



DRESSES FOR GIRLS.

For All Sizes and Ages From Two to Fifteen Years.

The woolen frocks for girls wear their spring imitate those to be worn by their mothers both in fabric and in style. Large girls of fifteen or thereabouts have church and street dresses of fancy China figured wools, of glaze diagonal wools of two colors shot together, of fine mixtures of silk and wool or else of very deeply puckered crepons. These are made with round waists or with circular basque attached, differing only from those of their mamma in being hooked up the back. Their skirts are shaped to the hips by gores, and many will wear double skirts.

Smaller girls of 8 to 12 years wear crepon, challis or cashmere frocks, with full straight skirt simply hemmed falling half way to the shoe top, unless the mother prefers the shorter French skirt, just covering the knee, until the girl is 10 years old. A full belted waist, crossed with four or five insertions or only three rows outlining a yoke, is liked for high necked dresses that hook in the back.

For school dresses and country wear for the summer these girls will have serviceable dark navy blue dresses of flannel, sack or serge, made with a full waist plaited to a high round yoke and rather wide belt. Many rows of white wool braid are parallel around the yoke, belt, high collar and on the close lower part of sleeves that droop in a puff from armhole to elbow. The full, straight skirt has a deep hem, with rows of braid above it. Sailor blouse suits of the cool looking blue flannel and the rather warm red will also be worn.

There is to be a return to cashmere frocks for very small girls in light colors and in dark shades. For baby girls of 2 to 4 years these are made of pink or baby blue cashmere, all in one piece, gathered very full around the high neck and on the shoulders; then shaped across in yoke fashion by four small shirred tucks drawn tightly half way down the armholes, the spaces between the tucks overlaid with baby ribbon of black velvet. A ruche around the neck is of the cashmere in drawn tucks, and the same finish is at the wrist of bishop sleeves. For girls from 2 to 6 years are other cashmere frocks, with a little short gathered waist corded instead of belted, a finely tucked yoke trimmed with deep eaplets embroidered in fine dots and scalloped edges. The cashmere is wrought with brown, Nile green with white and red or navy blue with white.

For these tiny girls many mothers use washable dresses altogether, making them of French nainsook, white Swiss muslin, with pin dots of color, dainty corded dimities and zephyr gingham of very small patterns. The gingham dresses for nursery and morning wear are in stripes and checks of blue or pink with white. They are made with a full skirt, with five inch hem, gathered and corded to a waist that is gathered the other side of the cord, but plain at the top and trimmed with double eaplets ruffles, one much deeper than the other and each bordered with insertion. These eaplets fall in full ruffles over wide sleeves gathered to a wristband. The long empire skirts are happily going out of fashion, as children were apt to "walk up their front breadths" when going upstairs, and stumbling hurt themselves. Rather stiffly starched petticoats are worn under little girls' short French frocks to give them the desired expansion. The foregoing practical information is from Harper's Bazar.

A fashion writer in a foreign exchange gives a description of a school frock and spring coat that will commend themselves to many mothers. The frock hangs loosely from a yoke, tucked and feather stitched in silk, and outlined with two gathered puffings, and adorned over the shoulders with frilled eaplets, also feather stitched in silk, and this you may get in almost any kind. The capital cost is made of a brown hop sack with a collar—and a very well cut collar it is—trimmed with three rows of brown satin ribbon, effectively crossed at the corners.

A common sense riding habit for little girls is made with a Norfolk jacket and can be produced in melton, serge and chevrot. It is admirably cut and combines safety with a good appearance. The jockey cap is well suited to a child.

Household Hints.

Orange peel dried and grated makes excellent flavoring for cakes and puddings.

To make a pretty plant basket get a large wooden bowl and cover the outside with split peach stones. Varnish or paint and hang with chains.

In roasting meat the principal care should be to have it as juicy as possible, as the juices contain both the nourishment and flavor.

A cup of cold boiled rice added to any griddle cakes or muffins makes them lighter and more wholesome.

Keep a peck or more of lime in an open keg in the cellar to absorb the moisture.

Dark calicoes are best washed in water in which bran has been boiled—a quart of bran in a loose bag to a gallon of water.

Some housewives say that the colors of cotton fabrics will become "set" if salt and water are employed, three gills of salt to 4 quarts of water. The calico is dropped in the water while hot, and there remains until it is cold.

A roasted or boiled lemon, filled while hot with sugar and eaten, softens the throat and relieves the cough.

Seen Through a Lorgnette.

It is an interesting thing to note just now a conflict of vocal fads. Never was there such a furor among our fashionables over correctness of pronunciation. One is pelted on every hand with hard little vowel and consonant sounds, as if they were so many pebbles. The middle "e" in elevator and the "u" in culture are at last having their innings along with a lot of other awakened letters that have slept as long and as peacefully as Rip Van Winkle. But the curious part of it all is that the British ad of eliminating "g's" is raging quite as ferociously as the pronunciation of speech.

The Coffee Pot.

Delicate-flavored tea or coffee cannot be made in a discolored pot; occasionally fill the latter two-thirds full of cold water, add a table-spoonful of soda or wood ashes, and boil until clean.

The Education of Our Girls.

The education of a girl resolves itself to a simple basis after all. Woman's progress may, in the minds of some, have seemed to make it more complex, and confusion can enter into the question if a mother allows herself to listen to the proclaimers of so-called "advanced ideas."

We will be led into the mistake of cultivating the mind at the expense of the heart if we allow ourselves to be so led. But the error is a cruel one—painfully so to the girl who is led, unknowingly, into it. But if we permit our common sense to rule, the problem solves itself. We do not want our daughters to be encyclopedias, but true, womanly women. The first we can buy; the latter we cannot.

Let us first look after the physical development of our girls, teaching them that good health outweighs all things. Let them understand the human mechanism, hiding nothing. Teach, by example as well as by precept, the value of outdoor exercise. Then begin mental development, giving her the benefit of the largest educational advantages within your powers, insisting, however, that her studies shall be those likely to be of greatest usefulness in after life. Let her study just up to her fullest capacity, but just a little less of it. A margin of unspent power is a tremendous force to a woman.

Then, if our schools and colleges shall continue to neglect the teaching of household economics, keep your daughter close to you at home for a year at least or longer if necessary. With her mind free from mental studies, teach her the rudiments of the home, hiding nothing from her. Make of her an all-round good home-builder and housekeeper, hold up before her the one great truth that a woman is always most satisfactory to herself when she is a woman, and most beautiful to others when she is womanly. Let her know what it means to be a wife and mother.—Boston Post.

The Future Woman.

Mrs. Theodore Sutor, the well-known society woman of New York, has the following to say about the "woman of the future."

She will not wear trousers. On the contrary, her garments will be prettier, and she herself will be, if that is possible, more effeminate, more gentle and tender than she is now. Why? Because she will realize, by being all these, that her power will be increased in a corresponding ratio. Women's rights are invariably associated in a man's mind with the loud-voiced woman, the woman without little personal vanities, the woman who is indifferent to her appearance, who wears big boots and would like to wear high hats and make other incursions on his wardrobe. He is the reigning power now, and looking at things from this point of vision, can be blamed for not wanting to abdicate in favor of anyone so unattractive to him as this person. There will be more marriages for love in her day than there are now, for the reason that natural selection will replace convenience. She will be qualified for work, and not fearing it, will not marry for support. She will be able to provide for herself, and when she marries it will be because she loves the man, because he is congenial and sympathetic to her, and will not retard her mental and moral development. She will be fearless and frank and she will have the courage of her convictions.

A Variety in Breads.

A variety in the simple wheat loaf of bolted flour is raisin bread. This is simple—a wheat loaf to which a cup of stained raisins are added, when it is molded up and put in the pan to rise the last time. It is nice hot for supper. Swedish bread is made by rolling out light bread dough to about the thickness of half an inch, rubbing it with sugar, grating nutmeg over the whole and adding about a cupful of well cleaned currants to a large loaf. Roll up the sheet dough after sprinkling these ingredients over it. Let it rise for half an hour in a well buttered pan, rubbing a little softened butter on the outside of the loaf. Bake it in a quick oven for about half an hour. Serve it hot for tea. It is hardly necessary to draw attention to the excellent apple Kuchen of the Germans, which is really a kind of cake, or the delightful hot apple bread of Baltimore, which is made with a layer of apple sauce between layers of dough.

Fascination of a Petticoat.

The temptation of Eve was as nothing as compared to the modern woman's desire to raise her tailor made gown and display the rich concoction of silk, ruffles and lace she calls her petticoat. The soft swish occasioned by silk linings and a silk skirt is sweeter than music to most women, and the plainer skirt gown the more elaborate the under-skirt.

The great fault of the petticoat is that it is too long; apt to wear ragged in a short time and easily soiled. The French women wear their reaching only to the tops of their shoes, escaping all the mud of the streets and preserving that air of freshness, which is above all things desirable.

Needless to say, these skirts are a luxury, and yet the trousseau of an April bride contains no less than fifteen of the daintiest petticoats it has ever been my good fortune to see.

Recipes for Shoe Dressing.

Here are two recipes for making a dressing for shoes. No. 1 is as follows: Take 2 drams of spermaceti oil, 3 ounces of good molasses and 4 ounces of finely powdered ivory black and stir them together thoroughly. Then stir in half a pint of good vinegar, and the dressing is ready for use. It gives a bright, clean surface and makes the shoes look almost like new.

The second dressing is for rainy weather and is said to make the shoes waterproof. Take an ounce of beeswax, an ounce of turpentine and a quarter of an ounce of Burgundy pitch. Put them into half a pint of cottonseed oil and melt together over a slow fire, being careful that the mixture does not take fire.

Mendelssohn's Grand Niece.

Proverbially musical taste and capacity runs in families, and the debut of Mendelssohn's grand-niece is another proof of the fact. This young lady, Mlle. Lina Mendelssohn, who is a singer of great promise, has made her debut in Paris at a concert given by the pupils of the renowned teacher, Madame Marchesi. The debutante sang a ballad from Ambrose Thomas' Psyche.

What Forms the Bones?

Domestic skeletons are very often formed of the bones of contention.

CARING FOR BABY.

Clara Hammond Tells How It Should be Done in Summer.

This is a question of great importance to mothers all over the country, especially during the summer season, and I will tell a few things I have learned by experience and observation.

In the first place, dress the baby as cool as possible during the heat of the day. A baby 6 months old should wear a soft woolen band over the bowels, and a thin knit shirt, a nankin and a plain muslin slip. From the bottom of my heart I pity little ones who are sweltering in flannel and broken out with heat. A great many babies are killed by too much care, and while no mother is excusable for neglecting her child, she will find that he is a great deal healthier and happier if allowed to roll about on the floor and play with his bare feet.

Do not neglect to give them a fresh drink of water every hour or two, especially if they are teething. This will often soothe a restless child when all other means fail.

A bath in tepid water every day is not only necessary, but is greatly enjoyed. Allow him to remain about five minutes, dry thoroughly with a soft towel, then rub him with the hand until a good reaction is secured.

If a mother cannot nurse her babe or if her milk is lacking in nutrition, as is often the case, she will find lactated food the best and cheapest substitute made. Children like it and it agrees with them, in fact, some of the fattest, healthiest babies I have ever seen were raised upon it. Cow's milk is almost sure to disagree with a young baby, as the cows eat all kinds of weeds and drink water that is far from being pure. The baby's bowels become too loose and an attack of summer complaint follows. After they have passed their sixth month a little boiled rice seasoned with salt and butter may be given in addition to the lactated food, or if they prefer it, feed them sago or tapioca, being careful not to give too much. A child while teething should have very little fruit, unless it is a few ripe strawberries or raspberries, a roasted apple, an orange, or the juice of five or six grapes, being careful that he does not swallow the seeds or skins. Such fruits will be very beneficial if the bowels are in a constive state. If you are living in town, your baby suffers from teething take him to the country. Perhaps you think you cannot afford it, but I think we often pay doctor's bills and other expenses of sickness which an outing would have prevented. It is wonderful what a change of air will often do in relieving a child who is suffering from painful dentition.—Clara Hammond, in Mirror and Farmer.

The Quality of Tone.

If we strike a pianoforte key with sufficient force to produce even a mezzo forte effect, a knocking sound is occasioned as the finger touches the key, and the hammer strikes the string in a way to jar it. In this case the vibrations cannot be those only which are necessary to produce a pure quality of tone, the effect changing as it were by trying to right itself. A steady pure tone results if we use a particular kind of pressure touch which is noticeable throughout Paderewski's playing, and the touch causes the strings to vibrate as they should. We can easily produce a poor quality of tone on a good pianoforte if we use a poor kind of touch, and we can readily change the quality of tone by the effect changing as it were by trying to right itself. A steady pure tone results if we use a particular kind of pressure touch which is noticeable throughout Paderewski's playing, and the touch causes the strings to vibrate as they should. 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