

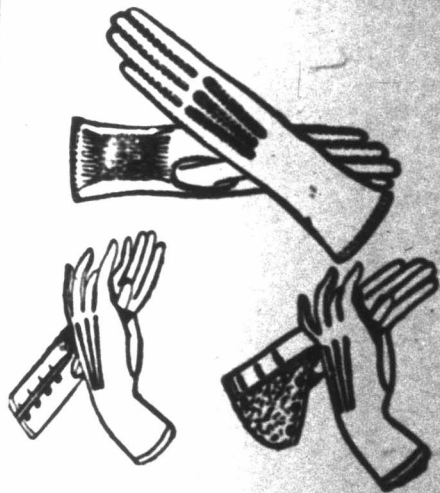
ALL ABOUT GLOVES.

STYLES THAT ARE FINDING FAVOR—
THE PROPER CARE OF GLOVES.

Suggestions Concerning the Selection of
Gloves—Directions for Putting on Gloves
the First Time—How to Take Them Off
Without Destroying Their Shape.

The principal changes that mark the fashion in gloves have to do with the matter of color and manner of fastening. This winter red is one of the most popular colors, hence gloves are to be seen in all the red shades, including the red browns and red tans, for day and street wear. For evening wear there is quite a choice in colors. White and pearl are the most approved tints, though delicate tan is also in good taste and any color worn to match the dress, yellow, old rose, heliotrope or any chosen hue.

For ladies' wear the walking glove is of glace kid, four buttoned, with three narrow rows of stitching on the back. If the color is one of the red shades, the stitching will be of the same, or of scar-



THREE STYLES OF GLOVES.

let or white, according to the wearer's fancy. A new style of glove also popular for outdoor wear has a gusset let in on the under side to afford ease in slipping on, the extra looseness being remedied by a clasp at the wrist, which draws in the glove and makes it a perfect fit. For evening wear the mousquetaire gants de Suede are the preferred style, according to Harper's Bazar, authority for the foregoing.

In glove wearing, of course, the first object should be to secure a perfect fit.

If a glove is of the right size and cut much of its subsequent tractability depends upon the way it is first put on. It should be perfectly adjusted to the hand, with every seam straight and true, each finger pushed down to its proper place, and the whole fitted smoothly. This will require a little time, but it will be minutes well vested, for the glove entering upon its usefulness in this way will ever after be found ready to the hand and in every way pleasing.

A writer in Good Housekeeping advises that no attempt be made to button the glove till the hand is perfectly fitted; then begin at the bottom and proceed gently—do nothing with gloves in a hurry. A dress glove for visiting or evening wear should fit closely and perfectly, but at all other times those which have more room inside should be employed. For walking, driving and other service, where protection of the hands is the object in wearing gloves, they should be sufficiently large to give the hands entire freedom.

As there is a right way and also many

wrong ways to put on the gloves, there is also a right way to take them off. The authority quoted says: They should never be drawn off by the finger tips unless they are old and very loose. Taking them off in that way soon stretches the ends of the fingers so that they can never afterward be made to give a pleasing fit. Instead, take the glove by the wrist and draw it gently back over the hand till the second joint of the fingers is reached. It can then be drawn off by the finger tips without damage. When it is thus taken off, the very best way to treat it is to leave the fingers distended, just as they came from the hand. When it is next wanted, it will fit the hand much more easily and look better than if it were smoothed and flattened back into the form of a new glove.

There are gloves for extreme cold weather lined with lambs' wool, and then there are knitted mittens in silk that are durable and easily put on and off.

Homely Hints.

Put a little soap on that creaking gate or door hinge and permanently stop that intolerable nuisance of a noise.

When anything is spilled on the stove or milk boils over, making a suffocating smoke, sprinkle the spot with salt and the fumes disappear.

When frying eggs keep the edges turned up with a teaspoon as fast as they whiten. This will keep them from being tough and indigestible and make it easier to lift or turn the egg without breaking the yolk.

Black woolen and cotton hose should be washed by themselves (so not to get lint on them), pulled in shape, hung on the line from the toes, as then the drip will go down instead of remaining in the toes and shrinking them.

A Writing Portfolio.

A very serviceable writing portfolio may be made of linen canvas. Modern Priscilla advises that it be lined with chamois skin or fine flannel pink around the edge. The outside is cut in one piece, 13 inches wide and 26 inches long, which is folded into three equal parts for the two covers and the pocket, formed by turning one end over. A piece of stiff cardboard is placed between the outside and lining of the covers to give substance. A flap for the pocket is made of the canvas and lined, and this is held down by fancy buttons and elastics. Painting or embroidery may decorate the front of the cover.

Berlin's Public Kitchens.

These popular establishments are described by George S. Layard in the Nineteenth Century. A public kitchen for the working classes was inaugurated in 1866 by a German woman, Han Morgenstein. She has established many of these kitchens, each one having a public dining room, comfortably warmed and furnished, and supplied with the daily papers. Each kitchen, supplying perhaps from 300 to 400 people with daily meals, is managed by a local committee, the whole scheme being under the control of a central council. All the paid cooks are on the premises by 6 in the morning, and the vegetables and meat have been brought in before them. Waste of any kind is strictly forbidden. A subscription of \$3,250 was sufficient to start this scheme; the reserve fund set aside for providing new kitchens increases every year, while the council pays fair wages and is able to pension off its old servants. For a sum varying from three to six cents the Berlin workman can obtain a satisfactory meal at any of these restaurants. A dinner for four cents allows a basin of thick, substantial German soup, a plate of vegetables, and a plate of pudding, and a roll of bread in addition costs a little over one-fourth of a cent.

HOW TO LAUNDER SHIRTS.

Directions For Washing, Starching and Ironing—With and Without Gless.

In Table Talk occurs some plain practical lessons in the art of "doing up" men's shirts: Soak the shirts, cuffs and collars in lukewarm water until the old starch is thoroughly softened. Do not bend the bosom or any stiff places back and forth, until by the soaking and gentle rubbing the cloth has become pliable. Stiff linen, especially fine linen, is as easily broken as cardboard, and shirts are quickly ruined by carelessness on this point. Wash clean and hang out to dry, being as careful to have this properly done as the washing. The shoulders of the shirt only should be laid over the line, allowing the bosom to hang smooth and straight between. Snap out the cuffs and collars and hang them so that the weave of the cloth pulls true.

When the shirt is thoroughly dry—not before—starch it, fold the bosom lengthwise along the middle line; dip it into the starch, not gingerly, but rub it in and dip it up and down that the starch may penetrate the bosom evenly and thoroughly. Wring out as dry as possible and again hang out on the line as before directed. Wipe off any drops of starch and starch the collars and cuffs in the same manner. When the linen is dry, sprinkle as usual.

When ready to iron, begin at the body of the shirt, fold it lengthwise down the back and iron the body smooth. Fold the sleeves along the sloped seams and iron smooth, being careful not to neglect to iron among the gathers. The point to be remembered is to keep the iron straight with the warp threads. When the sleeves are ironed, open the wrist bands, lay them flat, right sides down and press until they are dry. Turn and press on the right side. Do the same with the neck band; then fasten it together and prepare to iron the bosom. Spread the shirt flat upon the table, slip the bosom board inside, and smooth out the bosom nicely with the hands. Wet the surface lightly with very weak raw starch, using a clean, thin cloth; then press with a heavy—not too hot—iron up and down the middle of the bosom. Begin at the bottom, holding the neck band tightly with the other hand so as to pull the bosom into shape as you iron. The iron should be lightly rubbed with wax before being touched to the bosom.

When a polish is desired, after you have ironed the bosom smooth and white, but before it is quite dry, take a polishing iron, rub it with wax and press the bosom hard until it shines. Cuffs and collars are ironed on flannel covered boards in the same manner. Dampen with weak starch water and press upon the wrong side first. Then iron on the right, being sure it is perfectly smooth, and after polishing press dry on the wrong side. Any good laundry soap will do as well for shirts as for the other clothes. Silver gloss starch is the most universally used, and a good quality of white wax is needed. The best irons are the steel finished ones, a heavy one for the ironing, a lighter weight, smaller, round pointed one being needed for the polishing.