

# OUR POPULAR MUSIC

## WHEN LOVE WAS BORN

COMPOSED BY DOROTHY DALE  
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Andante con moto



## THE HOME CIRCLE

### Fashions for Young Folks

BY DOROTHY DALE

The making of children's frocks, and especially those designed for the summer months, presents few difficulties to the home dressmaker, as although most of the costumes seen follow rather closely the general lines of those designed for grown-ups, the trimmings are much more simple and the fitting presents few difficulties. It is not considered good taste nowadays to have anything ostentatious or elaborate about children's frocks, and although some of the finer models show



Costume for Small Boy.

exquisite handwork and fine laces in their decoration, there is never any effect of showiness. Youthful simplicity is aimed at by all the best designers, nevertheless very original and smart effects are gained. For instance, take the frock pictured in the larger cut. The design looks very simple, nevertheless, the original model was strikingly attractive. Thin, light blue serge was used as the material for the gown, the trimming consisted of the narrowest gold soutache braid. This braid outlined the upper part of the guimpe bodice and the cap sleeves, and was rolled into pouge-shaped ornaments on each side of the front, under which two-inch-long gold tassels were hung. The skirt of the little frock was plaited and trimmed with tucks, the cloth belt showing lines of the fine gold braid. The guimpe and undersleeves were of allover lace in fine baby Irish.

The long shoulder line is noticeable in all of the frocks for young girls, and the little blouse which has a sleeve or sleeve cap cut in one with the body of the blouse and worn over a guimpe with undersleeves is very popular. A great many of the frocks, both for small girls and their older sisters, are made in one piece, the separate blouse and skirt being joined by inset lace stitched bands, or some such device.

For party frocks the Empire tendency is noticed, and a great many of the fine lingerie materials, embroidered and lace trimmed, have wide slashes of satin or silk drawn around the short waist line, and held in place by little straps of lace edged with narrow lace frills. These slashes are tied in square bows and ends high in the back. For other fine sum-

mer dresses, embroidered Swiss or batiste vie with the plain lingerie materials, and there are also among the new fabrics charming materials which show an embroidered dot or aprig of delicate color on a white ground. Less expensive are the sheer cottons showing dainty printed designs in flower patterns. China and India silks are also appropriate for children's wear, but a great many much prefer the crisp white materials or delicately colored batistes, mulls and other wash fabrics as being smarter than any of the silks.

The little girl's figure shown in the same drawing depicts a very attractive coat model. This design also shows the fancy for tassels used as trimming, the design being equally suitable for silk, lightweight woolen material or white linen.

The two smaller cuts show other costumes for very young children. The little boy's suit sketched is a modification of the Russian blouse, the model being in white linen, with the blue linen strap about the collar, and an embroidered emblem in blue in the front.

The little girl's costume was of blue linen, showing hand embroidery in white wash cotton. DOROTHY DALE.



Coat for Little Girl.

### Desserts for Gelatin

LEMON JELLY.—Soak half a package of gelatin in half a cupful of cold water, the time required varying with the brand, and then add two cupfuls of boiling water, and one cupful of sugar; stir until dissolved, and when cool add a cupful of lemon juice. Strain through a cheese-cloth and use as desired. The thin yellow rind of the lemon and an inch of cinnamon bark may be steeped in the juice as additional flavoring.

COFFEE JELLY.—Soak a box of gelatin in one cupful of cold water. When thoroughly dissolved, strain through cheese-cloth, turn into a wet mold and let harden on ice. Serve with whipped cream, flavored with vanilla and slightly sweetened.

### Comforts for Women Who Travel

With women most of the comforts, or discomforts, of travel depend upon the clothes worn. There must not be wash goods—that are easily wrinkled, or things that are hard to do up, yet some of these easily wrinkled wash goods are necessary for a long trip.

Besides clothes, toilet conveniences must be carried by the traveler, as those furnished by the railroads are necessarily inadequate. You will find comfort only in such lotions, creams, powders and soaps as you take with you.

For the all-around useful costume, a tailored suit of lightweight cloth or mohair is indispensable. No applied trimming should be used on this costume, which is much smarter made in severe mannish style, with a semitrimmed coat and a plaited or circular skirt short enough to clear the ground in comfortable walking length.

As to the hat, a wide-brimmed sailor of black straw is very smart, but if the wearer is not sufficiently youthful, or if for other reasons a plainer hat is preferred, an simply trimmed straw hat or toque can be appropriately worn. Hats trimmed with flowers are not advisable, as they are apt to look crushed and dusty when subjected to hard usage, but wings and ribbon are most effectively used on the most desirable hats designed for such wear.

Have two petticoats of pongee or grass linen (the latter is much cheaper), and wear tan shoes and stockings and dog-skin gloves. With this outfit described above have one pongee waist, two of brother's linen, one of white wash silk and

one of dark cotton chevise. Do not get a stock of percale or a waist of mull or lawn which are never fresh for more than one day under favorable conditions. Have one dark crush leather belt, two of linen that will wash. Linen collars, plain and starched, are the neatest underwear, and can be made fresh in a few hours in any stopping place, but if they are too uncomfortable wear simple riding stocks, or a dark ribbon the color of the stock, with numerous fresh turnover bands. If you wish to travel with as few clothes as possible you can do much toward keeping a small supply of waists and stocks clean yourself. Wash waists, pongee and cotton chevise, and all sorts of turnover collars, wash easily and perfectly.

In a bowl of cold water put a teaspoonful of borax and let the articles soak for half an hour, then add the same amount of borax to a bowl of hot water; rub lightly rise in clear, cold water; and your washing is over. The stockings and wash silk waists do not need ironing at all, the readily "ironed" on a window pane, and the pongee and chevise waists can be smoothed with an iron heated over alcohol or gas, or the chambermaid will press them for a few cents. A grass-linen petticoat can be worn without pressing, and when these garments require starch.

At night when you are traveling or sightseeing, bathe the face with olive oil and soap and warm water, wipe the skin dry and massage with pure cold cream. In the morning put a teaspoonful of borax into a tub of cold water and take a good cold plunge, or in the case a pinch of powder.

The texture of the materials used is of next importance. The folk outfit are most themselves have this soft appearance. This quality of falling gracefully accounts for the popularity of silk and velvet hangings in winter.

For the small house, and especially for the suburban home, nothing is more satisfactory for all the windows than frilled Swiss muslin curtains. These are particularly suitable for summer, and may be exchanged for heavier curtains in winter, if considered too light.

BEATRICE CAREY.

All the paper for the millions of postage stamps used in the United States is manufactured at Mechanics Falls, Me. Once a month the firm receives a requisition for 1,000,000 sheets of the paper, and each sheet will make 801 stamps.

### Helpful Home Suggestions

By Beatrice Carey.

Nothing is quite so unsightly as a dent or scratch on cabinet wood, and these are often seen on furniture in constant use. To take out a dent, cover it with four thicknesses of wet paper and hold a very hot iron on the paper for a few minutes. The steam will raise the compressed wood layers, though it will spoil the varnish. Repeat the steaming until there is an even surface. Then sandpaper the place, and rub off well with alcohol and revarnish. For a rubbed place, sandpaper it smooth, then swab lightly with paraffine oil and surface. Then sandpaper the place, and afterward with a little dry color, the same as recommended to make that particular wood stain. At first put on just a trace of the color and repeat the oil rubbing, using a fresh swab, keeping this up until the correct shade is produced. Put on a coat of shellac varnish as finish, rubbing it lightly until dry.

Never lay linoleum on a damp floor, as the linoleum imprisons the moisture and rots the wood beneath it. For the same reason never paint a floor until it is thoroughly dry.

Painted floors often remain sticky for quite a long time after the paint is applied. To harden this sticky floor mix together equal parts of Japan and turpentine and rub this well into the paint with a stiff brush.

As the summer approaches and the time for moving into summer quarters draws near the systematic housewife begins to make out a list of the things to be moved. What she intends to do largely determines what she must take with her, of course. The matter is simplified if she is moving into her own cottage, as she knows exactly what is in it and what is lacking and in what condition it is. If she is about to take a furnished cottage for the summer, however, the matter is more complex. If possible, a prudent woman will inspect the cottage and furniture some time before the move is made. Then probably some articles that looked well on the inventory will be found utterly useless or unsuitable to her needs and several highly important articles may be missing altogether. If an exact knowledge is acquired of what is needed before moving in, the task of "getting settled" is greatly shortened. It is much easier to take the required things at first than to have to send for them afterward.

### Handmade Things for Baby

Although hand embroidery is so much a faded art at present that it is lavished upon a great many garments, it has an especially important place in the making of infants' clothing, the embroidery used being of the finest, most delicate order. A great many women delight in doing such fine handwork, and for anyone fond of fine needlework the making of fine baby clothes has great fascination. All of the garments pictured in the drawing were made entirely by hand, the sketches showing some very dainty models which could be easily copied.

The embroidery is all done in what is known as "French convent" work, rather fine, soft cotton being used, the flower and leaf forms all being padded. Very little lace is used on the models pictured, but when lace is required as trimming, only the finest should be used. If the real Valenciennes is too expensive, even for simple neck and wrist frills, select a good imitation Valenciennes, but coarse lace should always be avoided. The little sack pictured was of fine white flannel, buttonholed and embroidered daintily by hand in pale pink silk.

A new variation in baby caps is shown in the drawing, the little bonnet having turn-back flaps, edged and frilled about with lace. Where hand embroidery is too difficult or tedious for the average seamstress little handrun tucks, herring-bone stitchery, roller edges and seams set together by hand with entreeux, all help to give even the simplest little garment daintiness and distinction. No lace need be



Handmade Things for Baby.

used in trimming or else merely a narrow row frill about the neck and sleeves. DOROTHY DALE.

### Delicious Fruit Desserts

STRAWBERRY SPONGE.—For this recipe take one half an ounce of gelatin (one-fourth of a package), one-quarter of a cupful of cold water, the same of hot water, one cupful of sugar, the same of strawberry juice and pulp, the juice of one lemon and the whites of three eggs. Soak the gelatin in the cold water and dissolve in the hot water; add the sugar, stir until dissolved; then strain into a dish standing in ice-water. When cool add the strawberry juice and beat until light; then beat in gradually the whites of the eggs, basted light, and continue beating until the mixture will hold its shape. Have

ready a chilled earthen or agate ware bowl, lined with strawberries (cut the berries in halves and dip them in melted gelatin, so they will adhere), and turn the sponge into the bowl. Serve, turned from the bowl and garnished with whipped cream and strawberries.

FRUIT CUP.—Let slices of peeled peaches, bits of prepared pineapple, stoned cherries, peeled plums, white grapes, orange sections, strawberries, etc., stand in their own juice and rather thick sugar syrup, surrounded by ice, until thoroughly chilled. To serve, dispose in tall wine glasses and cover with a few spoonfuls of fruit sherbert flavored to taste.

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THE WEST  
MING  
FROM THE STATES

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Edmonton—  
Notes.

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ad Entries.

y 2.—Homestead en-  
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Up Land.

y 2.—Three hundred  
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Operations.

May 2.—Seeding is  
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start next week.

's Death.

2.—Richard Moisey,  
Zorra farmer, was  
ditch on his farm.  
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rowing.

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ay 2.—With the top  
rn off and the gun  
ad gone shooting in  
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was found lying in  
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years old.

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2.—John O'Donnell,  
ederation of Labor,  
ed in the labor  
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ise Farm.

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d For Trial.

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o obtain money by  
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to sell for him 200  
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was in the same pos-  
o borrowed money  
r with the intention  
when he made a  
did not cover the  
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2.—Local option by-  
orce to-day in 44 On-  
es.

d at Fire.

—While climbing out  
the first story of the  
market this morning,  
seen put out, Fireman  
thrown to the side-  
arm broken in three  
and lip badly cut, and

He was carrying  
nd, and had just got  
adder and was about  
foot there, when the  
d threw him down  
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\$600 damages was  
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ing Wages.

—The Grand Trunk  
ed an increase of 10  
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on the Ontario di-  
-day.

Lawrence.

2.—The St. Lawrence  
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FATHER SLAIN.

2.—A dispatch from  
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