

pane of glass which is set in so many front doors than Brussels net, decorated with a motif in the cen-

tre of some sort of lace. For the woman who has nothing to consult but her own tastes, these curtains come already made, in varying degrees of beauty and of costliness. But for her sister, who must count cost above everything else, there is great comfort in the fact that very little work is necessary to make a very pretty curtain possible, and the cost, as every lacemaker knows, is minimized if you haven't the work to pay for.

Renaissance and Arabian lace are the two most popular laces for the purpose, made into big, effective motifs-longer than wide-which are spaced exactly in

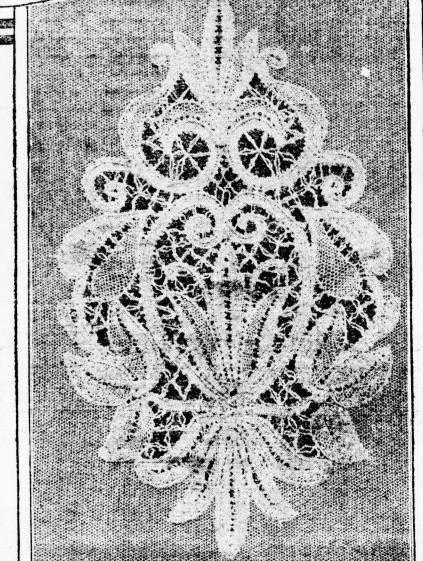
the centre of the net. Sometimes the edge is finished with a narrow lace braid, laid on both upper and lower side, and sewed with invisible stitches to form a hem. And sometimes the edges are hemmed, but hemming is hard to do upon net without having the stitches show. As often as either way of finishing, the net is simply turned in and tacked with the finest of little tacks into place.

A curtain of this type must necessarily be stretched quite flat to show off design at its prettiest. Where a curtain which is more of a screen is desired, the design may be broken up into five smaller motifs, one placed in the centre, the others in the four corners.

PROVIDE FOR FULNESS

Of course, this sort of a curtain is cut much wider than the other (which must be just the width of your doorpane), at least once and a half the width of the pane, or, if you want the folds to crush up into a great deal of fulness, double the width of the pane. Run narrow casings at top and bottom, with or without a small heading, as you please, and slip them on small brass

rods.
Filet work makes some stunning curtains—the darned work done in imitation of the exquisite Italian work. The squares are prettiest when set in a material of rather a close weave, that is, in comparison with the net upon which the pattern is darned. And scrim, in that soft, creamy tone, is par-



Arabian Lace Applied upon Ecru Net

Don't use Arabian lace for a white curtain, and, by the way, keep the curtain either white or ecru, never the combination. Arabian braid in white

is very pretty, but somehow loses its effectiveness used in this sort of a curtain. But for an ecru net curtain, it is as effective and as easily handled a bread as is made.

ticularly good for this.

Tay Tay Detail of Malay Work on Cape Net The Commemoration of

saries By Eleanor B. Clapp

Wedding Anniver-

Copyright, 1905, by A. S. Barnes & Co. T IS only right that some especial celebration should, whenever possible, set apart the wedding anniversary from any other day of the r. And so, we do not know exactyear. And so, we do not know exactly how or why, there have gradually grown up various quaint and pretty ways of commemorating the time that means so much in the life of any true man or woman.

or woman.
 First anniversary
Fill anniversaly Wooden wedding
I wentleth anniversory Linen wedding
Twenty-fifth anniversary. Silver wedding Thirtieth anniversary. Pearl wedding
Fortieth anniversaryRuby wedding
Intieth anniversary Golden wedding
Sixtieth anniversaryDiamond wedding
The origin of these especial celebra-
tions seems shrouded in mystery. Why
the first anniversary is called the "cot-
ton wedding," for instance, or the sec-
ond and third consecutively the "paper"
and "leather." has never been satisfac-
torily explained. The fourth is passed
by unnoticed by any special celebration.
while after the fifth, the "wooden wed-
ding," five years are allowed to elapse
before the next anniversary of the sort,
the "tin wedding," is celebrated.
And so it goes on until last of all
comes the sixtleth anniversary, the
"diamond wedding" which not one
couple out of thousands ever live to see.

USES FOR BAGS

DON'T throw away salt and flour bags when you have used or emptied from them the contents. Wash them out and tuck them in the drawer you consecrate to the thousand and one cloths needed for daily household tasks.

For dusteloths, or for polishing glass and silver—for all sorts of uses where a soft cloth is needed—they are as good as cloths especially bought and made up for the work, and much less trouble to prepare. An occasional thrifty housewife finds more important uses for them, one woman, whose pennies are so scarce as to seem very few and far between, indeed, even using the larger sizes to make little rough-and-ready shirt waists for her two riotous boys. Being new stuff, it wears well. wears well. But the saving of them for cloths and rags appeals to most of us who have the house-purse to manage, and who know the immense drain that little

Those Troublesome Sleeves S LEEVE-BOARDS are becoming a necessity for the proper ironing of the many styles of sleeves upon

new blouses.

Have your board made with one end a trifle smaller than the usual sleeve board—it will prove invaluable when sleeves of two puts are in question, or for sleeves trimmed with little frills of

stems and scroll work done with the heavier thread as well. This use of the two weights of threads gives almost

Malay Work on Linen

Irish Drawn Work

definitely out of place, as spring advances, as do the heavy draperies which are about to be put away until fall. For the simpler sort of spreads, those which go by the name of dimity, although as unike the sheer, pretty little corded material usually or dimity, atthough as unlike the sneer, pretty little corded material usually known by that name as anything can be, are pretty and easy to do up, which latter qualification could hardly be said to be true of even the lightest of Margellas guilfa. seilles quilts. Handwork makes beautiful the more elaborate sort of spreads, and many a girl who loves a pretty room has made for herself a handsome spread, at most no cost but her work, and that done as fancy work.

The newest work for spreads is Malay work, done on heavy linen, with a firm, even thread. Squares and strips—a whole pattern—are drawn, and caught into a netlike foundation, upon which are darned, with fine threads, figures of the most conventional tracerosch of the most conventional types, each outlined with a heavier thread, the

TEAVY Marseilles spreads seem as

the effect of lace work, with a very pretty difference.

That work takes time and patience That work takes time and patience and a certain amount of skill, but, like everything else under the sun, it is imitated in a form of work which is very easily done and very effective at the same time—one of the most successful imitations of anything which has been shown for a long while. It is Malay work in character, but instead of the drawn background net is used and the figures darned in. This simplifies the work by more than half, and as each part of the work—each square and strip—is done by itself, the trouble of handling is lessened as well. ened as well.

When the motifs are made, they are inserted in the linen.
Drawn work upon sheeting linen makes the loveliest sort of spreads, especially if a slip be made to go under the spread, of some pale tint. But it

must be very pale, just enough color about it to bring the work out, and the merest tint will do that.

The pattern should be of rather an elaborate character, with plenty of spider webs and wheels of closely woven threads put in wherever there is the slightest excuse for them. And, what is true of almost every style of handmade spread as well, the work should be kept to the centre, well above the turn of the mattress.

Dainty spreads are made of linen, treated in another way, with the color scheme of the room expressed in the form of flowers, flung all over the spread and embroidered, of course, in their natural colors. In a violet room, a great bunch of single or double violets in one (or in each of the four) corner of the big centre, with single flowers and buds dropped here and there and that lay down at the top embroidered with a couple more bunches, would make a stunning spread. Wild roses or roses in any form, for that matter, sweet peas—whatever best suits the room—can be used to splendid effect. ever best suits the room—can be used to splendid effect.

And this furnishes a suggestion for a

hady this furnishes a suggestion for a baby present: a crib spread of linen, embroidered in wee flowers, finished with a deep hemstitched hem, would be given the heartlest sort of a welcome. Linen, by the way, is a great favorite for all sorts of spreads, some of the newest made with motifs of French-Irish crochet lace—that kind with the heavy bolks and the old year retterns. heavy balls and the odd, new patterns— set in here and there. Those motifs are so rich that a very few are enough to trim your spread.

Blind and eyelet embroidery are both

used, but neither is so popular as lace, for almost every sort of lace is used in one way or another. Even German valenciennes lace is used for some rather simple ones. A couple of rows of insertion run down the whole length on each side, and crossed by others, which strip each end Renaissance makes effective spreads.

Renaissance makes effective spreads, especially when it is applied upon net. Brussels net being the most popular kind; and Arabian lace is as popular, partly because it works up so much more rapidly, but quite as much because it has so much style.

When so many uses were invented for making things of handkerchlefs, spreads came into mind, and so rather pretty ones were made of handkerchiefs, joined by strips of lace. The fashion, if fashion it was, has disappeared except for the "memory" spreads that some of the younger girls are making. Plain handkerchiefs, with perhaps a narrow colored border, are are making. Plain handkerchiefs, with perhaps a narrow colored border, are chosen, the initials of the girl who gave each embroidered in the centre of her handkerchief, and the very best girl's handkerchief given the place of

Women's Ways of Earning Money---Press Agents

By Cynthia Westover Alden

Copyright, 1965, by A. S. Barnes & Co. HE press agent's calling is an ancient one for man, but of late woman has entered the field and in some cases is making a good comfortable living out of it. One large corporation pays its man press representative a salary of \$3000 a year. His business is to see that the news of the affairs of the concern reaches the public in such form as to Increase its business. I don't know of a woman getting anything like this amount, but I do not know why she

thould not.
The politician has his agent in order The politician has his agent in order that his views may be given correctly to the eager ear of the public. He pays all kinds of prices for this service. The theatrical agent receives from \$25 to \$125 a week. Here we occasionally find a woman doing the work. One in Brooklyn I know personally.

As society press agent a woman is better than a man as a general thing. Her business is to see that her employer avoids or receives publicity as she may wish. Glving out the lists of cruests at great functions, furnishing she may wish. Giving out the lists of guests at great functions, furnishing descriptions of gowns and all other details that so greatly interest the public is all attended to by the one person. She thus relieves all others concerned, and the news is at the same time correct and therefore sat-

same time correct and therefore satisfactory.

One of the first officers to be appointed nowadays at all important
conventions and similar gatherings is
the "chairman of the press." The
young woman so selected collects all
flata, puts it in proper shape and sends
or takes it to the newspapers for publication.

Weddings are always reported. When
woman press agent sees the announce-

woman press agent sees the announce-nent c. a coming marriage, she calls

and proposes to attend to the giving out One man paid \$500 to the agent who handled the press notices for the wed-ding of his daughter to an English nobleman. All agents can't expect such luck often; but there are weddings every day, and some one gives the news for publication, and she generally gets paid for doing so.

The summer hotel press agent is sometimes paid by the hotel manager. Often she is also a reporter paid by the

Aprons of Flowered Stuffs FLOWERED stuffs are finding their way into the pretty little aprons way into the pretty little aprons which many women don while they are sewing or performing the lighter household duties.

Those with the plaid backgrounds are particularly pretty for this use. The color, given by the flowers, is enough by way of trimming, without using either lace or embroidery, simply ruffling the material across the lower edge or around the bit of stuff that does duty as an apron lighter household duties.

They are as dainty and pretty as the more elaborate types, and do up so much better that they are making friends right and left.

To Make Friends of the Birds NCOURAGE birds to nest about your eaves, for there's nothing more eloquent of home-loving instincts than the low twitter of your little friends of the feathered tribe. A few crumbs when bird-marketing seems to fall upon Mrs. Sparrow—and you soon learn to know the signs—with, perhaps, a bit of apple laft conveniently. perhaps, a bit of apple left conveniently near her home and out of reach of neighborhood cats, will do the work of making friends in a short time.

known cases where the agent was paid by both. The salary ranges from board expenses only, to \$30 and \$40 a week. It is no new thing to find women doctors making a success in life. The practice of medicine is most fitting and suit-

There is no room here for the history of the struggle of women for medical education; though it met with many reverses, it has been a history of progress. Forty years ago there were no schools of medicine willing to train women. Now universities have thrown their medical degrees open to women, and schools of medicine for women only are to be found in almost all of the great cities.

great cities.

The yearly incomes of women doctors in private practice, of course, widely differ. It is impossible to give even an average. Some women doctors connect themselves with the staff of local hospitals; others set up in business for themselves and do quite as well. There is some prejudice always to overcome.

A woman should not attempt to put up her sign in a strange place unless A woman should not attempt to put up her sign in a strange place unless she can afford to take a good house in a good neighborhood and dress well. The next thing to do is to go out just as much as possible and meet people. Few persons will send for a woman doctor they do not know. Become a favorite socially, then in time an opportunity will be afforded to do professional work. Success comes much slower to a woman than to a man in the practice of medicine, merely because "we are not so used to women doctors." Women should keep in touch as much as possible with practitioners of their own sex, and they must not allow themselves to be isolated professionally, under any circumstances.

be isolated professionary, children by circumstances.

Many women are earning a living by lecturing on first aid to the injured and acting as hospital surgeons. The one surgeon who has tried this in New

The Care of the Baby---Its Early Training

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge Copyright, 1905, by A. S. Barnes & Co. D ABIES between the eighteenth and twenty-fourth months make rapid progress in learning new words; a child who hears other children of the family constantly pratchildren of the family constantly prattle will often talk much earlier than one who lives among adults only. Care should be taken to speak correctly, and to use pure English when speaking to, or before, a little one learning to talk. It is surprising how quickly a baby of 2 years will observe and imitate defects of speech.

A little 2-year-old girl whom I knew had a nurse for a short time who had a cleft palate, and hence taiked in a peculiar manner; only a few days after the child had heard this nurse speak, we noticed that she was trying to imitate the girl, and, after a very few attempts, she succeeded so well and persisted so in speaking in this manner that we had to put the child in charge of another nurse. of another nurse.

By the time the baby is 2 years old, he will often form short sentences, such as "Go out now," "Down tairs quick," etc.

If his father, mother or nurse are away for a few dars, he will often seem to

miss them, and will be exceedingly glad to have them return.

Most children are very affectionate at the incident for a long time.

The baby should be taught to let things alone that do not belong to him. Most children are very affectionate at this age, and they should never be repulsed; a great deal can be done in teaching the child obedience and un-selfishness if his affection is appealed If the child has been naughty and the much-loved mother looks grieved and hurt, baby though he may be, he will often feel very much ashamed and anxlous to make amends by a lot of hugs and kisses. Sometimes he will remember

At this time he is perfectly able to unat this time he is perfectly able to understand what is said to him about such matters, and he can be very easily trained not to touch things if the training is begun early. At first it will be necessary to say "No, no" gently, but firmly, and then divert his attention If this training is carried on consistently, the child will soon not think of touching what does not belong to him, at least, without asking permission.

A Labor-Saving Expedient SPREAD a big sheet of paper out when you are making clippings, or fixing flowers, or reporting your favorite plant. This is one of the most valuable solutions to the many household labor-saving problems that has yet been discovered, for the usual tiresome cleaning-up time afterward is resolved into a simple gathering up of the paper, upon which has conveniently failen the debris. Lift it carefully, so that the bits may not sift out upon your clean table or floor, dump it in the ashbarrel, and—there you are!

Laying Hems by Machine EXT time you've napkins and tablecloths, and perhaps teatowels into the bargain, to hem, try laying the hem by machine, putting on the "hemmer," regulating it to the tiny hem used upon all such linens, and taking the needle out.

Of course, your edges must be right by a thread before you make the starting turn down at one end. But the work will be done in much less than half the time it usually takes you, and more evenly than nine women out of ten can lay it.