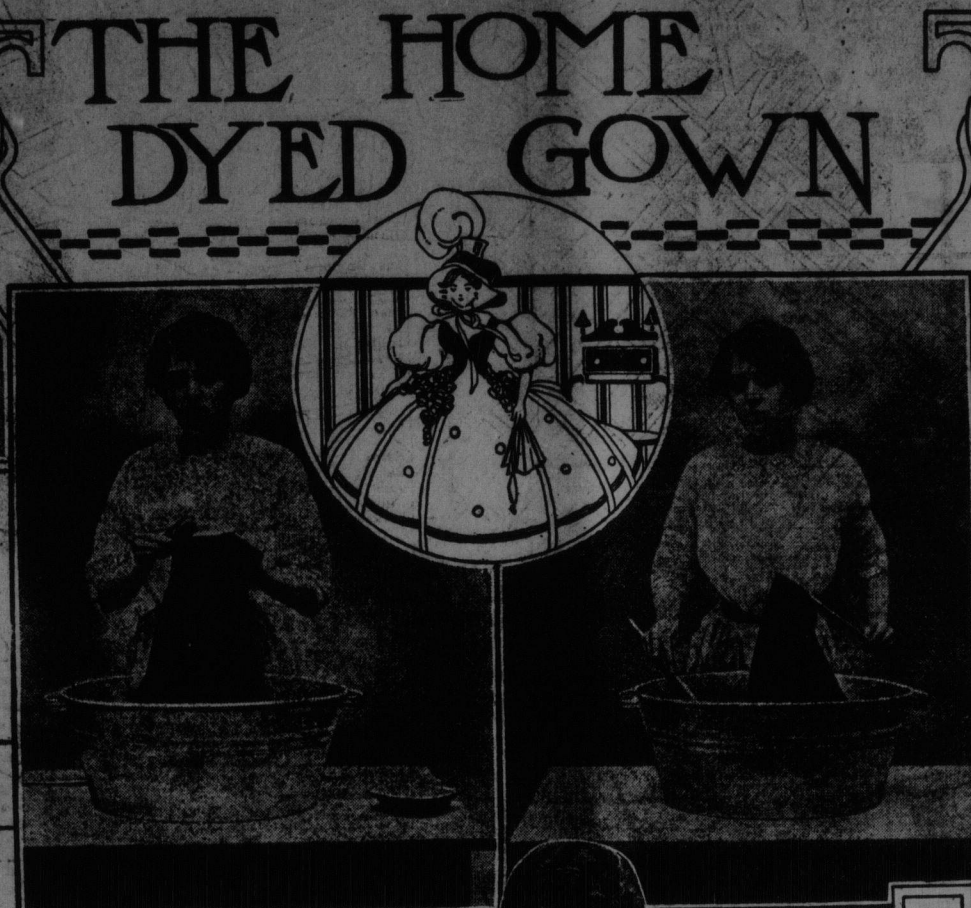


WORK for the WOMANLY BRAIN and HAND

THE HOME DYED GOWN



WHEN your dress, be it of woolen or cotton material, shows signs of old soiled strength, or when you decide that a change of color will relieve monotony, the dyeing process can be resorted to at home. Yes, undoubtedly you can pay to have a gown dyed at a regular establishment; but in this age of enlightenment manufacturers have brought dyeing up to a simple process for the buyer. Directions are easily followed, but must be implicitly obeyed. You may depend upon it that sellers of dyes are anxious for best results, and are giving the absolute directions necessary for success.

The preliminary trial is always a safe step to take. A little extra time expended in getting the right shade will repay you in the end.

Shades can be modified by combining two or more dyes. Here there must be experimenting in order to obtain satisfaction. The rules are usually on packages of dye. Blue and yellow make

green; red and blue, purple, and so on. A little more of one color will give that predominant note to the general effect. Dyes for woolen and for silken goods are purchasable. If a fabric be part wool and part silk, these dyes of the same shade should be mixed. The important step at first is the ripping up of the skirt or coat. Take out all pleats, hems, tucks, etc., if you intend to make over the gown. Any simple frock made on plain lines may be dyed with comparative satisfaction. Next is the thorough cleansing of the material of spots and stains. Any spots that are allowed to remain will not take color evenly. You can't cover up the spots that ought to be removed. Marinas and cashmeres can be cleaned in warm water in which potatoes have been scraped. Be sure to rinse thoroughly, as any starch will tend to streak the goods when dyed. Grease stains may be removed with French chalk, magnesia or ether. The yolk of an egg in water

is also efficacious in cleaning silk. Brocaded silk can be freshened by rubbing briskly with breadcrumbs. If silk be plain, the following process is successful.

Dissolve a good soft white soap in hot water and rub the silk between the hands in the soapy water. Rinse in warm water and dry by pinning on a cloth.

Soap bark is good also. It is purchasable at a drug store, and can be mixed with hot water and applied to the soiled spots.

A stiff brush is excellent for removing any stains. Having rinsed the material and being assured of its cleanliness, the next step is to prepare the dye.

Mix the dye according to directions. Add hot water and let it come to the boiling point. Immerse the goods in a kettle of boiling dye and let it stay until the full amount of time has been spent. Remember that the seller of the dyes knows probably better than you the requirements of his goods.

With wooden sticks keep the material moving in the dye. Let it not settle into folds that will be more deeply colored as a result. Change the position of the goods by stirring with the sticks.

When the material is the required shade, remove and place in a bucket or tub of running water. Let the goods be thoroughly washed, and do not allow the rinsing process to be stopped until the water that drains from the material is perfectly clear. Then the dyeing is thoroughly and well done.

Hang up to dry, and finish the good work by pressing with a warm iron. Materials that wear shiny should be pressed under a cloth or on the wrong side.

You will find that dyeing is very easy. Indeed, the "fear" will take hold and you will go on through your wardrobe and into the realms of housefurnishings. Hats, scarves, laces, ribbons, etc., can be dyed. Curtains, draperies, even rugs, can be changed in color.

The non-poisonous nature of most dyes should be a safeguard to you. Any one of the brands that has stood the test of years will give excellent results.

Just a suggestion in dyeing laces. If you wish to procure the ecru tint, a strong solution of tea or coffee should be used. Let the lace boil in it for fifteen or twenty minutes. Rinse thoroughly, dry and then under a damp cloth. It will last for years.

Try your work on a little sample, and after seeing the results go ahead. Here's luck to the woman who decides to sail under another color.

SPOTS SHOULD BE CLEANED

is also efficacious in cleaning silk. Brocaded silk can be freshened by rubbing briskly with breadcrumbs. If silk be plain, the following process is successful.

Dissolve a good soft white soap in hot water and rub the silk between the hands in the soapy water. Rinse in warm water and dry by pinning on a cloth.

Soap bark is good also. It is purchasable at a drug store, and can be mixed with hot water and applied to the soiled spots.

A stiff brush is excellent for removing any stains. Having rinsed the material and being assured of its cleanliness, the next step is to prepare the dye.

Mix the dye according to directions. Add hot water and let it come to the boiling point. Immerse the goods in a kettle of boiling dye and let it stay until the full amount of time has been spent. Remember that the seller of the dyes knows probably better than you the requirements of his goods.

With wooden sticks keep the material moving in the dye. Let it not settle into folds that will be more deeply colored as a result. Change the position of the goods by stirring with the sticks.

When the material is the required shade, remove and place in a bucket or tub of running water. Let the goods be thoroughly washed, and do not allow the rinsing process to be stopped until the water that drains from the material is perfectly clear. Then the dyeing is thoroughly and well done.

Hang up to dry, and finish the good work by pressing with a warm iron. Materials that wear shiny should be pressed under a cloth or on the wrong side.

You will find that dyeing is very easy. Indeed, the "fear" will take hold and you will go on through your wardrobe and into the realms of housefurnishings. Hats, scarves, laces, ribbons, etc., can be dyed. Curtains, draperies, even rugs, can be changed in color.

The non-poisonous nature of most dyes should be a safeguard to you. Any one of the brands that has stood the test of years will give excellent results.

Just a suggestion in dyeing laces. If you wish to procure the ecru tint, a strong solution of tea or coffee should be used. Let the lace boil in it for fifteen or twenty minutes. Rinse thoroughly, dry and then under a damp cloth. It will last for years.

Try your work on a little sample, and after seeing the results go ahead. Here's luck to the woman who decides to sail under another color.

IMMERSE IN BOILING WATER

is also efficacious in cleaning silk. Brocaded silk can be freshened by rubbing briskly with breadcrumbs. If silk be plain, the following process is successful.

Dissolve a good soft white soap in hot water and rub the silk between the hands in the soapy water. Rinse in warm water and dry by pinning on a cloth.

Soap bark is good also. It is purchasable at a drug store, and can be mixed with hot water and applied to the soiled spots.

A stiff brush is excellent for removing any stains. Having rinsed the material and being assured of its cleanliness, the next step is to prepare the dye.

Mix the dye according to directions. Add hot water and let it come to the boiling point. Immerse the goods in a kettle of boiling dye and let it stay until the full amount of time has been spent. Remember that the seller of the dyes knows probably better than you the requirements of his goods.

With wooden sticks keep the material moving in the dye. Let it not settle into folds that will be more deeply colored as a result. Change the position of the goods by stirring with the sticks.

When the material is the required shade, remove and place in a bucket or tub of running water. Let the goods be thoroughly washed, and do not allow the rinsing process to be stopped until the water that drains from the material is perfectly clear. Then the dyeing is thoroughly and well done.

Hang up to dry, and finish the good work by pressing with a warm iron. Materials that wear shiny should be pressed under a cloth or on the wrong side.

You will find that dyeing is very easy. Indeed, the "fear" will take hold and you will go on through your wardrobe and into the realms of housefurnishings. Hats, scarves, laces, ribbons, etc., can be dyed. Curtains, draperies, even rugs, can be changed in color.

The non-poisonous nature of most dyes should be a safeguard to you. Any one of the brands that has stood the test of years will give excellent results.

Just a suggestion in dyeing laces. If you wish to procure the ecru tint, a strong solution of tea or coffee should be used. Let the lace boil in it for fifteen or twenty minutes. Rinse thoroughly, dry and then under a damp cloth. It will last for years.

Try your work on a little sample, and after seeing the results go ahead. Here's luck to the woman who decides to sail under another color.

Grandmother's Economies

DISCUSSIONS often arise over the exaggerated economies of our grandmothers. We are by no means inclined to yield the palm to them for every perfection in the arrangement of their household. The modern girl has profited by her course in domestic science. She questions the superiority of her grandmother's methods.

When the question of caring for her wardrobe is considered, the present-day girl must concede the palm to grandmother.

She had the art of keeping her clothes in good condition. She had the patience and practical common sense necessary to renovate a last year's wardrobe.

The simple economies she practiced are worthy of consideration in this advanced age.

The silk gown was an absolute necessity in those days. It was made to last for years. Today the gown only lasts a season.

An infallible remedy for cleaning black silk or satin was a mixture of gin and water. A sponge was dipped in this and used to remove the shine from the silk. It was then pressed with a warm iron while damp.

To keep woolen dresses and skirts free from dust they were thoroughly beaten.

A cat-o-nine-tails was kept for this purpose. This was a short stick, to which strips of leather were attached. Each garment was freed from dust on cleaning day by this means.

An old-fashioned method of cleaning the first soil from white kid gloves is quite worth repeating. Pure white soap was moistened in water. After the gloves had been tightly drawn upon the hands, the soap was applied. The soap must not be wet, just softened. A piece of flannel is used to rub the soiled spots clean.

The result will be sufficiently satisfactory to permit wearing, without a thorough cleaning with benzine or gasoline.

Our grandmothers carefully darned each tear or hole as quickly as it appeared in the garment. Their patience in this respect was inexhaustible.

If the garment was of wool, they used ravens of the material with which to darn the hole.

When a dainty mail or linen dress was torn, they placed a piece of the fabric under the tear and carefully mended with the finest thread.

They were particularly proud of their needlework and did most of their sewing by hand.

Many a garment is proudly exhibited today with the accompanying remark, "My grandmother did this."

For the Masquerade Party

CHILDREN enjoy more than anything else a fancy dress party. Dresses for these little home affairs can be made with very little trouble and expense. It affords great pleasure to plan and prepare costumes.

It is a source of education to the child as well as an amusement. For instance, a party introducing the characters of medieval history, the Elizabethan period or colonial days is most instructive. Little stories may be enacted, such as "Robin Hood," "Cinderella," "Goldilocks" and many others.

To make a Robin Hood tunic, a piece of material just double the required length is needed. This is folded in half, selvages touching. A curve for the neck is cut out of the top. The material must be from fifty-two to sixty inches in width. The selvages are sewn up to within a few inches of the top. These openings on either side are used for the armholes.

When chain armor or coats of mail are needed, which glisten realistically like metal, they may be made as follows: Heavy material—very inexpensive cotton cloth is best—can be painted with silver gilt. Metal rings fastened here and there give the impression of chain armor.

Breastplates and leggings may be formed from buckram, dampened and then shaped. This may then be silvered and painted with the device. Ordinary cotton gloves may be silvered to form gauntlets.

Colored satens, cambrics and flowered silks make splendid materials for girls' dresses. Gorgeously robes for queens and princesses, or dainty gowns for Dolly Madens, Marie Antoinettes or Watteau maidens. Are also easily made from cheap materials.

Tableaux representing paintings may easily be given, and the children always enjoy these.

Have a frame constructed and hang curtains across the back of it. These curtains should separate in the middle, to be drawn back forcefully when the tableau is formed.

Try this means of amusing the children some stormy evening, and forget about the howling wind and the dreary out-of-doors.

Pressing Garments

WHEN coats and suits are made at home, the most important factor in taking away the home-made appearance is the pressing.

If you haven't a press board or "goose" such as tailors use, press the garment upon an ironing board without the padding used in ordinary ironing.

Moisten the seam by dipping the fingers in water and applying as needed. The iron should be heated within several degrees of the scorching point.

Press long and hard, for the more pressure used upon the iron the smoother the seam will be.

Continue to remount the seam until it presses out flat and remains so. Press until thoroughly dry. All bastings should be removed before pressing. If these directions are followed, the suit will look well tailored and neat.

Cracked China

MANY a lover of fine china is heart-broken to discover her choice dinner or tea set lined with hair-like cracks.

Hot tea or chocolate poured into these dainty cups often cracks them instantly. A Chinese china merchant gave this bit of information when a rare tea set was purchased from him:

Before using delicate china, place it in a pan of cold water. Let it gradually come to the boil, allowing the china to remain in the water until cold.

This tempers the china, and it is able to withstand the sudden expansion caused by heat.

There is no need of repeating this treatment of china, and it will be free from cracks for a long, long time.

Old Potatoes

WHEN cooking old potatoes they are apt to turn a dark color. This may be prevented by adding a tablespoonful of sweet milk to the water in which you boil them.

For the Gardener

NOW that the gloom of the winter is past every one feels that brightness and cheer are his just due. When "the year" at the spring we aim to make our homes as spring-like as possible.

City dwellers, lacking space for gardens, gain inspiration and enjoyment by filling their windows with flowers. These small box gardens are a decided improvement to any home.

The window box is easily made at home, can be adjusted without much trouble, and when filled with "borrowed sunlight," daffodils, tulips, English daisies, pansies and trailing vines it is a delightful bit of "flowerland."

Every traveler realizes that the prevailing charm of foreign cities is the profusion of flowers seen everywhere, from the long stalls filled with flowers at the foot of all steps in Spain to the countless window boxes which do much to conceal the grimy grayness of London house fronts.

The most unpretentious cottage in England or France has every window ledge filled with flowers. America should do the same. Surely we should take as much personal pride in our homes as do the peasants of Touraine.

There are various types of boxes. The plain wooden box, painted green and costing about 75 cents, answers the purpose.

When trailing vines are used the box is concealed, so its decorative value is of no moment.

The pottery boxes lined with zinc are effective but expensive. However, they are proof against decay, so last indefinitely.

The plain box covered with bark is artistic and especially appropriate for summer homes.

In ordering the boxes have one-inch pine boards used. They should be carefully fitted together and generously coated with paint several times, inside and out.

The measurements should be exact, so that the box exactly fits the window ledge.

Growers of plants will agree that the two main essentials to insure success with window boxes are rich soil and plenty of water.

Plants very quickly use the nourishment from the richest soil. During the summer months the top soil should be removed and replenished with loam. Frequently scatter a good fertilizer over the box.

There is scarcely any danger of giving the plants too much water. Twice daily in summer will not harm them.

The choice of plants for the boxes may be varied. Care must be taken to place them in their natural environment. Shade-loving plants flourish

in the east and north windows. Begonias, ferns, fuchsias, ivy, geraniums and other foliage plants come under this classification.

For the south and west windows use double geraniums, petunias, heliotropes and marigolds.

For the early spring window box use tulips, narcissus, hyacinths and pansies. So little of the real spring permeates the city, these glimpses of green and color serve to remind the passer-by that beyond the confines of the city walls leaf and bud are unfolding.

When a great variety of flowers is planted in a box, each plant loses its identity in a riot of color. The most effective results are obtained by planting one or two varieties.

Sweet-smelling plants should be used for bedroom window boxes. Their delicate fragrance scents the entire room when the wind blows.

To live among flowers is elevating, even if it only means to gaze upon a few growing and blossoming in a small box upon our window ledges.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

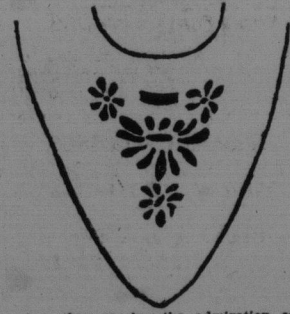
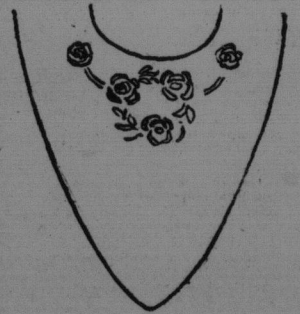
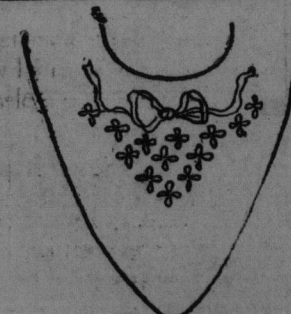
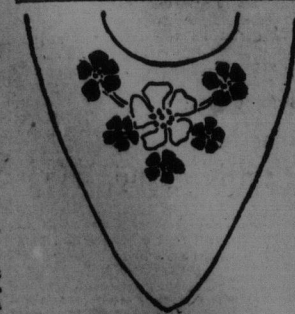
Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

Up comes the primrose, wondering: The snowdrop droopeth; The busy spirit of the spring is working silently.

SOME HAND-PAINTED EVENING SLIPPERS



ONE of the delectable fashions introduced this season was the hand-painted slippers for evening wear. Can you imagine a more attractive gift for the graduate or spring bride than a pair of these?

The slippers are satin, white or any delicate tint, and the design may be of any favorite flower.

With filmy gowns of chiffon, lace or net, these lovely slippers add just the correct touch to produce a perfect costume.

Any woman with the slightest artistic ability can paint these slippers and find it a delightful pastime.

A few cleverly arranged designs are given here, which you may transfer to the slipper in this manner:

Over the slipper place a small piece of carbon paper and on top of this the design. Carefully trace each flower with a sharply pointed pencil. You will find an exact duplicate of the design on the slipper.

Use watercolors to tint the flowers. Wild roses are used for the first design. These are always effective, on account of their delicate shading. The coloring should range from the faintest pink to a deep rose.

The daisy design is especially lovely. Daisies, in their simple beauty, make an appropriate decoration for the white slipper of the bride or the "sweet girl graduate."

Violets in an effective arrangement are shown upon the third design. Shades and tints of violet should be used to color these lovely blossoms.

The design of forget-me-nots is exceedingly pretty. They should be tinted palest blue, with yellow centers. The bowknot may be any color desired; however, pale pink with the blue always makes an effective combination.

The garland of miniature roses is sweet and dainty for the lady's slipper. Color them any one of their natural tints and they will not fail to please.

Start immediately to decorate a pair of these attractive slippers for the Easter dance. You will not regret it when they receive the admiration of every one.

It is perfectly natural for women to admire pretty footgear. No doubt this suggestion will appeal to a great number.

If you desire to purchase the hand-painted slippers, you will find them rather expensive. When decorated at home they cost comparatively little.

They are the most acceptable of gifts, delighting any one fortunate enough to receive them.