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Home-Made Bedroom Slippers.

FROM two pieces of flannel cut a slipper after the pattern given, which can readily be enlarged to the required size, as will presently be shown.

Sew the two ends of each piece together at the

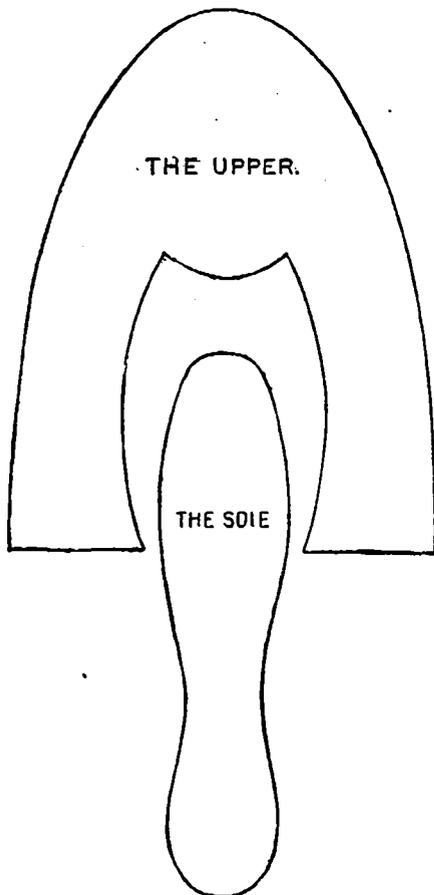


Fig. 1.

heel, and fit them to each other so that the slipper will be of double thickness, and will have no raw seams. Baste the pieces together along the edges, then bind them neatly with braid, matching the color of the flannel.

In the same manner make another upper for the other slipper.

Cut the soles of heavy felt; sometimes an old hat will furnish the felt, in which case the soles should be dampened and pressed, so they will lie smooth and flat. If the felt is too thin, make the soles double.

A good way to get a correct pattern of the sole of the bedroom slipper is the following:

Put a smooth piece of brown paper on the table or some even, hard surface. Take a slipper that fits the person for whom the bedroom slippers are



Fig. 2.

being made, and holding it steadily on the piece of brown paper so it will not slip, mark with a lead-

pencil all around the outline of the sole. Then cut the felt out by this pattern.

Bind them neatly with the same braid that was used for the uppers, and press both uppers and soles on the wrong side with a moderately hot flat-iron to make them even and flat.

Sew the soles on the uppers, taking the over and over stitch, and sew them wrong side outwards, in order that the stitches may show very little if any, when the slipper is turned right side out, for they may readily be turned, as both the soles and uppers are so pliable.

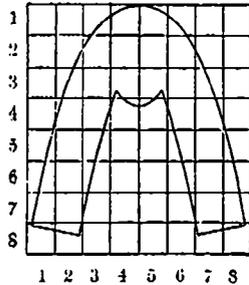


Fig. 3.

Brown or dark red are good colors for the slippers, but any flannel that happens to be in the house, can, with very little trouble, be converted into a nice, comfortable pair of bedroom slippers.

HOW TO ENLARGE PATTERN OF SLIPPERS.

Enclose the printed pattern in squares as Fig. 3, then make corresponding squares of a larger size, and using each separate square of printed pattern

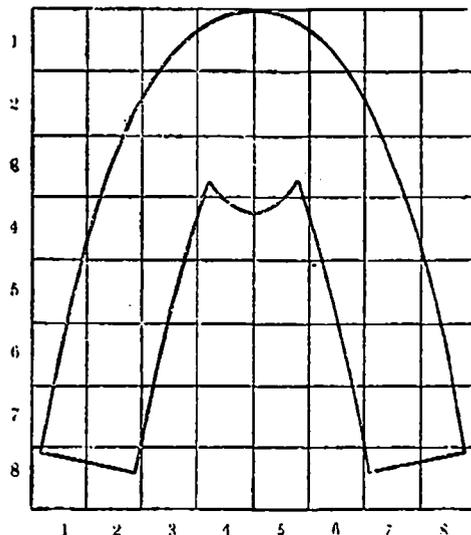


Fig. 4.

as a guide, draw the pattern on the large squares. See Fig. 4.

To do this, notice the exact spot where the line of the pattern crosses the squares, and carefully draw the lines as you see them. If the pattern be enlarged in this manner, the shape and exact proportions will be retained, and the slipper can be made of any desired size by changing the size of the squares. But there must always be exactly the same number of squares in both the large and small pattern.

Any kind of a design may be successfully enlarged or reduced in size by the system of squares. Make the squares smaller than those drawn to enclose the original design, if the size is to be reduced. The work is merely mechanical and requires no artistic skill, only precision and careful measurement. Any one can readily use this method.—*Youth's Companion*.

Some Suggestions on the Care of Our Hands.

PAPER bags, in which articles are sent from the grocery store, should not be thrown away, but be saved for use when blacking a stove. You can slip the hand into one of these and handle the brush just as well, and the hand will not be

soiled, and when through with them they can be dropped into the stove.

TRY a small brush, not too stiff, for cleaning potatoes and other roots, and save your hands.

BORAX water will instantly remove all soils and stains from the hands, and heal scratches and chafes. To make it, put crude borax into a large bottle and fill with water. When the borax is dissolved, add more to the water until at last the water can absorb no more, and a residuum remains at the bottom of the bottle. To the water in which the hands are to be washed, pour from this bottle enough to make it very soft. It is very cleansing and healthy. By its use the hands will be kept in excellent condition.

THIS is the time of year when the house-keepers are thinking of changes and renovating their rooms—busy days are these—and a few hints may not come amiss. In papering a wall for the first time, it is very important that, after being dusted, the walls be well wiped down with damp cloths, frequently renewed previous to papering. If this precaution be neglected, the almost imperceptibly fine dust will be collected by the damp paste, giving the paper a streaked and dirty appearance, which no after-treatment can efface. We are indebted to *Good Health* for the following excellent rule to prepare your own calcimine:

Soak one pound of white glue over night; then dissolve it in boiling water, and add twenty pounds of Paris white, diluting with water until the mixture is of the consistency of rich milk. To this any tint can be given that is desired.

Lilac.—Add to the calcimine two parts of Prussian blue and one of vermilion, stirring thoroughly, and taking care to avoid too high a color.

Gray.—Raw umber, with a trifling amount of lamp-black.

Rose.—Three parts of vermilion and one of red lead, added in very small quantities, until a delicate shade is produced.

Lavender.—Mix a light blue, and tint it slightly with vermilion.

Straw.—Chrome yellow, with a touch of Spanish brown.

Buff.—Two parts spruce or Indian yellow, and one part burnt sienna.

A Dainty Toilet Set.—A very pretty thing in this line is made from white Java canvas. Cut the mats either oval or oblong as your taste or the shape of the toilet set may direct. Cut also a cover for the pincushion to match. In each corner work a parti-colored design of simple crazy patchwork stitches in fine worsteds or crewels of old gold, dark blue, cardinal, sea green, and pale blue and pink, and work around the edge a shell stitch of blue worsted with an outer chain of pink silk. The effect is very oriental, and the time spent should not exceed two hours. A cover for washstand and bureau and a splasher may be made to match.—*American Agriculturist*.

Do not throw away the old ribbons because they are soiled. Wash them in a solution of fine toilet soap and cold water, squeezing them lightly through the suds, but rubbing no soap on them. Iron with a moderately hot flat-iron, placing them between two cloths. If they are not now fresh enough for your own wear they will make hair and hat ribbons for the children, and will do for fancy work still later.