

A Page of Interest for Milady



EYE HOUSEHOLD AND ITS MISTRESS



A SUMMARY OF FASHION'S FOIBLES AND INTERESTING TALK



THIS EXERCISE FOR OVERCOMING DEFORMITIES OF NECK AND CHIN

Skin-Friction and Exercise to Beautify Neck and Skin



THIS EXERCISE FOR ANY EVIDENCE OF DOUBLE CHIN

ODDS AND ENDS

TO remove iodine from any material, soak the spot in sweet milk for several hours, then lay it in the sun. Repeat this until spot disappears. Circles left by the milk easily can be removed by washing in warm water and some good soap.

FREQUENTLY umbrella handles become loosened from the steel rods. The following will be found an easy way of fixing them: Put some resin in a spoon and hold over the gas or on hot stove until thoroughly melted; then pour into the cavity in handle and put steel rod into it; hold until resin is cold and you will find your umbrella as strong as when new.

WHEN a gas mantle begins to turn black, sprinkle a little salt on it with a salt shaker and light, and the black part will burn off and become white again. If the mantle has become too black it will be necessary to lift it off carefully and remove the black from the stem of burner, replace mantle, douse on a little salt, and it will come out pure white again.

FOR ironing linen napkins, tablecloths, or anything to be ironed on both sides take a large piece of wrapping paraffin board; the thickness is required so as not to let the heat penetrate. Then place your linen on the paper and iron. You will see that the side facing the paper is just as pretty as the side you have ironed, and your linens nicer than ever before.

IN cleaning house one of the hardest tasks is moving the cumbersome mattresses, not so much because of their weight, but on account of the difficulty in getting hold of the unwieldy things. Just try roping them with a clothes line, and see how it simplifies matters. Put a rope around, bookstrap fashion, knotting in such a way that you have rope handles to get hold of, and then see how easy the mattress can be moved.

DON'T hesitate to launder the curtains on your home made furniture for lack of time to replace broken drawstrings. Make curtain in the usual way, finish top edge with one-half inch band or heading, as one prefers. If with heading, stay underneath with one-half inch strip. Sew hooks firmly to back edge of band five or six inches apart, so that point of hook comes within one-quarter inch on top edge of band. Then with two small tacks to each eye tack them on the piece of furniture same distance apart as hooks on curtain. Now hook your curtain on. Easy to remove or adjust.

THIS is a good plan for extra closet room. Fasten a large screw eye in the ceiling of the closet, being sure to strike a lath so the screw eye will "bite." Then screw a large hook into the end of a broom handle and fasten small hooks alternately in the handle for clothes hooks. Shirtwaists and children's dresses may be hung on coat hangers and hung on the hooks. Hook the handle on the screw eye in the ceiling out of the way.

A HOME MADE washing machine is easily made after the following directions, and will go good service. First, procure a good water tight cask, thoroughly cleanse it, and cut a hole for a lid. The cask should then be mounted on two good rockers, whose arc is small enough to give the machine a good tip forward. A handle is then nailed to one rocker, and the machine is ready. Put into the cask the warm washing solution; follow with the laundry. Put the lid on tight, and begin to work the machine. The cleansing is accomplished simply by the shock of the cask as it tilts back and forth.

FOOTWEAR NOVELTIES

SHOES are smarter and better made this year than ever before. Many novelties are appearing. Women have always been more or less conservative about their footwear for the daytime, and, as a consequence, the innovations that were radical departures had little chance in past seasons. This season, however, the footwear is quite as gay as any other articles of apparel, and the most fashionable and best dressed women approve it. Short skirts always give inspiration and incentive to the bootmaker, and so it is that we have boots with pale tan tops and dark gray tops, brown tops and tops of mixed cloth. Such boots are known as "spat-top" boots, and are worn for both morning and afternoon. The passion for "cloth" footwear has gone so far as to compose the entire boot, with the exception of the patent-leather tip and a piece of patent leather upon the heel, two places upon which most of the wear and tear come. Cloth-top boots for informal wear are appearing lately. The laces are not crossed diagonally as in the ordinary laced shoe, but are made to form little horizontal bars of black from the vamp to the top of the boot. The "spat" idea has crept even into the evening slipper, and one finds spat formations of a contrasting color to the slipper, apparently coming from under the sole of the foot up the side and disappearing at the top of the slipper.

LEMON JUICE WILL REMOVE STAINS



A HARMFUL MANNER OF MASSAGING A DOUBLE CHIN



HOUSEKEEPERS often find that butter bought for cooking is quite strong. The Germans have a method of sweetening it which is efficacious. It is as follows: Put 10 pounds of butter into a porcelain kettle and boil steadily over a good but slow fire until the sediment in the pan is of a pale amber color. This will be in about five hours. Great care must be used for fear of scorching. Strain the butter while hot into clean, small jars, not squeezing the cloth. When cold, cover with oiled paper and keep in a cool place from the air. This process imparts to the worst kind of butter a palatable nutty flavor.



BENEFIT DERIVED FROM THIS EXERCISE IS FAR REACHING

TO KNIT A CHILD'S PETTICOAT

BY MRS. McCUNE.

EVERY little girl of from 2 to perhaps 14 years needs at least two short flannel petticoats, and the knitted variety, which cling so gracefully, give the maximum of warmth with the minimum of bulkiness. It is agreeable pick-up work, too. For those who wish to seize upon the quiet of late winter to replenish the children's wardrobes, the following directions will prove useful. The skirt described will measure 14 inches in length when completed. It should then be attached to a band, or preferably, a little muslin waist. The simple scalloped bordered design, with ribbed hips, that I have chosen calls for seven skeins of good knitting yarn, one skein of Saxony and a pair of bone knitting needles No. 1.

Abbreviations used—Th, thread; o, over; tog, together; s, c, single crochet; d, c, double crochet; t, c, treble crochet; ch, chain.

Cast on 96 stitches and knit one row plain.

First row—Slip one stitch, knit 74, th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, knit 2, th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, knit 2, th. o, knit 2.

Second row—Knit 12, th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, knit 2, th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, knit 75.

Third row—Slip 1, knit 74, * th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, knit 2, repeat from * once, th. o, narrow, th. o, knit 2.

Fourth row—Knit 13, * th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, knit 2, repeat from * once, th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, knit 75.

Fifth row—Slip 1, knit 74, * th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, knit 2, repeat from * once, slip 1, knit 6, th. o, narrow, th. o, narrow, th. o, knit 2.

In each succeeding row, the 75 stitches and (th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, knit 2) twice, th. o, twice, purl 2 tog, are the same as in the previous rows so this part of the directions will not be repeated for each of the next 16 rows.

Sixth row—Knit 14 finish the row.

Seventh row—Knit to the last 14 stitches, slip 1, knit 2, narrow, th. o, twice, narrow, knit 1, th. o, narrow, th. o, narrow, th. o, knit 2.

Eighth row—Knit 10, purl, knit 4, finish the row.

Ninth row—Knit to last 15 stitches, slip 1, narrow, th. o, twice, narrow, narrow, th. o, narrow, th. o, narrow, th. o, narrow, th. o, knit 2.

Tenth row—Knit 9, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, finish the row.

Eleventh row—Knit to the last 16 stitches, slip 1, knit 2, narrow, th. o, twice, narrow, slip 1, knit 1, bind off 1, th. o, narrow, th. o, narrow, th. o, narrow, knit 1.

Twelfth row—Knit 10, purl 1, knit 4, finish row as before.

Thirteenth row—Knit to the last 15 stitches, slip 1, knit 5, slip 1, knit 1, bind off 1, th. o, narrow, th. o, narrow, th. o, narrow, knit 1.

Fourteenth row—Knit 14 and finish as before.

Fifteenth row—Knit to the last 14 stitches, slip 1, knit 8, narrow, knit 1.

Sixteenth row—Knit 13 and finish as before.

Seventeenth row—Knit to the last 13 stitches, slip 1, knit 7, slip 1, knit 1, bind off 1, th. o, narrow, knit 1.

Eighteenth row—Knit 12 and finish as before.

Nineteenth row—Knit to the last 12 stitches, slip 1, knit 8, narrow, knit 1.

Twentieth row—Knit 11 and finish as before.

The foregoing directions complete one scallop. Repeat from the first row until 21 scallops have been made, after which bind off. If a wider skirt is desired, more scallops may be added. Take up the stitches along the top of the skirt, one stitch in each rib, and knit three inches as follows: Knit 2, purl 3, across each row. When the three inches have been completed, bind off.

Fasten the Saxony yarn at the lower

TRIMMINGS

SA VE every bit of old trimmings of any kind that is large enough to hold a motif or a bead. These scraps will make beautiful hat crowns, yokes, odd vests, collar and cuff sets and banding. The kind of trimming here described is very expensive if bought in the stores.

First cut out the articles to be made from plain net or chiffon, old or new. Next, if motifs to be used are soiled, wash them—dry them, too, if you wish—before removing from the old net. This is to keep them from fraying.

When pressed, dry between two heavy clothes, cut from the old net and arrange and baste to the new in any pretty way that strikes your fancy. Sew, whip or chain stitch them in place with self-colored or contrasting color, if you prefer it, of silk flowers, heavy or fine, according to the weight of your lace.

A few iridescent beads or French knots may be added effectively. On collar and cuff sets, arrange a row of motifs around the outer edge in such a way as to leave no space of net between them, each one exactly meeting the following one. Whip the inner edge to the net.

Buttonhole the outer edge to insure neat finish and long wear. Bind the neck and bottom of cuffs with something soft but firm.

THE KITCHEN



BUY fresh whole salmon, clean and bone, tie up in cheese cloth, and put in steamer. Let steam for one hour sufficient to cook tenderly, but not for meat to separate. Let cool. Make a mayonnaise dressing, cover fish with it on platter, lay sprigs of parsley and slices of lemon on for garnishment. This dish, though simple, has been relished by many who were fish tired.

ONE quart of sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of shortening butter and lard, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a good pinch of salt, flour enough to thicken. Fill the bottom of a baking pan with apples cut in small pieces and sugared; add a little cinnamon to the apples and cover batter over them. Bake twenty minutes in a hot oven. Serve with caramel sauce.

ONE quart of thick sour milk in a clean bag to drain over night; do not cook the milk; it is much better without and does not all go to whey. In the morning take the curds and put in cold bowl and add one saltspoon of salt and a dash of pepper and one-half cupful of sweet cream. Toss all lightly with a silver fork, put on crisp lettuce leaves, and set on ice until ready to serve.

SEWING

FOR the woman who wants a cool hanger for every gown—and who doesn't—there are some new ideas that have been garnered both for the construction of them and the covering. As a skeleton for the hanger there is the pastebord roll whose usefulness as a mailing case is over. Then there are stripes of thin wood and very firm pastebord. These substitutes for the steel hanger are first covered with wadding and then with shirred lawn, ribbon or silk. A ribbon loop is tied securely round the middle to take the place of the usual wire hook, and on each end the big puffy bow is filled with cotton as a sleeve supporter, and also this helps to keep the gown from slipping off. One popular debutante whose bouquet ribbons became almost a burden used them all to cover coat hangers.

To keep paper patterns from being mussed make a bag as follows: Take a strip of denim four feet long, 27 inches wide; band or hem edges. Take narrow elastic webbing and make loops just as wide as pattern envelopes, running across denim. Make other rows of these loops below the first about six inches apart, sew a large ring or loop through middle and hang on two small screws in back of machine or sewing screen. When unhooked and laid on table there are your patterns in neat rows and the elastic holds them securely. This size will hold three dozen of regular size patterns.

edge of the skirt and make a row of chain 5, fastened by s. c. in each stitch of the scallops. Sew up to the skirt about half-way, and around the placket crochet a row of s. c., and then a row of shells, each shell made of 6 d. c. joined by s. c. Use the Saxony for this part of the work. Across the top crochet a row of f. c. with 2 ch. between, one t. c. in each of the knit ribs, skipping the purl ribs. Run the ribbon for the band and tie strings through the open spaces.

with fine sugar, serve while warm with cream and sugar. Bananas or peaches may be used instead of oranges.

Cottage Salad. PUT one quart of thick sour milk in a clean bag to drain over night; do not cook the milk; it is much better without and does not all go to whey. In the morning take the curds and put in cold bowl and add one saltspoon of salt and a dash of pepper and one-half cupful of sweet cream. Toss all lightly with a silver fork, put on crisp lettuce leaves, and set on ice until ready to serve.

COOK four tablespoonfuls of rice in a quart of milk with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. When done, remove from the fire, and when cooled, but still warm, add to it four yolks of eggs, six whites beaten to a stiff froth, and a tablespoonful of vanilla. Mix well, and pour into a deep, buttered fireproof dish. Sprinkle powdered sugar on the top and set it in a good oven. Leave it until it has risen, then serve immediately.

FOOD VALUE OF NUTS

THERE is no more valuable food in the winter season than nuts. Rightly used they form not only the basis, but the finishing touch to many an otherwise tasteless dish. They have a distinct food value and can be used as a substitute for meat.

Southern cooks use chestnuts in their turkey filling, as they give it a delicate flavor that is delicious.

Baked apples stuffed with sultana raisins and chestnuts make a good entree.

The nuts should be steamed well, skinned and chopped fine, then mixed with the raisins. A syrup sauce should accompany this dish.

The English walnut is the most useful of all nuts, as most cooks have discovered.

The salad that is served with dinner should have a thin shaving of walnuts. This is true whether plain lettuce or a fancy salad is served.

Fruit salads are always improved by using chopped walnuts and they can also be used with vegetable salads, although not so lavishly.

Deserts that are made of milk and eggs are vastly improved by flavoring with walnuts. Bread and custard puddings to be delicious should have raisins and nuts cooked in them.

Try using chopped nuts in the whipped cream heaped on puddings and you will find them a decided addition. At the Sunday dinner there should be a large comport filled with all sorts of nuts, for the guests to help themselves at will.

It is advisable that the nuts should be cracked beforehand, as it prevents awkwardness in serving unless one owns a dainty set of picks and crackers.

Pecan and butter nuts have grown steadily in favor, being used quite freely in cooking. The butter nut is very rich and should be used in small quantities. The most successful housewives serve a small portion of nuts with every large dinner, and to have the dinner a success you should have a special dish of salted almonds at each guest's plate.