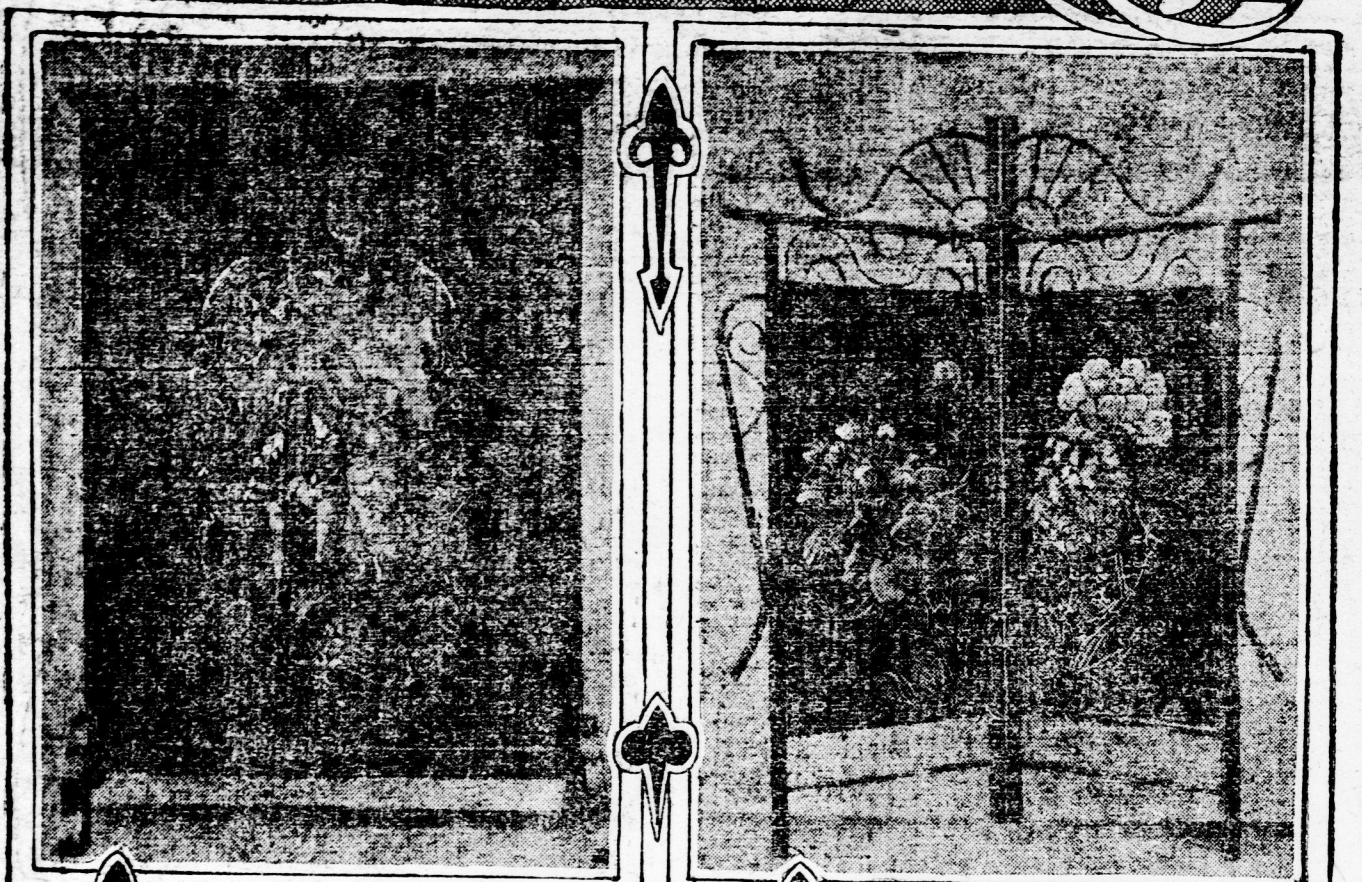


Practical Hints & Pictorial Suggestions for Sewers

FIRE-SCREENS FOR HOME CARPENTERS



Tapestry Panels Make Artistic Screens

Embroidered with Gold and Silver



Printed Pillow Tops May Be Used



A Good Shape for a Wide Fireplace

PROPER CARDS FOR THE FASHIONABLE WEDDING

By Eleanor B. Clapp

Copyright, 1925, by A. S. Barnes & Co.

WEDDINGS take place in large city churches it is customary to include an engraved card of admission in the envelope with the invitations. This is of rather heavy white cardboard, about four and one-quarter inches long by three in breadth, and usually bears but the single engraved line:

Please present this card at the church.

Or it may be a little more elaborate and have a blank space at the top in which the name of a guest can be written in.

An "At Home" card is also often included with the wedding invitation, if the bride and groom intend to give a series of receptions within a month or so after the marriage. These are worded:

AT HOME
On Wednesday, October the second and third, at half after twelve o'clock, at Seventeen Madison Square.
Or, if no special reception days have been decided upon, the card can be engraved simply:
After October the twentieth, Seventeen Madison Square.
Still another card is included with the invitations of the most favored guests. This is a notification that one's company is desired at the wedding reception or breakfast, as the case may be. A "breakfast" always follows a 12 o'clock wedding, but if the affair takes place in the afternoon or evening the entertainment is invariably called "a reception." The invitations for these functions are engraved on either large or medium-sized cards and worded to correspond with the wording of the wedding invitation. For instance, if the wedding invitation has a blank space in which the

guest's name is written in ink, then the card should also be engraved in the same way, but the expression "pleasure of your company" is always used instead of the more formal "honour of your presence," which is used only on the invitation to the church. For a breakfast such an invitation reads:

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hollingsworth request the pleasure of the company of _____ at breakfast on Thursday, June the third, at half after twelve o'clock, at Eighteen Chestnut Street.

Or this invitation may read "Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hollingsworth request the pleasure of your company at breakfast," etc.

For a reception after the church ceremony the enclosed cards are usually engraved simply:

Reception at Nineteen Madison Square at five o'clock.
Another fashionable form, which, however, must be engraved on a much larger card, about five and one-half inches long by three and a quarter wide, being the usual size, runs as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hollingsworth request the pleasure of _____ Company on Thursday, June the third, at five o'clock, at Eighteen Chestnut Street.

Still another form of invitation to a wedding reception or breakfast is rapidly coming into fashion. This dispenses with the enclosed card and adds to the wedding invitation itself, immediately following the last line of engraving, the words "and afterward at the breakfast (or 'reception') at Nineteen Madison Square." The first part of this invitation follows either of the two forms given for church weddings. Of

WITH the open grates and gas logs, which are so frequent a detail of modern housebuilding, fire screens are almost necessary pieces of furniture. Some of them are quite gorgeous affairs, made with brass or copper frames, with a netting of fine wires, which is just enough to change the current of the heat waves. Upon the netting—usually apparently of threads of brass or copper—is often painted some sort of a scene or a decorative design of flowers, the mesh of the netting mellowing colors and background into the softest, most illusive effect imaginable.

These metal ones show off their beauty points best of all when the lights are low and the firelight does its own illuminating of the screen, for then the design half reveals itself through a maze of glancing light.

Japanese fire screens are among the easiest for home carpenters to undertake. The frame-work should be of bamboo, or of roots and stems artistically knotted and twisted in the way Japanese art sanctions. But bamboo is much more easily managed than the twisted stems.

Black silk, or one of the sturdy upholstery stuffs in plain black, makes the most satisfactory cover, unless you're a dominating color in the room which you want to repeat upon this screen. In that case use it for your cover.

If you can, embroider it with gold and silver in some purely Japanese design—chrysanthemums or cherry blossoms, or, if you're very ambitious, with the great dragon, making him of silver and outlining every scale with gold.

Do this, of course, before mounting upon your frame.

If embroidery is impossible, paint a design on in gold and silver, doing it in sketchy style as you can. Or a stencil may even be used, but it adds the designs which have plenty of fine lines in their make-up, for that is more like true Japanese work.

An odd tapestry panel can often be picked up for next to nothing, and, sunk into an antique frame, makes a mighty effective screen. The framework for this sort should be as plain as possible, and stained some one of the many dull "old" tones now in fashion for new as well as old furniture.

And pillow tops—some of those big squares, with a hunting scene portrayed in vivid colors on a dark background—can be mounted upon plain frames, and are just right for dining room or den.

The making of the framework is the hardest part, for it must balance perfectly so that it isn't easily tipped over.

Moulding—regular picture frames—has been used to make some of these frames—and with very good effect, but it is in adjusting the supports which hold the screen up a little from the floor that the utmost care must be used.

Frames come made up in plain wood, ready to be transformed by burning and staining into artistic affairs. But if you treat the frame in a rather elaborate way, use the simplest of designs upon the cloth you mount upon it.

Whatever you use, back it up with some fireproof stuff, which can be got at any upholstery store for very little—you don't want stray sparks to undo all your work.

As though the average bit of lingerie hadn't enough handwork lavished upon it, the prettiest petticoats of all the many Paris fashions have embroidery prominent upon the dust ruffle upon the flounce. Deep points make up the edge of the flounce in a stunning petticoat, the dust ruffle made very full and edged with a demure little scallop, and embroidered in between those deep points with dots.

Sometimes the dust ruffle is pleated—left almost scant under the points so as not to make them break in an ugly way, but pleated tightly so that it fans out between the points in a wonderfully attractive way. But those pleatings are hard to do up so that they are anything but creases.

Setting a tiny edge of lace under the scallop of both flounce and dust ruffle makes a more truly affair of the petticoat—without in the least breaking in upon the idea of simplicity which should characterize it. The edge should be narrow, not more than an inch in width, should be gathered very full and made to follow the outline of the scallop.

Two of the patterns shown are for the outer flounce, the third (the most useful form, for it is used on almost everything, from the tiniest baby dress to the most elaborate petticoat or chemise) for edging the dust ruffle. All three are shown in the exact size for applying to the material.

An even simpler way than tracing the pattern off for this dust ruffle is to mark the scallop around a coin, ruling a line first where the lower edge is to touch. Use a dime or a nickel or a quarter, according to the size you want the scallop to be. A dot in the middle of each scallop makes it still a little prettier, or an eyelet may be used instead of the dot, but the blind form is more like true French lingerie.

Put the scallops a little with soft embroidery cotton, and buttonhole them. For corset covers and chemises the treatment of scallops with an edge of lace is popular—that line of scallops is a little trying to some women, and a woe edge of lace does wonders toward softening the line. And in these days the fit and style and becomingness are all points carefully considered in the making of lingerie, as well as with outer clothes.

Odd Occupations

Ways in Which Women Can Earn Money

By Cynthia Westover Alden

Copyright, 1925, by A. S. Barnes & Co.

MANY women would not be so helpless if they had the courage to take up the business of the loved one who has been taken away from them by death. Just to give you courage to pick up the lines of support where they have been dropped by the one who has heretofore been your protector, I give some instances where the women, by their strength of determination, not by their knowledge at first, have succeeded.

"The owner of a mine fell ill. His wife did not allow the mine to shut down, as everybody thought it must. She, aided by the employees, conducted the entire business, even to the shipment of the ore.

There is another woman in Arizona who, with her two daughters, at the death of her husband, assumed the responsibility of running three mines. They take charge of everything but the handling of the ore.

General Delivery.
A young girl of 18 awoke one morning to learn that she was the only one in the family who could work. There were a sick father, a helpless grandmother and a little brother 6 years old. They lived in the country not far from the station, so it occurred to her to make the horse and wagon earn a living for them all. She took the little brother along to hold the horse, should she leave the wagon. She went first to the station and told the agent where she wanted some kind of work.

"Why, here is a truck that ought to go to Mr. Martin's, two miles off. Her man was to call for it, but I heard he got kicked this morning and is laid up." She took the truck and did, with little Johnnie's aid, some other odd jobs that the Martins' hired man had intended doing. Then she called at the stores in the village and told the owners that she would stop every night and take any package they might like to have delivered at any of the houses she passed on her way home. The result was the establishing of the first general delivery in that town. She now has three wagons, one always at the station and two busy in the town.

Fishing Tackle and Flies.
A long time ago, when editor on a New York newspaper, I suggested to a woman who came to me, stranded, that she make "flies" for catching fish. I did not know of any one doing this, but I did know that my father, who was fishing everywhere there was a fish to be caught, said that he knew of no one who made flies better than he did. She went direct to the sporting goods house nearest her, got the information she could there, got a promise of an order if her "flies" were good, and she still fills orders for this service.

Understand. Her orders give her a good income. Should any one want to try this—I am told it is hard to do unless one is particularly apt with the fingers—there are books devoted to directions for fly making. Samples of materials are given with the books. Any sporting goods house can tell you the best works on the making of all fishing tackle.

Cards and Parliamentary Law.

Card playing is growing in favor. Whist and euchre clubs have made their way from the cities into the smaller towns, and classes in whist, euchre and cribbage, and even chess, are often heard of nowadays. If you are a successful card player there is pin money in store for you if you succeed in forming classes in three or four neighboring towns. Much amusement and great interest can be brought into the classes by having one town play against the other at the end of so many lessons. To get these classes one must be introduced into the best circles of the town, as it is generally only the women of such circles who would have or could have the time to attend, and it is these classes would naturally be called.

The Chiropractor.
Almost everybody at times is troubled with corns, ingrowing nails, bruised or calloused feet. A bright woman could convert herself into a professional chiropractor in a very short time, and she could serve an apprenticeship with some large establishment where the feet are made a house-to-house business. She would thoroughly arm herself with a satchel filled with the necessary tools, and make a house-to-house canvass. Have a letter of recommendation with you, so in case you are asked to show it you can. Women would much rather have their feet attended to by women, and in their own home.

Hand Scallops for Lingerie



Scallops with an Edge of Lace

Both Flounce and Dust ruffle are scalloped

How the Lace is Applied

Detail of Flounce and Dust ruffle

Patterns for Deep Scallops

The Most Useful Form

WHEN BABY SUFFERS WITH SCARLET FEVER

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

Copyright, 1925, by A. S. Barnes & Co.

WHILE babies under one year of age are not so likely to contract scarlet fever as older children, they do sometimes take the disease and should never be exposed to it, if it can be avoided.

Scarlet fever is one of the most serious contagious diseases. It is not only the disease itself that is dangerous, but the complications that are likely to occur are much to be dreaded.

The earliest signs of scarlet fever are more likely to be seen in the fall and winter months than in the spring and summer. The germs are very easily carried, and a child may take the disease by means of a third person, by clothing, toys, books, etc., or by being in a room which has not been properly fumigated, even months after the person who has had the disease is well, or by direct contact with a case; hence the greatest precautions should be taken in handling a case of scarlet fever.

Scarlet fever generally begins suddenly with vomiting and a sore throat, and sometimes with a general convulsion. The fever is usually quite high, and the child is very ill. The throat looks red and congested, and there may be some white spots on the tonsils. The tongue is usually coated white, with many little red dots, which gives it the name of "strawberry tongue," because it looks so much like a strawberry.

The rash generally makes its appearance within the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and is very different from that of measles. It is bright red and very fine, so close together that the whole skin has a scarlet appearance, and is often likened to that of a boiled lobster.

The rash is usually seen on the neck and chest first, but it spreads rapidly. The length of time which the rash remains out varies greatly; sometimes it remains for a week, and again it fades in a few hours. In the average case it begins to fade after the fourth or fifth day, and then the skin begins to peel. The scales which peel off are sometimes very large, and it is at this stage of the disease that others are most likely to contract it. The patient should be allowed to come in contact with other children until all signs of peeling have ceased. This usually takes two or three weeks, and may take six.

The treatment of scarlet fever depends upon the severity of the case and general symptoms, and must be left to the family physician. The strictest isolation must be observed, and the mother or nurse who is taking care of the baby should not go near the rest of the family, nor should she go into rooms they are likely to enter.

A warm sponge bath given under cover of a blanket night and morning, or oftener, if the child is restless, and a high fever, will often soothe him and make him much more comfortable. A little alcohol may be added to the water, if the fever is very high. A nice cap placed on the child's head will often help to reduce the temperature and quiet the restless patient. Great care should be taken of the baby's mouth; it should be washed out several times daily with an antiseptic solution, such as boric acid, and the throat sprayed or swabbed every four hours. Rubbing the body with carbolic vaseline is also helpful to keep the scales from scattering.

At the close of the disease the child and nurse should take a bath such as was described in the article on measles, and all general rules for disinfection of the clothing, room, etc., should be rigidly enforced. Everything that is not put on, one cannot be too careful in regard to the destruction of the scarlet fever germs.