fruit allow a pound of sugar. Put the sugar and juice in the preserving kettle over the fire and when the sugar is entirely dissolved add the cherries. Cook until the syrup is very thick; put into glass jars and seal.

THE MOTHERS' CORNER

The Baby Basket.

EXPECTANT mothers who desire to practice economy will find that to make the fittings and furnishings of a baby's basket is a great saving in the preparations for the little stranger.

To begin with, the hamper is the most popular shape for the basket, but the long oval basket about four or five inches deep is cheaper and will supply all the needs of the average baby. If one has on hand an old flat basket that would answer the purpose it can be made to look like new by putting on two coats of white paint and lastly a coat of enamel. A delicate color may be selected if preferred to white.

The next work is lining the inside of the basket. For this suitable fabrics, such as sateen, China silk, kid, cambric and fine percaline, should be selected. Any of these will give satisfactory service. The cambric, of course, costs the least, sateen and percaline about the same, while silk will be more costly. A frill of the chosen material should be set around the outside of the basket after the inside lining is in place.

By the way, a sheet of wadding perfumed with violet underlying the lining not only adds daintiness but keeps the covering smooth. The frill should be cut the depth of the basket and should measure twice the circumference. For convenience in sewing to the inner lining it is better to gather the frill into a narrow band.

Silk may be pinked on the edges, but cotton goods should be hemmed. A piece of cardboard the size of the bottom of the basket should first be covered with the wadding, then with the color and lastly with the chosen outer goods. Dotted swiss, the dot very tiny, is usually preferred for this.

The sides of the basket are then covered with a strip of the swiss, shirred. It is now ready to have the bottom set in. This is secured by a few strong stitches. Then the frill for the outside of the basket must be prepared. This should be cut to the same dimensions as the frill it will overlay and should be hemmed on the bottom and finished with a frill of narrow ribbon or a briar stitch worked with silk in the chosen color.

The top of this ruffle should be gathered to show a half inch self-heading which will stand up when set in place, or it may be simply gathered, sewed to the inner lining so the seaming will be concealed by a ruching of inch-wide ribbon.

The basket is then ready for the furnishing. First comes a dainty pin cushion. This up-to-date receptacle is a long roll like a baby bolster and takes up one entire end of the basket.

It is covered with both the white and the color that should be cut longer than the roll, so that when the ends are tied with ribbon this surplus forms itself into frills, which should be edged with lace.

* *

They Needed Other Things.

From the August Delineator.

Like most ministers' families, they were not extensively blessed with this world's goods. She, however, was the youngest of 10 children until her father explained to her on the day sister who had come in the night.

"Well," she said, after due thought, "I 'pose it's all right, papa, but there's many a thing we needed worse."

* *

Edwin's Philosophy.

From the August Delineator.

Little Edwin, aged 4, playing with some older boys, heard a new byword for the first time. Running to his father, he asked him if "my golly" was a bad word. His father said: "It is a rough word and I would not use it." Looking very thoughtful for a moment, Edwin said: "I wish it wasn't a rough word, for I would just love to say it!"

* *

And Also Father Love.

Some weeks ago, an application for a child reached the Delineator, which is conducting an active campaign for the placing of homeless children in family homes. It was signed by the writer's surname and the initial of the Christian name, and the reply was directed "Mrs ——." An answer came promptly:

"There is no Mrs. ——, and I suppose that settles it. Why a man, sane, sensible and of good character, should not want to have about him a little child, even though he is unmarried, passes my comprehension. I am a bachelor and I want to adopt a boy, but I suppose the rules will forbid."

There has been a good deal written about dormant mother-love, but the fact that there is a sentiment as father-love seems to have kept well in the background. Masculine America flies from sentiment or from the avowal of sentiment as from a plague or the confession of a crime.

Yet it would be a poor country that confined its sentiment to its women. The natural emotions are the inheritance of both sexes, even if it is but one which has the courage to confess them. The desire for children is as legitimate in a man as in a woman, and the desire to complete an imperfect life by the love and affection of a little child is but an expression of the hidden father-love.

Eve's Daughter

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