WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Beautiful Materials Confront Sweet Girl Graduate Who Must Make Choice for Her Commencement Gown

By Mme. Qui Vive.

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THERE are tears on the campus and sighs in the soul of youth, for fond hearts are about to be torn asunder.

The time approaches when the serious senior must go her way. It has been a charming and romantic adventure, this traveling along the flower-bordered lanes of college life. What girl doesn't love it? What girl doesn't break from it with a terrible hurt some place under her fichu or her fluttering neck scarf? It is life forsaking poetry for everlasting prose, and going mayhap, no doubt, to the sterner prose of grocery bills and household problems! And yet, even in all that there may be a bit of poetry now and then. Let us hope, for youth's sake, that there is.

Serious indeed is the senior. There's the prom to be thought of, the final exams, the dear fellow who lives afar and—ruffles and furbelows; there is the most important gown! No trifling matter is that, forsooth. If one doesn't look beautiful on one's graduating day, what is the use or purpose of human existence? Will not father and mother, aunty and grandmamma all be seated there, with brimming eyes, making sad little sniffling sounds as if the world had quite come to an end, and little Lauretta Jeanette Estelline had entirely flown out of it? At such a moment it is imperative that the serious senior appear to be a proud and haughty beauty.

The senior will have to bear much in the making and planning of the frock; there will be so very much silly and stupid talk about "simplicity."

"Youth," Aunt Arwilda will mourn, she having wrinkles a-plenty and gray hair that she covers with a Jane, "needs no adornment. The simpler the clothes a girl wears, the prettier the girl will look. Don't ruffle her. A tuck or two will do, and a ribbon girdle."

"Will it?" questions the haughty senior, considerably ruffled. "A tonneau skirt, if you please, for me, with a bit of peplum to flutter me out, and something very sassy about the corsage, if you don't mind, old dear!"

There will be, first of all, the grand fracas over the choice of the fabric.

This year the problem is more difficult than ever, for the very good reason that materials are unusually beautiful. Batistes are glorious. Organdies are good old staple stuffs. Dotted Swiss has come back with a bounce. White nets, laces embroidered with white beads, and ravishing filet flounces are awaiting the consideration of the serious senior who would make a wise selection. French muslin is rare, but it can be found, and embroidered voiles are considered excellent.

In the illustration will be found four lovely ladies becomingly attired in the latest beautiful lalas of the prevailing modes. On the extreme left is a sash bow, but it has a frock attached to it. The bow is not an exaggeration. The original model is of white taffetas. The front panel of the skirt extends to the waist line, where it is laid in side plaits. Over the hips and at the back is a wide pouf. The girdle bow is in reality a portion of the ceinture, made also of taffetas.

The elbow sleeves have one rather full puff at the shoulder, finished with three frills of filet lace, which is also used on the drop skirt, so as to appear as a double ruchette beneath the hem of the skirt.

A vestee of filet forms a V in the surplice bodice. The frock is entirely of white taffetas, except for the lace, and is bouffant, spreading and billowy. If you are observing you will discover that the S. S. thus depicted wears bows upon the heels of her celestial slippers, and so proves that she is not the serious senior that she pretends-like to be; she's an adorable youngster like all the rest of them; brains are only a pose in most of us, anyhow.

The girl with the hat wears a frock of mousseline de soie, in creamy lusciousness, as befits the springtime. Of two tiers is the skirt, with a narrow band of fine silk insertion accentuating the hems. The attached shirring gives a guimpelike design to the corsage, and is most decidedly of the Victorian mode, imparting a low, drooping shoulder line, very quaint, pretty and becoming to a slender young figure.

The sleeves are novel, extending to a point above the elbow. They are finished with a shirred band, edged with ribbons, which is so attached as to lift up into a spreading V in front. The girdle of bluette velvet is reenforced in its sartorial loveliness by the addition of roses in pastel shades, with foliage of silver tissues.

Embroidered batiste is the material employed for the third figure, whose smart little coiffure rests within the circle. The foundation skirt is made very full, and is cut so short that it lacks ten inches from touching the floor. The embroidered design is of conventional patterns. Over the foundation skirt is a knee-length flounce of embroidered net.

The corsage is of white taffeta, with girdle to match, with pointed rest ends also, and a short frilly peplum, giving the flare and distension about the hips that are considered so very important by the high priestesses of fashion.

The "cashet" is imparted by the unusual cut of the bodice, which forms a cape drapery which is, in truth, a part of the sleeve itself. Such an affair is a sartorial problem, simple enough to members of the craft, but beautifully confusing—and therefore more than attractive.—to the dressmaker who is an amateur and a novice.

The figure at the extreme right belongs to the ruffled variety of spring loooming finery. The material is a fine grade of voile. One ruffle adorns the bottom of the skirt, and three others form the hip draperies. Each ruffle bears a splendid border of hand embroidery in florette design. The yerthe of the corsage makes a rounded neck line, suggestive of the bebe waist, and the three little ruffles that form the sleeve are cunning and dainty. The ceinture is of chartreuse color merult satin. Nothing could be simpler or more girlish than this delightful model.

With materials of so diaphanous a wave, the under petticoat is of importance. As a general rule, satins are used, or pussy willows. Oftimes the frock itself has a skirt that has only a hem and a few tucks by way of ornamentation, while the petticoat is trimmed with garlands of flowers, raggedy rosettes of baby ribbon, clusters of bows or other decorative effects, which show through now and then, giving the most alluring and beautiful sartorial impressions.

Without doubt the favorite material of the summer for blouses and frocks is batiste. It has not yet become common, and you will be safe in selecting it. The plain is combined usually with the embroidered all-over, flounces or insertions. There is nothing lovelier than sheer batiste, and it is particularly enticing in the natural color. The fabric is rich in possibilities, and it is always elegant and in good taste. Also, it launders more easily than organdie, and it does not shrink, as voile does. The great trouble with voile is that it has so many cheap imitations that work up into cotton surfaces that look cheap and unattractive.

For morning frocks linen is in demand, and some of the white suits are trimmed rather startlingly with linen in stripes, white and pink, white and bluette, or white and citron. Black and white stripes were so run to death last summer that we refuse to accept them this season in any form. The favorite hat to be worn with white linen suits is the cane seat sailor, which is very pretty, and the leghorn in mushroom shape. More and more favorably is the mushroom considered. By the middle of June this will be the smartest shape, mark our words. Women have not yet learned that the mushroom has returned to them. When they do—behold! The world will become a madhouse of joy and gaiety, for the scoopy "bunnit" is much beloved by women of every age.

Colored voiles, suitable for general wear at the country club, come in checks, stripes and solid colors. There is a positive passion for blue in all its lovely variations, and mauves and yellows are also good. Pink is fading away so utterly that one sees very little of it in the best models. A Japanese crepe that is very beautiful, and which embroiders gorgeously and richly, is one of the favorite fabrics for evening gowns.

For the tailleur and the street suit of soft flowing lines the favorite color is crow blue, which is so near black that it scarcely counts. Serge and gabardine retain their strong hold, and are combined with taffetas, which continues to be the best ever, in spite of all the efforts of the textile people to push in various novelties. A little embroidery, sparingly used, shows up on these serge and gabardine robes. Often the ceinture, the pockets, the lapels and the collar have small decorative designs done in tan or old rose color floss.

Jersey cloth is used occasionally for street suits, but is more adapted to the loosely fitted sports attire. Ruchings are having a great vogue on taffeta dresses, and ruchettes with pinked edges are not uncommon. Skirts are wide, wider, widest. The wider they are the more they cost, of that you may be sure. The correct length is seven inches from the ground, though the young girls are entitled to have theirs cut at ten. The exceedingly short skirt is out of it. The fashionists have decided that it is not ladylike to show one's stockings. Strange! A lot of us were quite decided about that many years ago. However, the fashionists are not to be disputed. They lead; we follow. They beckon; we run. They command and we obey.

Powerful fashionists! No king can hold such sway as yours.

Collars and Cuffs.

The tailleur, in checked, striped or novelty, calls for a collar of light solid color.

Dark suit fabrics are always improved by such an addition, and a woman does not appear to be correctly dressed unless there is something either light or fluffy about the neck. Pique, linen, broadcloth, satins and even crepe Georgette are used. Favorite colors are flesh, peach, champagne, old gold and cream. A good quality of broadcloth is desirable—with picot edge—and it can be laundered so that it displays no sign of the tubbing.

Frequently the collar extends into a vestee, and in every case it is detachable. It is a rather nice idea to possess collars to match each chapeau. This gives a suggestion of friendly understanding between frock and hat.

Light colored cuffs are a mistake. They soil easily and frequently make the hands look larger and more prominent. To use light tones for pockets is likely to give a patchy appearance to the jacket; wise dressmakers avoid piecemeal effects.

A combined coat hanger and trousers stretcher has been invented in which the two parts are so connected by lazy tongs that it can be folded compactly.

FROCKS *for* GIRL GRADUATES

Left to right—Model of white taffetas with plaited front panel and hip draperies; robe of mousseline de soie in rich cream tone; the foundation skirt is of embroidered batiste, the overdrapery is of net and the corsage, ceinture, peplum and vest points are all of taffetas; voile ruffles, beautified with hand embroidery, feature this gown.

BEING ONESSELF

By Charles F. Thwing.

A singular notion it is that anyone can permanently deceive others in respect to his real character. The notion is both common and persistent. Youth is inclined to believe it. Age is not entirely free from the false judgment. The ignorant accepts it easily, and the wise need to remind themselves of the self-revealing qualities of genuine character.

One may act a part, but it is a part only, and not the whole, of oneself. The mask cannot be worn all the time. Counterfeit coins pass current for a while, but they finally come to the scales of the mint and are cast out. The lying witness discloses his lying in ways of which he knows not. The fraudulent practitioner cannot long hold out.

It is also important to learn that any attempt to be other than oneself is not only useless deception but it is also weakness in one's character and ineffectiveness in achievement. One is never too strong in himself, but to try to be other than himself results in declension indeed. It stands for the minus and points on toward the minimum.

Nature never designed one to be other than he is. If she had so designed, she would have made him that other in the first place! Nature is the great creative as well as the most conserving, force.

The true philosophy lies in accepting oneself as one is: Byron with his lameness, Lamb with his stutter, Faucett with his sudden gun-made blindness. Let each make the most of himself under the conditions. Let cotton threads remain as cotton threads. Most useful are they. Let them not attempt any unsuccessful imitation of silk strands. If conditions are inevitable, to seek to overcome them is waste. If conditions are changeable, and ought to be changed or removed, the removing may be a part of life's duty.

"I have done the best I could with the stuff which nature gave me," said Jean Paul Richter. That is all that is required of the poorest and the weakest, and that is required of the richly endowed. With all the triumph consists chiefly in being oneself.

PLAN YOUR BREAKFASTS

Exercise Great Care.

Many a good housekeeper brings ennui to her home and gives harassed nerves to her husband because she gives too little thought to the problem of planning the morning meal.

The failure may come from several causes, one housekeeper neglects the problem by serving the same breakfast day after day with few variations. The other goes to the extreme of making breakfast a full meal, which means an overloaded stomach and indigestion.

The breakfast menu must have enough food calories to keep the family well nourished, especially in winter, when the temperature is low. Variety and nourishment are the two cardinal principles in making your breakfast menus count. A well balanced breakfast includes fruit or cereal combined or alone. This should be supplemented by a principal dish, such as eggs and potatoes or chops and potatoes, a bread and a liquid.

Fruits are to be selected as they appear in the market. It is a debatable ground whether fruits are better eaten raw or cooked. It is largely a question which way they are digested more readily by the individual. Apples raw or cooked are wholesome, grapefruit and oranges are healthful, refreshing.

When it comes to selecting breakfast foods you have a large assortment, such as rice, oatmeal, cracked wheat, corn meal and many others. The main dish can be bacon, chops or eggs cooked in different ways.

Rice and wheat are especially good cereals because they are cheap and nourishing. Rice is used in the whole kernel. It comes in two varieties—brown and white. Brown is a better nutriment. Either kind should be washed well to take out all particles. It should be washed in cold water, so the kernels do not stick; the cold water takes out the starchy particles. Let the rice dry after washing and before cooking.

Novelties in Entertaining

By Dame Curtsey.

A Shrub Party.

A YOUNG matron moving into her country house asked 12 of her especial friends to come to see the new house and bring a hardy shrub—anything they chose to select.

It was a most interesting occasion. After glasses of iced red raspberry "shrub"—that good, old-fashioned summer drink—the guests were given garden gloves of white cotton, a shovel was at hand, and each contribution was planted with due ceremonies.

There was a purple wistaria, yellow and red honeysuckles, purple and white clematis, several barberry bushes, hardy hydrangeas and lily bulbs of various kinds.

This scheme was partly suggested by the interesting garden achieved by a dear little South Side woman (her name appears almost weekly in this paper, Ethel Colson doesn't print it, though)—she has flowers and "growing things" from many of the most prominent people in this and other countries. There are water lilies growing happily in tiny barrel pools, and a constant procession of gayly dressed blossoms as they appear in their season.

This idea seems to me to be adaptable for bridal showers; even if the bride-elect is not fortunate to own a country house, she may have a yard, or even content herself with window boxes in an apartment. She can grow all the sweet-smelling herbs necessary for her "seasoning," and they are infinitely better than the store variety.

Pea and bean vines are hardy, and think of the joy of eating one's own home-grown vegetables! There are possibilities for most of us along these lines, if we just use what space we have at hand.

In response to the inquiries for new contests this one comes; is good and children love it:

1. I planted a product of the dairy and a dish with a handle. What came up? Buttercup. 2. I planted a happy facial expression and a tool used for chopping wood. What came up? Smilax. 3. I planted a lot of sheep. What came up? Phlox. 4. I planted a dude and a very ferocious animal. What came up? Dandelion. 5. I planted a man's name and a feather. What came up? Jonquil. 6. I planted a songbird and something worn by a horseman on the heel of his boot. What came up? Larkspur. 7. I planted a sly little animal and something worn in boxing. What came up? Foxgloves. 8. I planted something that wants to be remembered. What came up? Forget-me-not. 9. I planted a part of a railroad train and all the people in America. What came up? Carnation. 10. I planted an animal of the bovine genus and cutting from a vine. What came up? Cowslip.

MATRIMONY AGAIN

The Woman's Viewpoint.

We do not give enough thought to the choosing of our life partners. Before taking, say a house, a man looks at it from every standpoint, and is therefore able to judge whether it will be likely to suit him. Yet he will take a wife before he has decided on, or even thought about, the kind of one he prefers. He does not trouble himself about the subject—before marriage. Unfortunately, however, there is the risk that he will do so—after marriage.

But a stitch in time saves nine. The amount of domestic unhappiness in the world would be lessened in no small degree if every man and women knew his or her requirements before marriage—knew (and of course got) the particular temperament, character, habits, etc., that he or she wanted in a partner.

We hear too much about the attraction of opposites. Marriage needs sympathy, not contradiction. The kind of woman a man ought to marry depends on the kind of man.

Therefore a man contemplating matrimony should first of all classify himself. He should make up his mind such things as whether he wants to be a club frequenter or the husband of a club frequenter; whether tranquality or altercation has the greater attraction for him; whether he wants an ornament for his drawing room or a saucepan for his kitchen. It is often advisable to look through a catalogue before making a purchase.

In fact, the chances are that his sorrows would be great, which perforce he would drown in drink. It is hazardous to plant a hothouse flower in a cabbage garden.

A business woman is a safe choice for a practical man. She knows the value of punctual meals and of money; tradespeople will try to "do" her in vain. Moreover, she knows something in life. And she is used to forming her own opinions; she is not the wife for a conceited man. Nor is she suitable for a stingy man, because being accustomed to her own pocketbook, she will certainly demand her full share of the family exchequer.

Widows are supposed to be peculiarly desirable as wives. Many men, in spite of old Sam Weller's warning, still go in for them. And not without reason. A man who chooses one for a wife always backs his fancy with his judgment. He knows that a young girl is a riddle of which the solution is a widow. Who can tell what a girl of 18 will turn into? Will she injure a weighing machine at 40? But the widow's transformation days are over. Besides, she is not too exacting. She understands men. In a word, she has the benefit of, so to speak, professional experience.

A woman cannot choose a life partner as easily as a man; she has to wait to be asked, except, perhaps, this year. And, too often, she accepts the first man who asks her, lest it may be the last time of asking.

To signal time to vessels in the harbor, Lisbon has erected two lights, which are automatically illuminated five minutes before each hour and extinguished at the hour.

Flowers Are Beautiful--Work Among Them and You Will Find How Lovely Is the Association.

By Lillian Russell.

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LIVES there a soul that loves not flowers? I have never met one. There may be men and women who have been so busy in material ways that they have never stopped to regard flowers, much less examine their beauties. That seems strange and unreal, but it is nevertheless true. Their lives show a lack of appreciation of the spiritual.

Flowers and lovely women are synonymous. Nothing is more like a beautiful flower than a sweet girl. Sturdy little boys make one think of "Johnny-jump-ups," dandelions and cornflowers, or carnations and the stronger flower family.

The sweet baby girl suggests all the finer and more delicate blooms—from the little peeping arbutus to the spiritual orchid.

There is a wonderful education in associating with flowers and gardening. I knew of one crabbed old man who sat indoors and nursed his aches and pains behind lowered shades and in heated rooms until I suggested to him to take up gardening as a cure for all of his ills.

He laughed at first and sneered a little. But with the reason of a hypochondriac, that he couldn't be worse no matter what he did, and having the ground and nothing to do but worry, he got out into the open, turned over the ground, planted the seeds and watched them sprout and grow.

Naturally he became flower mad, and in but a few months could talk of nothing but his garden. His fleshly ills were forgotten and his little flower children filled his life with exquisite joy. He loved each and every one of them. He watched them from babyhood to maturity. He found occupation and happiness—not only in his garden but in his whole outlook upon life.

Garden work is a living lesson in the science of life. Association with flowers and their sweetness, their development and their glorious beauty should be studied by every woman. There is no choice to offer; nothing is more interesting than a rose garden. The care that is required to bring the roses to perfection of quality and color is arduous, but they are generous and repay you for your care by abundantly greeting you with their colors and odors of supreme sweetness.

No garden can be made more artistic than the rose garden, and there is no place which so flatters a pretty woman as the center of such a garden.

A flower garden is an educator of beauty. If you will take notice you will observe that the women who raise their own flowers always have smiles upon their faces. Their appreciation of nature does not begin and end with their flower gardens; it extends over all the world, and by association with gardening they learn the principle of all life; it's all the same, animal, vegetable and human, excepting that we are given the intelligence to arrange our lives as harmoniously as we wish them to be.

Garden work is good for body and mind. The body is kept in condition by outdoor work and exercise, while the mind is educated and influenced by all the beauty it finds in the flower world.

There is a battle for life, love and power in the flower world just as there is in this mortal world. The weeds are the devils that creep upon beautiful flowers unawares and steal strength and sustenance unless cast aside by our protecting hands.

It is that helplessness that makes the association with flowers so like the association with children. They are helpless in the same manner, and as we grow to love and protect them they repay us with their fragrance and beauty.

Nothing can teach you more about life and beauty than a little wee garden. Take care of it and protect it, and you will have an understanding of beauty and nature that will be a revelation to you, vitally interesting and instructive.

There is more truth brought home to you in one little flower raised by yourself than in all the boxes of flowers from the fashionable florists.

YOUR CHILD'S EYESIGHT

Close Attention Demanded.

A subject that every mother should know something about is the proper care of her children's sight. Recent investigations show that widespread ignorance prevails on this matter, so important to the child's future success in life.

"The improper exercise of the eyes in growing years of a child, either by reason of bad light or excessive light, the use of improper materials, prolonged close work, or of any work at all during conditions of bad health, will account for the onset of eyestrain, squint, short sight, and even mental fatigue of a serious order," says an English doctor who has made a special study of this subject.

The essential fact to remember is that a child's eyes are immature; they must therefore be treated with the same care as every part of the immature body. If an infant's eyes are exposed to very bright light the growth of the eye will be arrested; if a school child's eyes are overworked, any slight defects that would otherwise pass away will be increased and perhaps made permanent.

Sewing in early life has its dangers. No child should make the acquaintance of the ordinary sewing needle before the age of 7 years, for its use is certain to be fraught with evil to the eyes and perhaps to the general health of the child.

The reason for this denunciation of needlework for young children is to be found in this one fact; no child can be persuaded to do what we know as sewing at anything like a safe distance from the eyes.

In later years, when children are allowed to practice needlework, there are certain rules that must be put in force. The work should never be done by artificial light, if the natural light fail, then that lesson should be postponed. The light of the window must fall upon the left-hand side of the child and the work.

Let the periods of sewing be short, with intervals of other work in between. Never let a child count stitches. And last, if a child be found to excel in the fine sewing, let her eyes be examined lest she be short-sighted.

New Umbrellas.

New umbrellas are short and stubby. The long Alpine stick of the past has disappeared.

The handle is short, the silk top is abbreviated and even the tip is very brief. In all cases the umbrella must be carried by a leather strap slipped over the wrist or by a bracelet arrangement designed to serve the same purpose.

It is said by those who ought to know that umbrellas were made short when skirts became abbreviated in length. Old time silk tassels, supposed to be necessary on every well-brought-up umbrella, have evaporated in favor of small acorns that dangle from silky cords.

Black umbrellas have white ivory tips and handles. Tete de negre, violet and blue are considered the best and most fashionable colors.

Happiness is a large part of health, and that is why a new hat makes you feel better.

The DOCTOR'S ADVICE

by Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Ellwood Sts., Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious name will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.

Miss Adele writes: "My hair is coming out, my scalp itches and dandruff is very annoying, and I want something to cure these conditions.

Answer: For hair and scalp troubles I have never found anything to equal the beneficial results of a thorough treatment of plain yellow minyol. It is cooling, cleansing and invigorating, and thousands now use it regularly as a hair and scalp tonic.

Henry J. C. writes: "Something seems to be wrong with my system and I don't know what it is. I have huge puffs under my eyes, my eyes are bloodshot in morning and my feet and ankles are swollen. Sometimes I have chills and feel weak and tired most of the time."

Answer: Your eliminating organs, such as liver and kidneys, are in need of treatment. Begin taking balmwort tablets at once. Get them in sealed tubes with full directions of any well-stocked druggist.

C. M. C. asks: "Please relieve me of a coated tongue, foul breath, headache, constipatio: and general ill health."

Answer: If habitually constipated, you should take three-grain sulpherb tablets (not sulphur) and arouse the organs which eliminate waste material from your body. These tablets purify the blood and improve the health by acting on the liver, kidneys and bowels. Obtain in sealed tubes with full directions.

"Sarah" says: "Can anything be done for one who is bothered with rheumatism. If so, please reply."

Answer: You can be relieved of your rheumatism if you take the following: Mix by shaking well and take a teaspoonful at meal times and at bedtime and you will soon be relieved. Comp. essence cardiol, 1 oz.; comp. fluid balmwort, 1 oz.; syrup sarsaparilla comp., 5 ozs.; wine of colchicum, one-half oz.; sodium salicylate, 4 drams; iodide of potassium, 2 drams.

Miss Bertie L. asks: "What remedy can you recommend to reduce obesity safely? I want to reduce about 30 pounds."

Answer: I rely on five-grain arbolone tablets as being the most effective and convenient treatment to reduce abnormal fat. Druggists supply this in sealed tubes with complete directions. After the first few days a pound a day is not too much reduction.

Mrs. M. D. D. asks: "Do you think it is possible for me to increase my weight from 97 pounds to about 125 pounds."

Answer: Yes, I believe that the regular use of a special tonic tablet will do this for you as it has for thousands of others. Ask your druggist for three-grain hypo-nuclane tablets in sealed package with full directions. Take them for several months to get the full benefit.

John C. L. writes: "I find my natural strength and nervous system failing me. I do not recuperate as of yore. My food and rest seem not to benefit as they should. Am weak, despondent and unable to perform the duties which were assumed earlier in life, while my ambition for work and pleasure is slowly going."

Answer: I think a powerful, harmless tonic and nervine medicine will rejuvenate and restore the functions of digestion, assimilation and elimination by invigorating the nervous system. Obtain three-grain cadomene tablets packed in sealed tubes, and take as per directions accompanying.

NOSAFT WEWEYL

The first half of this alphabet was published last week. These letters are the correct size for many different articles. Sheets, towels, buffet scarfs, pillow slips, dresser covers, napkins, luncheon cloths and laundry bags are some of the things upon which these initials could be used effectively. The initial should be padded heavily lengthwise, then worked crosswise.