

PRACTICAL AID and PICTORIAL SUGGESTION

FRONT DOOR CURTAINS



Renaissance is as Popular as Ever

NOTHING is much more satisfactory to a woman than to see her front door curtains made in a style which is in vogue. 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 lace-maker 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 the 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.

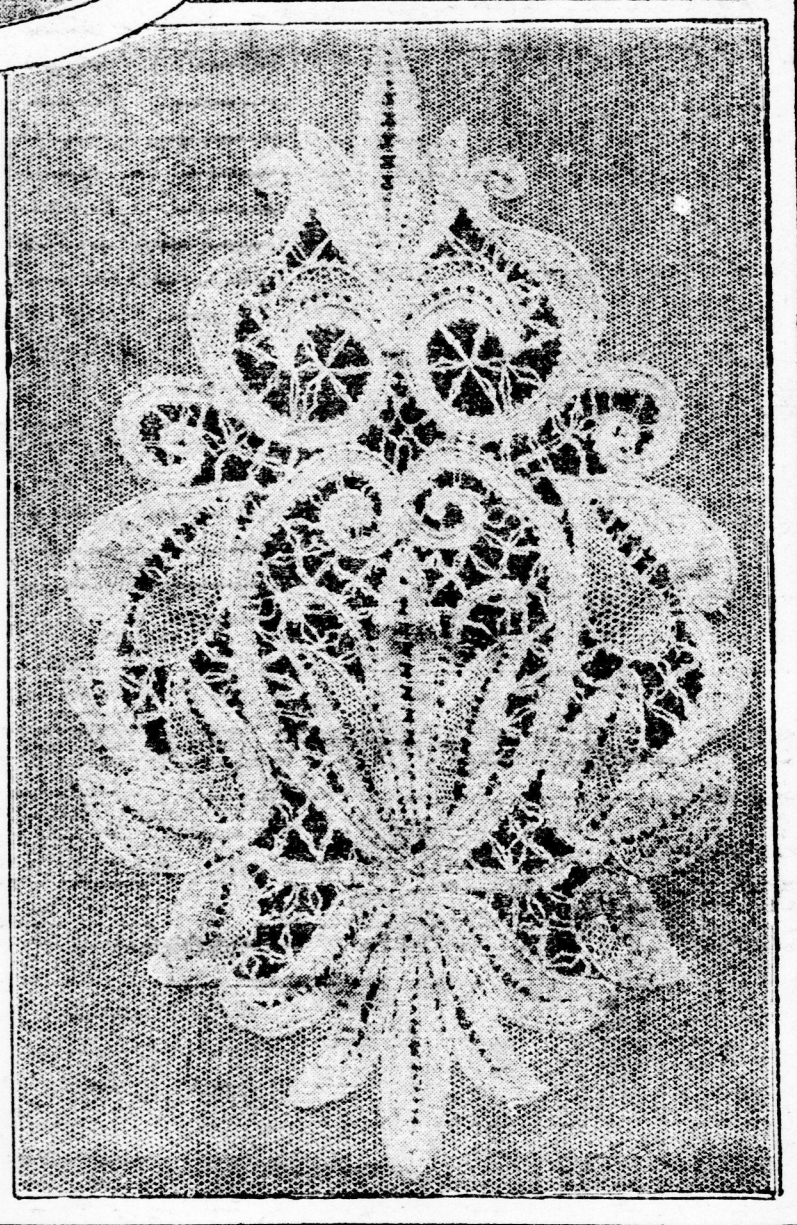
PROVIDE FOR FULLNESS

Of course, this sort of a curtain is cut much wider than the other (which must be just the width of your doorway), 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 fullness, 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.

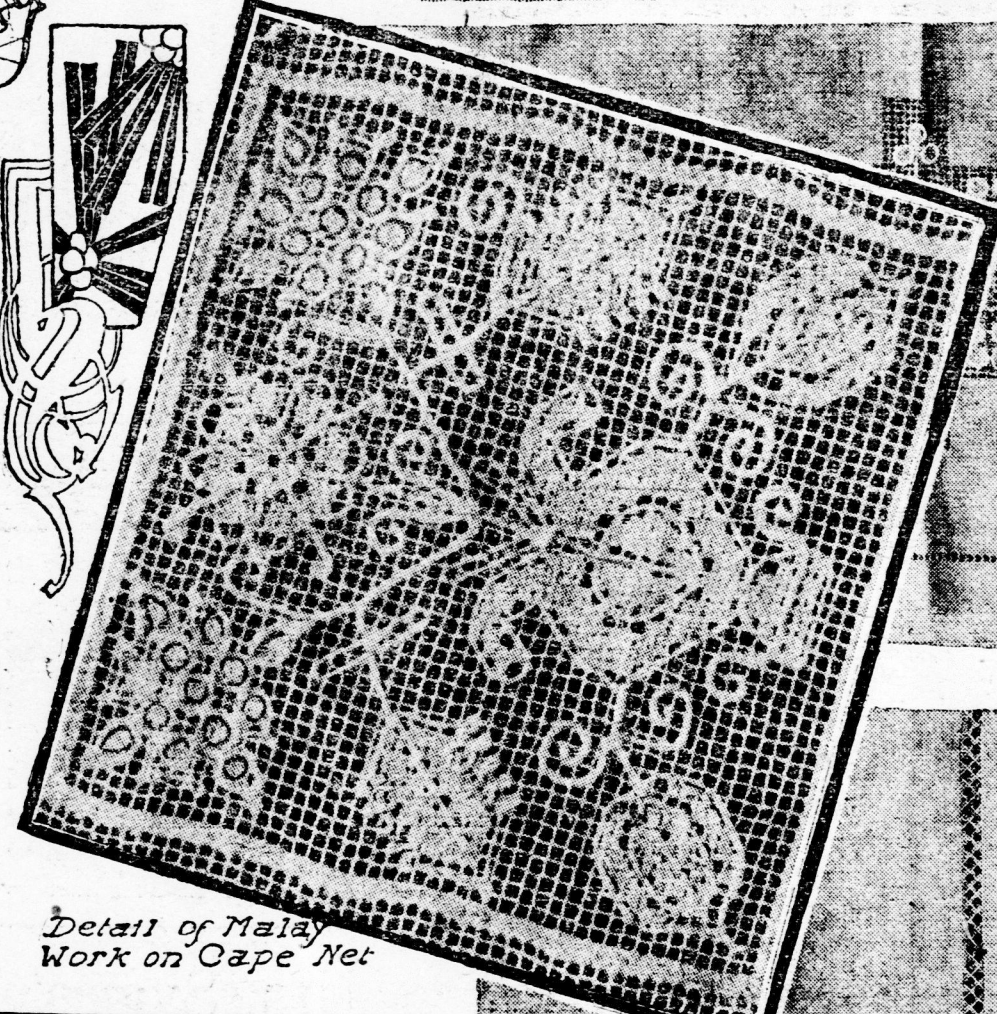
Pleat work makes some stunning curtains—the darned work done in imitation of the exquisite Italian work. The squares are prettiest when set in a material of rather a close weave, that is, in comparison with the net upon which the pattern is darned. And, again, in that soft, creamy tone, is particularly good for this.

Don't use Arabian lace for a white curtain, and, by the way, keep the curtain either white or cream, never the combination. Arabian braid in white is very pretty, but somehow loses its effectiveness when used in this sort of a curtain. But for an extra net curtain, it is as effective and as easily handled a braid as is made.

Arabian Lace Applied upon Ecru Net



MAKING SUMMER SPREADS



Detail of Malay Work on Cape Net

The Commemoration of Wedding Anniversaries

By Eleanor B. Clapp

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IT IS only right that some special celebration should, whenever possible, set apart the wedding anniversary from any other day of the year. 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.

The origin of these special celebrations seems shrouded in mystery. Why the first anniversary is called the "cotton wedding," for instance, or the second wedding, for instance, or the third wedding, for instance, has never been satisfactorily explained. The fourth is possibly, by unimpaired, any special celebration. It is no new thing to find women doctors making a success in life. The practice of medicine is most fitting and suitable to them.

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.

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 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 must come to her. The one who is successful, then, in time an opportunity will be afforded to do professional work.

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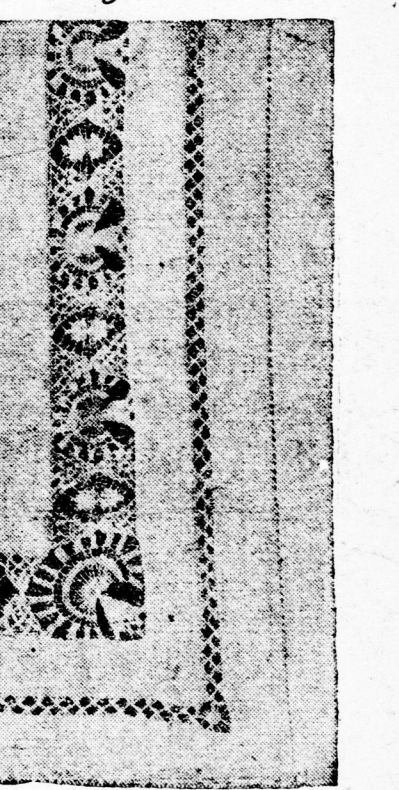
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Malay Work on Linen



Irish Drawn Work

HEAVY Marseilles spreads seem as 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 unlike the sheer, 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 Marseilles quilts.

Handwork makes beautiful the more elaborate sort of spreads, and many a girl who lives in a pretty room has made for herself a handsome spread, at almost 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 stripes—a whole pattern—are drawn, and caught into a netlike foundation, upon which are darned, with fine threads, figures of the most conventional types, each outlined with a heavier thread, the stems and scroll work done with the heavier thread as well. This use of the two weights of threads gives almost the effect of lace work, with a very pretty difference.

That work takes time and patience and a certain amount of skill, but, like everything else under the sun, it is initiated 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 stripe—is done by itself, the trouble of handling is lessened 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.

Dimity 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 velvet 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.

And this furnishes a suggestion for a May present: a crib spread of linen, embroidered in wee flowers, finished with a deep hemstitched hem, would be given the heartiest sort of 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 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, 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 were invented for making things of handkerchiefs, 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 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 honor in the centre.

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

By Cynthia Westover Alden

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THE press agent's calling is an ancient one for men, 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 should not.

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 \$100 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, 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 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 details, puts it in proper shape and sends or takes it to the newspapers for publication.

Weddings are always reported. When a woman press agent sees the announcement of a coming marriage, she calls

and proposes to attend to the giving out of the news.

One man paid \$500 to the agent who handled the press notices for the wedding 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

paper that wants the news. I have known cases where the agent was paid by both. The salary ranges from board expenses only, to \$30 and \$50 a week.

It is no new thing to find women doctors making a success in life. The practice of medicine is most fitting and suitable to them.

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.

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