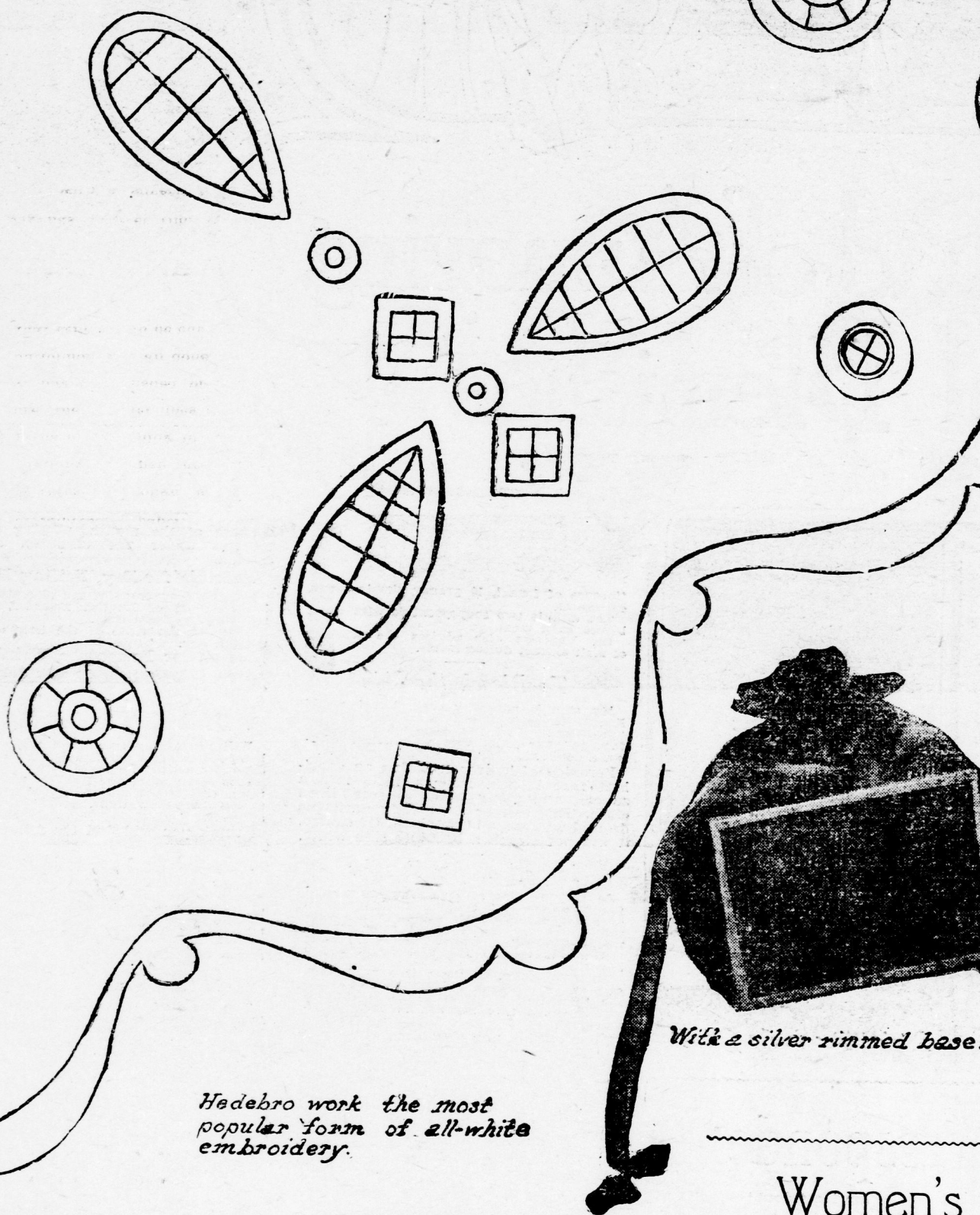


# Some new bags and a pattern.



Hedebro work the most popular form of all-white embroidery.

With a silver rimmed base.

Fashioned of wide ribbons

A new treatment of the handle.

The newest workbag conveniences.

## HOW TO APPLY THE PATTERN

ANY ONE with a little knowledge of drawnwork "coppers," more especially of lace stitches, needs very little introduction to Hedebro work. It is the prettiest and newest (although it was introduced here first over a year ago) of the various forms of all-white embroidery.

Of a necessity, patterns are simpler than for the usual ones of English eye-let work—the filling in of larger motifs demanding a rather bolder design than can be executed in eyelets.

The "open" shown is the exact size of a quarter of a centre-piece, and is easily transferred either by tracing off or by laying impression paper between pattern and linen and passing a pencil, with a rather hard, steady pressure, over the design. Perhaps the better way,

though, is to trace off the one quarter and build the whole pattern from that on a sheet of strong paper or tracing linen, and then transfer to the linen by means of impression paper.

The work may be done with either cotton or linen thread, although, strictly speaking, the real Danish work is never done with anything but linen thread.

The stitch used for every part, with exception of the actual filling in, is all buttonholing, done around every tiny, isolated figure, the parallel lines showing the width of the stitch. No padding is necessary, but the finished piece is just a little prettier if a little padding is used. The buttonholing is all done with the firm edge toward the centre of each figure—and that centre is to be cut away

after, but only after, all of the buttonholing of the whole centre-piece, except for the edge, is done.

One part of the design requires particular description—the wheels marked A. The outer row of buttonholing has the firm edge toward the centre, but the inner row is stitched the reverse way, to make a foundation for the lace stitches as are used for lace work, should never be used in work of this sort.

This design requires only the simplest of the many lace stitches; but more elaborate work may be substituted, making, of course, the figures bolder. Filling each tiny motif with a different stitch spoils the effect.

Pad the edge heavily.

By Cynthia Westover Alden

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"DOING washing" is not the same as laundry work. A washerwoman takes your clothes and washes them—when she returns them, they often have the odor of the tank stove about them; they have the smell of linen dried in close, poorly ventilated rooms, and sometimes you send them back to be washed over again. You may be one of the "fortunates" who send your clothes to the country, where they are dried on the green grass in the sun. They are returned to you cleansed from all impurities, and you do not experience that uneasy feeling that, though "washed," they have absorbed additional dirt and become a source of disease.

Remembering all this, when you find yourself obliged to turn to something as a "wage-earner," you decide to open a laundry. You will do work that is first class. Your clothes will never have the sickly yellow tinge that so used to offend you. Your clothes will be washed well and dried out of doors, so that they may purify them, and the sick will not be afraid of patronizing you.

You realize that the washing of clothes is as important as the correct construction of the dress of houses.

But to be the proprietor of a well-equipped laundry you must have some money to start with, and some training as a laundress. The best method of

training is to go into a public laundry and work for six months or so, or at least until you know every detail of the work in every department. A woman should thoroughly understand steam as well as hand laundry work. Any amount of money may be put into a steam laundry; and, as for hand work, she may begin with two tubs if she likes, and increase the equipment as her work demands. The usual charge for washing is by the dozen 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.25. Shirt waists are done by the piece, 15 to 25 cents, and so on.

I heard Miss Ethel P. Jayne, manager of a steam laundry, read a paper on laundry work, and, as it tells in few words just what every woman thinking of taking up the business would like to know, I give it in part for you:

Laundry work is not suitable for those who are merely anxious to land some occupation. The hours are too long. It is no mere pastime; it is hard work and worry from 8 o'clock on Monday morning until 8 o'clock on Saturday night. But for those who are really in earnest, it is a lucrative and interesting employment.

A smart pupil can learn most of the practical part of laundry work in three months; but, unless she is endowed at the start with considerable aptitude for business and has inborn organization and tact, failure as a manager is probable.

### The First Step

"In speaking of laundry work for educated women, I am confining myself principally to laundry management.

There are plenty of suitable subordinate posts as heads of departments for which educated women may become fitted, but personally I do not honestly consider it worth their while to take up laundry work unless they aspire to, and are capable of, being managers, or having laundries of their own. The first scope of any work is, of course, the hardest, and the first year or two of a manager's life are spent in worrying. She has very little confidence in herself, and, consequently, does not command it from other people, hence a general bawling. Weakened by a young land and try to take liberties; owners or directors feel uneasy as to the capability of their manager to make the concern pay, and worry her with trifling complaints and impracticable suggestions. The work goes wrong; customers complain or remove their linen, and the unfortunate manager begins to wonder why she ever took up laundry work. But each difficulty, as she overcomes it, leaves her stronger and surer of herself, until one day she awakes to the fact that she can manage and is managing a laundry successfully.

Each year then finds her load lightened, and in all probability, her position more lucrative.

The less ambitious managers settle down, get their respective laundries into thorough working order, with well-trained heads of departments to supervise, and so leave themselves as little as possible to be bothered by the ambitious ones, perhaps, to further add, seek larger laundries, greater responsibilities and higher salaries, and, very

probably, end in owning laundries of their own.

"Once a manager has made herself a reputation for the successful running of a laundry, she need never be out of employment, but what every pupil will not recognize is how necessary that reputation is, or how hard the struggle must be at first to gain it. I have heard pupils say: 'Well, if that woman can manage a laundry, I am sure I can,' but they do not grasp the fact that she worked her way up through practical experience, and that no advantages of education or position will outweigh in an employer's mind previous experience and success.

The worker in a laundry of to-day is merely a cog of a very large wheel; she does not take any one piece of linen, go on with it and finish it, as the old-fashioned laundress did. She merely takes it from a fellow-worker, who has put a touch to it, puts her own touch on it, and passes it on to another, and thus the article travels from hand to hand, until it reaches the finisher.

"In the case of a shirt, for instance, it might, and often does, pass through eighteen different persons' hands from the time it enters the laundry until it is ready to be taken home. Any faulty treatment on the part of one of those eighteen workers will affect the final result. The manager's duty is not merely to walk around and supervise the work of each individual, her duty is to organize and arrange the work and workers so that the best possible result is obtained at the least possible cost.

"The chief difficulty as regards workers lies in the scarcity of really first-class hands. To be really best ironers, for instance, requires years of practice. Out of every twenty ironers employed in a laundry you will usually find only one or two who are really artists at their work. Some people have a notion that any woman can wash and iron, and that she only wants looking after to make her do it in first-class style. It is as rational an idea as that any woman can cook.

### Working Hours

"The usual working hours in a laundry are from 8 to 8 o'clock Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, unless very busy 8 to 9, and even 10, Thursday and Friday, Saturday from 8 A. M. until the work is finished, varying from dinner during the slack season to 6 or 7 in the busy summer. Some pupils find the long standing a little trying at first, but I have never known a pupil give up the work through ill health.

"The scale of wages depends to a great extent upon the size of the laundry and the class of work done. There are plenty of openings in every kind of laundry, and the rate of compensation will depend chiefly upon the competency of the individual. Managers' salaries vary from \$10 to \$20 a week.

"Some may be interested in the suggestion of women starting laundries of their own, and may like a few suggestions on that point.

"My first advice is, do not start a laundry for yourself until you have bought your own experience managing for some one else. It is not quite so easy as it looks! It is possible for an expert who thoroughly understands the business and how to purchase and lay out her plant economically to start a medium-sized laundry on \$500 capital. A small shirt-and-collar business in a populous district could be started on considerably less, as the plant required would be much smaller and the returns quicker.

## The Use of Ribbons in Fancy-Work

RIBBONS are becoming quite important materials in the fancy-work world; every kind and for every sort of use, from the narrow shaded ribbons used to embroider with to those exquisite warp-printed ones, wide enough to make up into the prettiest of bags, for fancy work, or for those pretty little traveling cases which hold a small host of the little everyday mending helps in so satisfactory a way.

Ribbon, too, serves even for the handles of some of the newest opera bags—the bag itself made of flowered ribbon; the handle of a single shade, usually the deepest in the flower. When it is used, the bow is made on one side as shown in the illustration, and is almost a requisite, so many loops and ends are there in its make-up. Often, too, there is a knot tied in the middle of each loop, which makes the bow a little more durable.

Another bag has a silver rim, which outlines the stiffened base. It is made of ribbon, too, with a silvery thread through it, which shines in with the tone of the silver rim. The same effect is got, in a much less expensive way, by using a narrow silver braid instead of the ribbons for drawstrings. But a braid that is very soft and pliable must be got, or it will cut the silk of the bag hopelessly.

One version of ribbon workbags is made of four stripes, each slashed across in a blunt point, and the whole bag, points and all, lined with plain colored ribbon in some delicate shade that tones with the ribbon of the same color as the lining makes the drawing strings.

Of ribbon used to do actual embroidery with there is apparently no end. Exquisite roses stand out from soft silk surfaces; great bunches of double vio-

lets look as though laid on some pretty box or sofa pillow they are worked upon; and tiny forget-me-nots, flung in quantity shaped baskets, which are embroidered with gold-colored threads, are wonderfully reminiscent of Marie Antoinette and the work she loved about her.

Whole screens are made, decorated with three or four kinds of work, with brought out wonderful kinds—some with almost invisible cords on their edges, which serve to gather the ribbon up into neat ruffles. Among the wider ribbons are some which have wonderful effects, resulting in dots and figures, which appear and disappear as though by magic when the light strikes them in different ways.

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

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THIS is a disease that babies contract as well as older children, and as the baby cannot complain of having a "sore throat," the trouble is sometimes well advanced before the mother discovers that something is wrong. In a family of young children it is an excellent plan to make a practice of examining the throats of all the little ones two or three times each week. Have the child either held, or, if old enough, stand facing a good light, then take the handle of a teaspoon and gently depress the tongue so that the tonsils and the entire back of the throat may be easily seen.

mother will soon become so expert in this examination, and the child so accus-

tomed to it, that it can be done in a second, and with no annoyance to either one.

The most frequent seat of diphtheria is the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. If the baby has a thin, serous discharge, often mixed with a little blood from the nose, the mother should at once call her doctor's attention to it, and have an examination for the diphtheria germ made.

If the baby has been exposed to the disease, he may develop it at any time from twenty-four hours to three or four weeks after the exposure. If the membrane is in the child's throat, often the first thing noticed by the mother will be that the baby seems to have less desire for his bottle, and perhaps the glands at the side of his neck may be swollen. There may or may not be fever, but in a case of pure diphtheria it is seldom very high.

On examining the baby's throat the diphtheria membrane will be found to vary a good deal in appearance—sometimes looking like a faint grayish white cloud, and at other times being a dirty yellow and thicker. It is most often seen on the tonsils. As soon as the mother sees this, she should notify her doctor without a moment's delay, for, if the child is to be saved, prompt action is necessary. The only shield of the throat, as it were, is the diphtheria germ, so isolated at once. The doctor will generally take a culture of the membrane, and as soon as the diphtheria germ is discovered, or, if the child's condition seems at all serious, even before an examination of the culture can be made, he will give the baby a hypodermic injection of antitoxin.

Unfortunately, there are still some

people who do not believe in the use of this invaluable remedy, but the majority of successful practitioners look upon antitoxin as a "friend in need," and make free use of it. To be of the greatest benefit, it must be given early in the disease and in a sufficient quantity. If this is done, frequently the membrane will begin to disappear in a very few hours, and I have known several cases when the child's throat was entirely clear in twenty-four hours after the administration of antitoxin. Paralysis, heart trouble and kidney trouble are the most frequent complications of diphtheria, and must be carefully watched for by the doctor.

The other treatment needed during the disease varies greatly, and much of course, be left to the family doctor. The duration of the disease varies also, but the baby should be allowed to continue in contact with other children until a culture of his throat has been taken, and the germ found to be absent. Some cases of diphtheria do not protect the child from having another; in fact, it often makes the child more susceptible to throat troubles of all kinds.

After the disease has been cleared, the room should be fumigated, and all general measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease should be most carefully carried out.

### Only Woman Admiral.

The Queen of Greece is credited with being the only woman admiral in the world, having received this honor from the late Czar of Russia, who was extremely fond of his beautiful cousin.

## What to Wear at the Afternoon Reception

By Eleanor B. Clapp

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THE hostess at an afternoon reception, as well as all the ladies who are receiving with her, wears a rich costume of cloth, silk or lace. But these toilets must always be made with high neck and long sleeves, as society now considers it in very bad taste for a woman to wear a décolleté gown in the daytime, although it is perfectly correct to let the neck show lightly through a transparent yoke, if one desires. Jewelry is worn in the form of rich brooches, pins and earrings, by those who wear these latter ornaments. If a necklace is small and rather inconspicuous, such as a single string of pearls or an artistically wrought gold chain, it may be worn about the neck over the stock, but anything at all elaborate had best be kept for evening. Long chains of coral or turquoise, or handsome chains of Venetian beads, can be fashionably worn with these afternoon costumes at pres-

ent. Nowadays, even at very large and formal functions of this sort, the hostess and receiving party seldom wear gloves.

At an afternoon reception given to introduce a debutante to society the important young lady herself is usually arrayed in white—something light and youthful, either silk, crepe de chine, chiffon, organdie or net. This must be made with high neck and long sleeves, and the young friend who wears a dressy gown of chiffon, mousseline, organdie or other filmy material, must wear a high collar and long sleeves, and the guests at such an affair dress as they do at a tea or other afternoon function, in high street costumes. Such receptions being very formal, the outer garments, with the exception of the hat and gloves, are removed in the hall or the dressing room appointed for the purpose.

At luncheons the guests wear street costumes, with white gloves. Coats and wraps are removed at once on entering the house, but it is fashionable to keep

the hat on and wear it to the table. The hostess puts on any pretty house gown or wears a dressy white crepe de chine or waist with the skirt of her tailor gown. She, of course, does not wear either hat or gloves.

### WINTER MENDING HINTS!

IN MENDING fannels, when it becomes necessary to put in patches or strips, do it with pieces of flannel selected from the same stock as the fannel itself. If you use new flannel, the first washing is bound to make it shrink out of proportion to the mended garment itself, with the result that your work will probably have to be done all over, to be uncomfortable, tight, partly from the shrinking which is unavoidable with fannels in which there is a large percentage of wool, and partly because the child is growing rapidly, can be let out, but by heroic treatment.

If they are in the form of union suits, cut them apart at the waist, and slash the upper part up through the middle of the back. Set in a band of flannel, the couple of inches wide, and do the same thing around the waist, laying the patching under a hem, for, for hems are very bulky affairs, and mighty uncomfortable, too.

If the suit is ribbed, you'll have to be very careful to catch each one of the little stitches in the ends of the ribs liable to have dropped stitches pulling all the way down the strip.