

A PAGE FROM



A SPORTS HAT
Made of tan horsehair with pale blue lining having a raffia design in center.

MILLINERY HINTS

ALMOST any of the yarn novelties used on hats can be duplicated in raffia, and although the stitching is worked in the same fashion, the result is quite different.

Hat No. 1 has large flowers worked around the crown. In the lower right corner is a full-size pattern showing the center of the flower composed of fat French knots or beads, and the petals formed by large single stitches.

Hat No. 2 has single stitches on the center of the crown and cross stitches on the edge of the brim. Hat No. 3 has a band of ribbon fastened in place with single and cross stitches. The full-size design is shown in the center at the bottom. The pattern at the lower left may be used in the same manner.

Hat No. 4 has a turned-up brim covered with small daisies worked in different colors. The centers of the flowers are beads, and the petals are made with lazy-daisy stitch.

The hat in the center is trimmed with one of the latest novelties—a crocheted rose. An enlarged drawing of this spray of flowers is shown at the right. The apple is another charming ornament illustrated on the hat shown in the photograph.

Directions.

When embroidering with raffia, work directly on the hat, or, when the ornament is large and the hat is of rough straw, embroider the design on heavy buckram, cut it out around the edge and stitch it in place on the hat. If necessary, place a row of couching around the edges of the ornament after it has been stitched on the hat.

Use a large needle with a long eye. Raffia needles are sometimes called tapestry needles—they are the same variety used for Swedish weaving.

A SILK SWEATER

It is made of French blue silk with deep fringe at bottom of the garment and sleeves.



TRIED RECIPES

Cheese Straws.

Six tablespoonfuls grated cheese, six tablespoonfuls flour, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful nutmeg, a pinch of pepper, yolk of one egg. Mix with milk to a dough like for cookies. Roll very thin, and cut in strips half-inch wide and bake in moderate oven.

Beef Croquettes.

Two cups cold roast beef, salt, pepper, two tablespoons tomato catsup, four tablespoons bread crumbs, one tablespoon melted butter, one egg slightly beaten. If not moist enough to make into croquettes add gravy stock or water. Shape, roll in egg and cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Vermont Pie.

One cup maple sugar, two eggs, two tablespoons flour stirred smooth in a little water, one cup cold water, two tablespoons butter and a little vanilla. Mix sugar and flour, add the water and stir over the fire until thick. Add the egg yolks and butter, beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoons sugar. Put this on top and brown in a slow oven.

Luncheon Salad.

One envelope of gelatin, one cupful cold water, one and one-half cupfuls boiling water, one-half cupful lemon juice, one-half cupful sugar, three tart apples, one cupful celery, cut in small pieces, and one-half cupful pecan nut meats.

Soak gelatin in cold water five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add lemon juice and sugar. When mixture begins to stiffen add apples, sliced in small pieces; chopped celery and broken nut meats. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Accompany with mayonnaise dressing. This mixture should be served in cases made from bright red apples.

Baked Pork Chops.

Take as many thick slices as are needed for the meal; place in a pan with a little water; lay a thin slice of onion on each; season with salt and pepper and bake till done.

Rice Sauce for Steaks, Chops and Cutlets.

Fry five or six onions and pour can of tomato soup over them, add half cup water and cook 15 minutes, season with salt and pepper. If liked richer add one can mushrooms. This is nice for roasts.

French knots of any desired color.

Double rose—Make a foundation the same as for the single rose. One d. c. to carry the raffia down to the base of any one petal of the foundation. Make five spaces as in the first rose. In each space work one d. c., five t. c., and one d. c. Then make the center of French knots.

Buds—Chain three for the ring. In this work one d. c., five t. c., and one d. c. Fold over at the base and join the green for the outer leaves. Into the ring of four chain, put five loops of six chains each. Join at the base of the buds.

Leaves—Use green raffia and make a chain of sixteen. On one side of the chain work one s. c., three d. c., three t. c., three d. c. and two s. c. Turn the other side and chain in the same manner. Leave a length of raffia and with a blunt needle make a line of Kensington stitch in the center of each leaf, to form a vein.

To Patch Neatly.

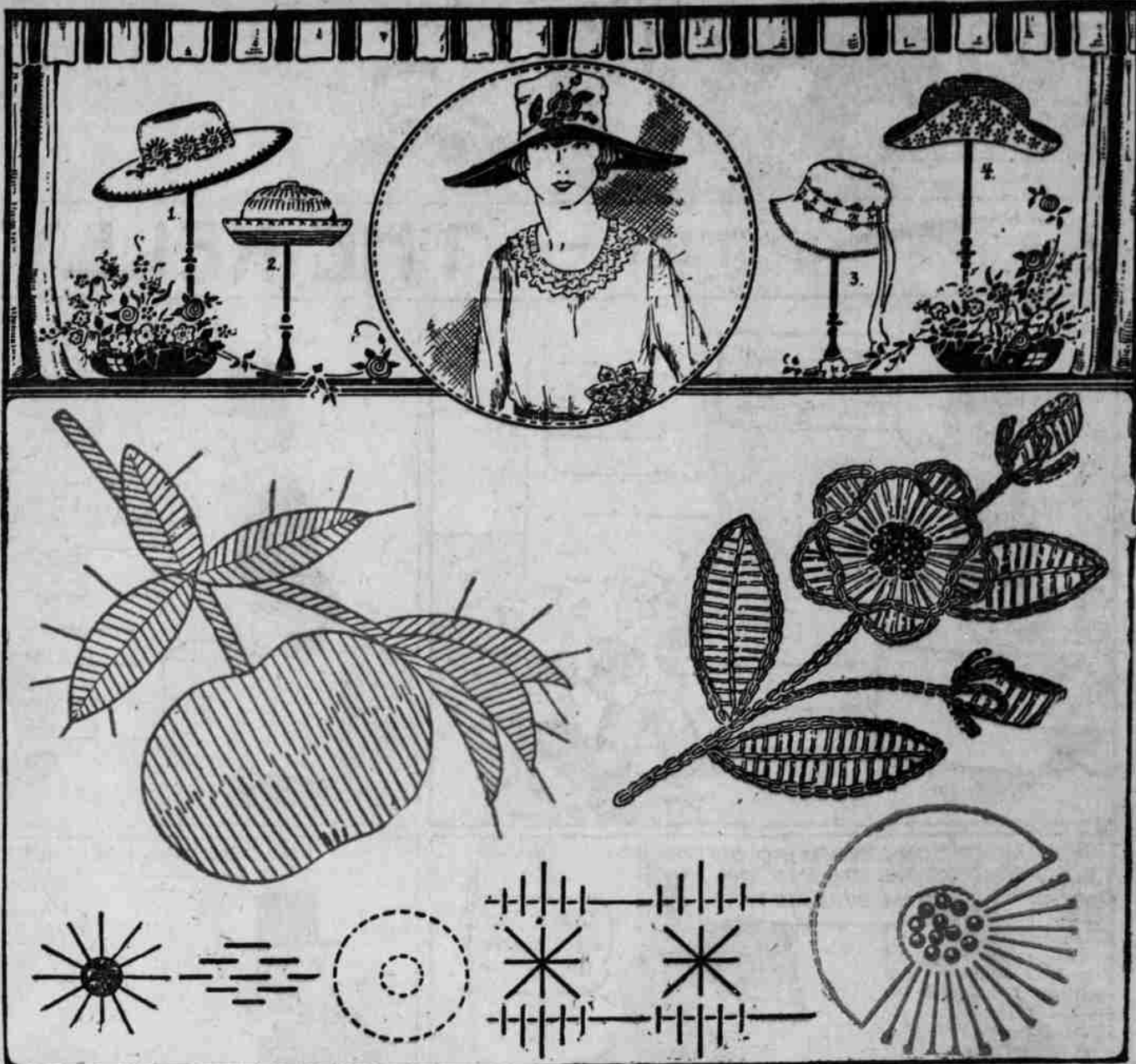
When patching well-worn heavy winter underwear try this method: Instead of irregular patches of all sizes, cut neat square, oblong or circular pieces of underwear material. Let patch extend well beyond worn portion of garment to be mended. Apply to wrong side, baste smoothly without turning in raw edges. Then with heavy thread caststitch firmly and evenly about edge of patch. Turn to the right side; with sharp scissors trim neatly around the ragged portion; then caststitch closely about the circle thus formed.

This one avoids the bulky ridges that often chafe, the close, even caststitching prevents raveling of the edges. The work is much more sightly and is done in half the time.

Flower Foods.

In Japan chrysanthemums are a very popular dish. The Japanese housewife procures a large bunch and soaks in a bowl of clean water. When scrupulously clean they are boiled, and they can then be eaten as they are or chopped up into small flakes. Beautiful bunches, cut and washed, are tastefully displayed in the shop windows of all the leading fruiterers.

Sunflowers are also a favorite meal in certain parts of Russia. Large profits are made by the farmers who grow these crops, for they require little or no attention.



Designs in Raffia or Wool for Your Hats

This Kimono Takes a Rolled Hem Unto Itself!



HELPFUL HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Make cold starch with weak soap suds; it will not stick to the irons, and the starched pieces will have a good polish.

When an earthen jar has become tainted it may be sweetened by filling with dry earth and leaving in the ground for some time.

To clean lamp chimneys, hold them over the steam from a teakettle, then rub them with a dry newspaper folded up into a ball, and, lastly, with a soft cloth, and they will be clear and bright.

Few mothers know the excellent use they can make of their worn-out stockings. Black tights are very nice for a little girl and they can be made from old stocking tops.

Cut the feet off and get the length you desire for the legs of the tights. Now split the legs down from the top and insert a third stocking top, which has been shaped in an inverted V to form the seat. An inch hem round the top with draw strings in the top that fits the front completes the garment.

Paint can be removed from window glass by a strong solution of soda.

To remove scorch stains from white linen, lay in bright sunshine.

TRUTHFULNESS.

TELL your child the truth. Promise should not be made lightly. In their little minds circumstances do not always enter into their understanding. Therefore, before mothers promise they should stop and think whether they can do what they say. Sometimes promises are made simply to pacify a child. This is very wrong. They should be made to know that they should stop doing a thing because it is wrong and not because if they stop they are promised goodies. When they are doing something that you do not wish repeated and you say, "I shall have to punish you if you do that again," is in the habit of telling your child the truth he will probably not repeat the act. Perhaps from softening of the heart after the next offense. You say to yourself "Perhaps he does not mean to," and to the child you say, "Well, if you do it another time I certainly must punish you." You think he is not old enough to understand, but their little minds work fast sometimes in finding out their parents' weak points. Before threatening to punish it is well to know in your own mind whether it is just nervousness on your part, or whether the child really deserves it, or whether you are going to be faithful to your word.

JUST WHAT IS TACT?

ONE hears about it. One sees it very often—in print. Perhaps you have been thinking you have it, and then last week Mr. Smithson or his wife or daughter confided in you that they have never known a person with real tact. And then you decide that you haven't got it after all, and wonder just what the mysterious thing is.

It doesn't consist in always saying the nice thing. There are many people who always say the nice thing, but they aren't necessarily tactful. The nice thing is not always the right thing at the right time.

The real meaning of tact is that oft-quoted golden rule. It means trying to get inside the other person's frame of mind and then doing and saying the things you would like to have said and done to you if you were in a similar mind. It means simply considering what others will think and feel under particular circumstances and not considering only your own feelings.

It means curbing one's opinions sometimes. Many a person without a grain of tact expresses his opinion when it is neither asked nor valued after it has been expressed, and in the expression of that opinion there was something which rankled in some one's breast. Of course, you didn't mean it! But your fault is not in meaning it, it lies in your not thinking before you speak, and then in not keeping silent or eliminating the thing you wouldn't have wanted to hear if you were the "other fellow."

A GOWN OF SHETLAND WOOL

This gown is being made in Shetland wool, with bordering bands of knitted wool in orange, jade, Royal blue, coral or cerise. The narrow girde is edged and tasseled with the same color, which can then be most attractively repeated in the hat and sunshade.

