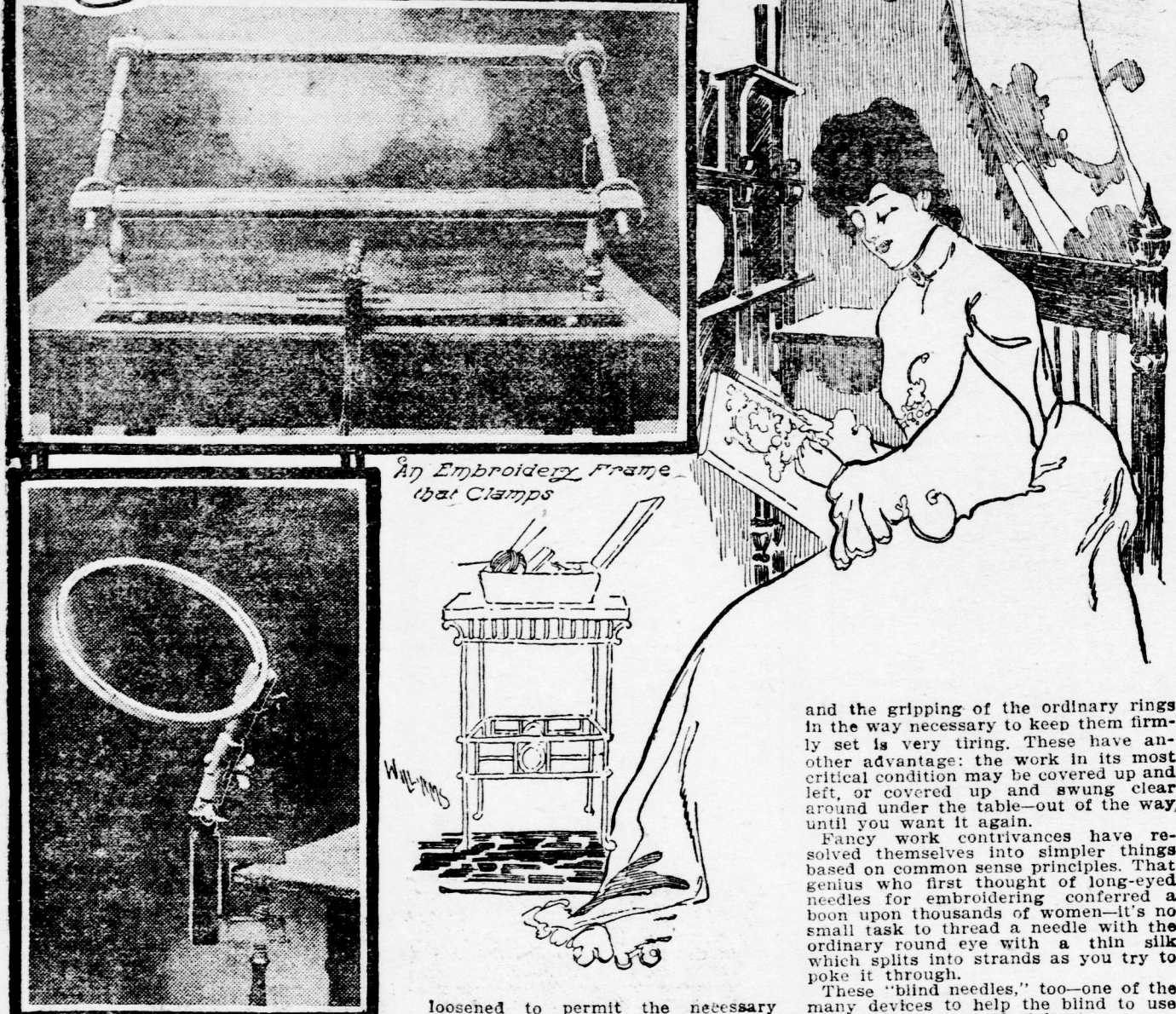


PRACTICAL AND FACTORIAL SUGGESTION

FOR NEW ENGLAND

Embroidery Tools Built on Scientific Principles



Those wonderful ball-bearing hoop holders lasted but a very short day in the world of fancy work; for, with all their "improvements," they were troublesome things to handle, and, like too many inventions, didn't always work when they were supposed to.

Their successors are the implements pictured—frames and rings as unlike the ones we have known as yesterday's ball-bearing ones were, but a whole lot more satisfactory.

These clamps on a table in the firmest sort of way, yet have joints which permit the work to be moved, at a touch, to almost any angle, to bring the light to bear on your work just so.

Each of these joints has its own little screw, which, when in place, holds the rings immovable, and which must be

loosened to permit the necessary changing of position.

Both rings and frames come in this adjustable form, both of them made to screw on tightly to low or high table, where you have, and to adapt itself to the kind.

There has always been more or less of an objection made to those old-fashioned frames—they seemed to favor so of professional work, and, with it all, seemed so unstable, but these newer forms have all the advantage of work that is done at a table, with the added one of the standing top to work on.

And, being on a table, the little drawer at the top holds the materials conveniently near, instead of your having to turn halfway around to get everything off a table at the side, which was a necessity with those other old kinds.

As to the rings, everybody who has tried these new ones is enthusiastic over them. There's nearly always a bit of work which needs holding at a dozen different positions from time to time,

and the gripping of the ordinary rings in the way necessary to keep them firmly set is very tiring. These have another advantage: the work in its most critical condition may be covered up on left, or covered up and swung clear around under the table—out of the way until you want it again.

Fancy work contrivances have resolved themselves into simpler things, based on common sense principles. That genius who first thought of long-eyed needles for those thousands of women—it's no small task to thread a needle with the ordinary round eye, and a thin silk which splits into strands as you try to poke it through.

These "blind needles," too—one of the many devices to help the blind to use their hands in wonderful ways—are a big saving of both eye-strain and time. And sewing tables, with drawers compactly built, and arranged in a convenient and the most important utensils are kept in the place most convenient to your probable needs—details like these make for definite simplification.

Even workstands and baskets and bags are made, these latter days, with more and more attention paid to the idea of their saving time and adding convenience. There are more arrangements made for the convenience of the various sorts of things.

Of course, there are pretty little things which add to sewing table or work bag the touch of prettiness which so many women love. But few of these are actual helps—unless the fact that they are not nearly so apt to mislay all your things as you are the less valuable forms is a help.

It is not at all a serious disease, but as it causes itching of the skin, the child is uncomfortable, and often quite cross. The eruption is bright red in color, and appears in blotches, or wheals, or may cover a large portion of the body, or be seen only in a few scattered spots. Sometimes it will disappear in an hour, or even less, and again it may last several days.

The first thing to do is to give the child a laxative, such as castor oil, or citrate of magnesia, or both mild laxatives, and one of these will usually be very effective. If the eruption is not soothed by the use of these, a doctor and soda mixture should then be given.

MORE net is used in the making of pretty sash curtains than any other one material, say muslin, tulle, or lace, and a little glance at the curtains women are making themselves bears out the truth of the statement.

Most of them are simple in decoration, though almost every one is trimmed in some way or other, one of the most attractive of the simpler ways being a trimming of tapes and cords which, reserved itself, is a set but graceful design. Short lengths of tape are folded into a point (or, if the tape is wide an end of it is sewed into a point) and gathered at the other end, forming a crude representation of a petal. These petals are grouped in clusters of five or three—perhaps a single joined, as though with stems by cord sewed, or rather, tacked, to the net.

The pattern for the lace motif is intended to be carried out in Arabian braid worked with linen thread in simple stitches, but it may be carried out with good results in any lace braid shown. But keep the curtains all in a single tone—using white lace on white net and the deep coffee tones on the net of that color.

Scrim makes satisfactory sash curtains, and is most effective, made up with square motifs, inset, of fillet lace, darned in with quaint heraldic figures, or the same lace shown for the net curtains may be used.

Fishnet continues to hold its own, the coarsest form, seemingly the most popular. They are left untrimmed, so open a mesh lends itself to no other treatment.

Insertions and edging—cluny and its numerous kin and their imitations—trim some of the prettiest curtains, making them more expensive types. But the adapting of motifs in some original way makes an attractive curtain at a very marked difference in cost.

Of course, there are hosts of other stuffs used, make such curtains as the thousand and one kinds of patterned madras, queer little lace kinds, and the sheers, prettiest of muslin and dimities, lawns and swisses.

When madras does suit, it seems to fit as nothing else quite does. One with an odd pattern copied from a stained glass window, suggests the coziest sort of a den, the instant your eye lights upon it.

But the net curtains answer for more types of rooms than the others—there's nothing more all round satisfactory for dining and sitting rooms, little drawing rooms and even for bedrooms than these, while the others must be used with more discrimination.

PATTERN FOR SASH CURTAINS



How the Tape is Arranged

Motifs Always Trim Prettily

Bobbinet with Insertion and Edging of Lace

Baby's Ills and What to Do for Them

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

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EVER, or urticaria, is often seen in young children. It is most frequently caused by indigestion, but sometimes it follows the use of antiseptics.

It is not at all a serious disease, but as it causes itching of the skin, the child is uncomfortable, and often quite cross. The eruption is bright red in color, and appears in blotches, or wheals, or may cover a large portion of the body, or be seen only in a few scattered spots. Sometimes it will disappear in an hour, or even less, and again it may last several days.

The first thing to do is to give the child a laxative, such as castor oil, or citrate of magnesia, or both mild laxatives, and one of these will usually be very effective. If the eruption is not soothed by the use of these, a doctor and soda mixture should then be given.

In the proper doses, according to the age of the baby and as prescribed by the doctor.

To relieve the itching, soap the spots with warm water in which is a little bicarbonate of soda; if the eruption is very extensive, an entire bath of this may be given.

Noselids may be caused by knocks or bumps, or may be due to the baby's general condition. It is often seen in nervous and excitable children.

When there is much bleeding from the nose, the baby should be kept in a semi-upright position. Cold applications, such as ice cloths or a small piece of ice wrapped in cotton, should be held on the bridge of the nose and at the back of the neck. If this does not help, try to press hard on the upper lip close to the nose, or if the child is old enough, a wad of tissue paper may be firmly packed under the upper lip.

When the bleeding means of treatment fail, a doctor should be summoned.

Talks With the Discontented

"HOW should I know what is the highest price any one ever paid for ambition?"

You know, Jack, I never went in for such a ridiculous thing as ambition. Ask Mrs. Markoe. She ought to know a lot about such things, since she divorced a devoted poor husband for a rich one, and has succeeded in coaching her way into making proper matches. Mrs. Grundy talks of her as a woman who will sacrifice all to her ambition."

"Be serious, Kirk. You always try to appear so frivolous when I know you have some secret sorrow in the way of a disappointed ambition. When you came from college you had all sorts of serious views on the subject. You decided you would be a delivering sermon to us before long."

"Patsey! I was only a mere boy then. You see, my mind has turned along different channels, Kirk answered.

"Can't you admire the way, since it seems to land you in the position of a society leader?"

"That's better than moping over sermons which those same people would go to sleep listening to. But that thought of mine, which I have been moping about the pulpit for me. You see, to improve a fellow's idea of one's virtue is a good thing."

Jack Howard is one of those men who is itching to make a change, but not particularly strong, but who made the best of what was in him; and, at last, he was ever reaching for something which would improve his possibilities. He was diverting, if not deep.

Kirk Carroll was something more than an everyday fop, but one who would never suspect it upon meeting him for the first time. After a serious disappointment in himself he had affected the role of a society leader and had succeeded admirably.

Jack was ever striving to bring out the good in his friend, who remained good to grow more latent every day. Jack, one year the senior, was 27.

"You are a dreamer, this is the second year you have had inspirations some years ago," queried Jack.

"Yes, no doubt my religious turn of mind led me to the point of talking to myself, one of those things of beauty which was not a joy forever," answered Kirk.

"Far be it from me to question your reasons. It seems you sacrificed your ambitions pretty cheaply; so tell me what's the lowest price of a sacrificed ambition?" said Jack.

"You are a dreamer, this is the second year you have had inspirations some years ago," queried Jack.

"What! Your devout Christian parents prevent you from entering the ministry?" exclaimed Jack.

"Not exactly that, but the church I wish to adopt. They think I have gotten Jack. They are old. The little good it could do would not compensate for ruining their lives."

"Kirk, I am sorry I said you set a low value on your better self. Your purpose was high, but not so lofty as I would have thought you would look."

"Do you remember pretty Anna Parks, who went abroad to study art?" asked Kirk.

"After I came from college, she was a good type of the Latin quarter worker. She took me to dinner, and she told me her story."

"We all thought her parents were foolish. Well, they are, but she was not cut out for entirely because she would not come home and study; said they would punish the ambition out of her. Just as if every one except those Parks didn't know that people went abroad not so much for instruction as for environment. She supported herself exactly the way that most of the American newspapers."

"That's a price worth talking of."

"The price is higher than the ambition. She gave up much; she sacrificed, if not the best, at least the most tempting of life's goods—her home. The ambition, the higher the price must be counted, since distant results consistently looked forward to produce the higher form of development. A woman may love and give herself without the right. Here I count she gives her all, but is the 'game worth the candle?' asked Jack.

"Please let me have the cigars, and I shall follow you better. I have got out of the way of reasoning. I played the thinking part for several years when I was trying to forget. That role does not suit me now. Go on," said Kirk.

"Yes, we will, the way to Mrs. Markoe's."

"The drive was not a chatty one. Both were thinking seriously. Finally, Kirk asked, 'What's your ambition out of law, or do you find your ideal there?'"

"Yes, and no. I am not particularly fond of law, and I don't like the little success I attain. Some day I would like to be a judge, and do a lot of good in the way of righting the wrongs. You know they do not have a fair show in the courts. Once I thought of being a soldier—giving my life to my country seemed a brave end. I felt, though, that it was not within me to perform deeds which would bring glory to my land, so one life more or less did not matter. I decided the better part would be the most good to the greater number."

"Here we are," said Jack, as they stopped in front of Mrs. Markoe's door. During the evening Jack sought Mrs. Markoe and led up to the question upon which he had been thinking. He thought there by calling her ambitious, she supposed, she said, when asked, 'What is the greatest price, and what one would have to look to the motive before pronouncing ambition a sacrifice?' she said, 'I would follow you to the future.'

mother. We talked it over years ago," said Kirk.

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Women's Ways of Making Money---In Printing Trades

By Cynthia Westover Alden

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A VERY large number of girls and women are employed in the printing trades, in book and job composing rooms, as proofreaders, and in the various establishments, and in packing, addressing and mailing rooms. Typing has been for a hundred years not an important field in woman's wage-earning range. At the case, however, the long hours of standing were bad for her; varicose veins were common results; and the manual dexterity required to make fair wages was possessed by relatively few. In the last fifteen years the growing use of the linotype machine and similar inventions has lessened the handicap of the sex so far as "straight composition" is concerned.

Any fairly intelligent girl or woman who knows something about the type-writing machine can learn the larger keyboard and increased number of characters in the linotype very quickly. There are some strictly mechanical elements in the working of the device, but the ignorant and untalented girl, who is pretty likely not to make such a mistake again. She will learn the arm motion involved in being a new line, and in a couple of weeks this will be strictly automatic. The handling of the queer wedge spaces, the trick of substituting one matrix for another by hand, so as to avoid rearing a line, and the most awkward way of setting at the machine will come to her almost without effort. Even the smallest, she will be free from responsibility for caring for the complicated machine. A practical machine-chinist has to be employed for this. All

the woman operator is asked to do is to follow ordinary rules so as not to needlessly break parts.

But even the expert typewriter who tries the type-setting machine will at first be shocked by the errors in punctuation or capitalization that will come back to her from the proofroom. A new line having to be set for each one containing an error. Pencil or pen corrections are impossible in this work. Matter must be put into the form in which it is to finally appear. Carefulness will save a lot of labor in the long run.

There are women in New York and in other large cities who are making as much as \$30 a week at linotype machines. They are, of course, the rare exception, except because of their quickness and accuracy. Perhaps the average woman typewriter is not worth as much as a woman who can set.

Many get less, and are worth less.

Objections to Women

Old editors tell me that the reason why women are less useful than men in setting type or handling a linotype keyboard is that they do not read the newspapers as men do; that their range of current information is narrower. Perhaps the reader does not understand how this would affect a clearly mechanical process. But the explanation is not so difficult after all. In daily newspaper offices some copy is typewritten and a little is "copper plate," but the vast bulk of it is set by hand. The setting of a manuscript, difficult to read unless one knows what it is all about.

It was probably a woman who set "The procession will be led by fifty scores of soldiers" instead of "surprised" in the humanity of God, Crook and the other army officers. "Gen. Crook," she followed letters in each

case; but the typesetter who follows letters in a daily newspaper office is lost. The context is everything. And even fair grasp of the context will not save when names of places, names of people, or names of things are set.

It is regrettable that most women do not read newspapers closely enough to remember the spelling of the names of the incoming King of Serbia, or the name of the place where the last butchery of Bulgarians or Armenians took place. The average woman typewriter is greatly troubled by an unusual word, even though coming from the dictionary. And there is no chance for the consultation of a dictionary, so long as women are women. Their range of interest in newspapers will be more restricted than that of men. Women care nothing about politics—why should she, since a vote is denied her? She cares nothing about baseball or horse racing, and each has developed a little language of its own, not recognized or only slightly recognized by the other sex.

Now, I don't imagine that a woman can make herself over, and it is to be presumed that so long as women are women, their range of interest in newspapers will be more restricted than that of men. Women care nothing about politics—why should she, since a vote is denied her? She cares nothing about baseball or horse racing, and each has developed a little language of its own, not recognized or only slightly recognized by the other sex.

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Gowns for Special Occasions---What to Wear and When

By Eleanor B. Clapp

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THE most elaborate gowns and the handsomest jewelry a woman possesses should be worn to balls and dances. At these functions, full dress—that is, low-cut gowns for women and dress suits for men—are de rigueur. All sorts of soft diaphanous materials are suited to young girls' dancing gowns, mousseline de soie, chiffon, crepe de chine, plain organdie, etc., while married women are gorgeous in satins, brocades, spangled nets, or any material that is rich and handsome, set off by the finest lace and passementeries. A lavish display of jewelry is not considered good taste on a young girl, but there is literally no limit, but the resources of the purse to the amount of gems a married woman may put on with propriety. Naturally, these ornaments must be handsome, for there is nothing more homely vulgar than to be loaded down with cheap jewelry, if it is in much better taste to go without it.

The hair is dressed either high or low, as is most becoming, and adorned with smart ornaments of ribbon, flowers or tiny curling tips. Very rich women wear diamond stars, sprays, and tiaras.

At the Opera and Theatre.

At the opera in New York a woman dresses as for a ball, if a seat in a box or in a prominent part of the parterre is secured. In other parts of the house high dresses are worn.

For the theatre, wear a dressy costume or a cloth suit, with a smart silk or velvet waist. Nowadays, ladies always remove their hats at the theatre, so the coquettish little theatre hat of former years is no longer fashionable. Any sort of dressy hat is worn to the theatre, and is taken off before the curtain goes up for the first act, and is replaced in the owner's lap during the performance. If preferred, it can be left in the dressing room of the theatre. In New York, however, this is rarely done. If one comes in a closed carriage to the play, no hat is worn, but it is in good taste to wear an evening coat or wrap, which can be removed and thrown over the back of the seat.

Evening Receptions, Card Parties and Chafing Dish Affairs.

Evening receptions require full dress. Exactly the same sort of costume is worn as at balls and dances. At card parties, unless they are large and given at an elaborate scale, or unless the host and hostess are extremely conventional, people the ladies wear dressy high-necked gowns or lace gowns with diaphanous yokes.

Chafing dish parties, being jolly, informal affairs, require the same sort of dress.

Dinner Parties

At large formal dinner parties women wear handsome décolleté gowns, exactly suited to ball gowns, and the smaller dinner gowns wear dressy and elegant with high neck and long sleeves. At all entertainments given after 8 o'clock in the evening, dress suits are imperative for the men.

Dress for church should be rich but simple. Anything showy or ostentatious is in bad taste. A handsome tailor gown, coat and skirt, with a pretty but not too "fussy" silk waist, or a simple woolen or silk toilette, with a pretty hat or bonnet and gloves matching the costume, is correct. In the summer dainty made frocks of organdie, linen, etc., can be worn if the weather is hot, but the woman's head must always be covered by a hat, whatever the weather.

All the various outdoor sports, riding, golfing, yachting, tennis playing, etc., have their appropriate costumes, the tastes are too well known to need a detailed description here.

Speaking generally, it may be said that in this country dress is always conservative and more businesslike and fewer changes are made in the course of the day. But as each town has ways of its own, depending greatly on the nature of the surrounding country, the tastes and the social positions of its inhabitants, it is impossible to lay down a law that will apply to all.

Good dressing is by no means a matter of mere money, the best-dressed women and girls being often those of moderate means. To realize that this is an indisputable fact, we have only to make a mental vision of the ranks of our acquaintances to find that she who is daintiest in appearance is not invariably she who is best endowed with the world's goods, but she who knows how to choose and put on the apparel most becoming to her style—she who is the most tasteful and who knows it best.

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