Women as They Come and Go

THE VARIED CHARACTER OF SIMPLE TAILOR SUITS.

Matters of Feminine Interest

Household Lore, Beauty, Philosophy and Other Subjects in Which Women are Especially Concerned

PRODUCTIVE industry is woman's natural field of expression, says Charlotte Perkins Stetson in Success. She carried it on at home at first, while the world was full of warfare; but, now that man has also become industrious she has as much place in the world as he.

Work is woman's own distinctive province, but the habit of doing it at home alone is merely a "left-over" from those old times when the home was the only safe place.

Now we have a peaceful, orderly industrial community, with scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions which give freedom and power to women as well as men. The education of boys and girls is sufficiently equal to allow the development of human faculties in women, and each step of increased opportunity they have followed with increased ability. Each year sees a larger number of girls who are no more willing to stay at home and do nothing, or to stay at home and do housework, than their brothers are.

Why should they be? Why should an intelligent, able-bodied young woman be content not to take part in the great vital processes of society—in the world's work?

The oppositon to her so doing has several grounds, and as many faces. One is this proposition that she should leave the work—that is, the wages—that strictly limited crop of benefits—to those who need it most.

Let us take a good grip on this thing, hold it tightly and apply it liberally to the general field of human labor, to see if it applies fairly and reasonably. As a principle it means this—that labor—all our great industrial processes, business, education, law, art—everything we call "work"—is in truth a sort of beneficiary device to feed people. "We"—those who have that unaccountable possession of the precious work-crops—should give the work to those who need it—that is, to those who need the pay for it. When we say "work," in this connection, we always mean pay. We do not imagine that the needy person wants the work, for exercise or for enjoyment—but that he wants food and clothes, and must work to obtain them.

If this is so we are singularly inconsistent in carrying out our idea. It would follow—if this were so—that we ought to promptly dispossess President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, of his chair, and put in—requiring some efficiency—the neediest scholar we can find.

Why should President Eliot be taking the bread and butter out of the mouth of the deserving poor man? All our rich people should give up business at once, and play the rest of their lives, as some of them are piously doing now. Of our working classes we should keep close watch, and, as soon as a man has more than others, take away his job and give it to the one who "needs" it most.

The Coiffure of the Period.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

"Boys will be boys," said Jane, rocking languidly, "and girls will be girls."

"Quite true and most original," I said, always liking to get back at her.

"But some girls will be fools, always," said Jane, stopping short in her rocking and glaring at me most viciously.

"Present company, you know, Jane," I hinted feebly.

"Of course," snapped Jane, angry at the interruption, "but you know very well, Susan, what I mean."

"It is the girl who is crazy on the subject of fashionable hairdressing I am talking about," said Jane, taking a long breath, preparatory to launching out; "the girl who, when pompadours are fashionable, has an immense frowsle hanging over her eyebrows and ears, a frayed and stickery roll of hair, much larger than her forehead, and from which various lengths of hair dangle dejectedly.

"The girl may not have much back hair, in fact boasts a knot as big as a walnut, but the pompadour is there; yes, and more, too. For through incautious crevices one sees with horror a tangled wad of foreign hair which helps to hold it out.

"Then there is the girl, who, now that the fashionable coiffure is said to be low, wears hers at the nape of the neck with a loop or two, which hangs at the back of the collar. All day long, and every time she turns her head, that loop goes swipe, swipe, across the collar. By nighttime the loop looks like a fretful porcupine, and the state of the collar is hardly mentionable.

"Then there is the girl who fixes her hair neatly, calling to aid all the devices known to the shops. Her head resembles those cushions in which all varieties of pins are shown. Her hair is jammed so full of celluloid and shell and iron implements that it really is a sight to see. She wears a pompadour comb, two sets of sidecombs, a hundred or so hairpins, two or three contrivances for holding the hair up in the back, two large ring pins, and probably finishes it off with several bows of ribbon. And then wonders why her scalp is sore and head aches by nightfall.

"And the worst of it is, Susan," said Jane, fixing me with her eye, "is the fact that this fashionable creature is generally a woman who works for her living. And so one would suppose could ill afford the expense of such tonsorial monstrosities."

"Well, what are you going to do about it, Jane?" I asked.

"I wish there was such a thing as a common-sense serum," said Jane, earnestly, "then we could all be vaccinated with it, always thereafter being proof against attacks of fashion folly, various dress tomfoolery, or injudicious expenditure of money; also against the fever of love—the epidemic of flirtation and the insiduous malady of sentimental silliness, to say nothing of the exceedingly contagious rash known as the attraction of the opposite sex."

"Mercy, Jane, you are almost indelicate," I said, surprised at the length her enthusiasm had carried her.

"Even then, I suppose," said Jane, sadly, "there are lots who would not consent to vaccination."

Trials of an Independent Girl.

New York Times.

"If there is anything that makes me angry it is the way I am made to bear the brunt of disagreeable things," said the independent young woman, indignantly. "So soon as there is anything unpleasant to do, my friends and companions are quite willing to sit back and let me do it. If there is a complaint to be made to headquarters, in my working world, I am the one who has to make it. The others whom the 'kick' is going to benefit as greatly as myself hang back and thus get the credit of being amiable, while I know I'm put down as a chronic kicker. In fact, my employer sometimes says to me, 'Why, no one else in the office has entered any complaint, Miss Brown,' and then he looks at me sourly. I know I'm getting myself more disliked every day, but what can I do?

"You know we had been suffering from a draught from the window for some time. Everyone had been grumbling about it, and finally I went to Mr. Banker and said we simply could not stand it, and the window must be fixed. Well, it was fixed, but Mr. Baker acted as if the job were done for my especial benefit. The worst of it is, the rest of the office force won't back me up. They hang back and say to themselves, 'Well, I did not say anything about the matter,' and pat themselves on the back, when they ought to be hissed for being cowards.

"Do you know, it's so in everything. If there's a member of the club who is out of order, I'm always the one to have to tell her so, while the rest grumble in whispers about her, and even the president has not the courage to do her duty. When the family is spending its summer at some hotel and we are getting poor service, I'm always the one to enter the complaint, although the rest of the family have been growling harder than I about the matter. If the butcher, the baker or the candlestick maker has been cheating the household, I am appointed a committee of one to scold him.

"People say I like to scold, complain and kick, but I don't. I hate it. However, neither can I bear to see things go all wrong, just because of lack of courage to object. Maybe you think others would do the objecting if I made up my mind to do no more of it, but that's not the case. I've tried it, and the 'others' simply let the abuse go on until it's so big that it is almost impossible to try to remedy it."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" asked her companion.

"Go right on scolding and kicking and getting myself disliked, I suppose," said the independent young woman, disconsolately.

A Convenient Device.

Country Gentleman.

A wall pocket seen in the room of a woman who writes for the daily and weekly press has in it a suggestion for other busy women—housekeepers, club women, women who devote time to charitable work, and the like. The pocket begins with a yard and a half of gray art linen, whose upper end is finished with a hem wide enough to hold a shade slat. This keeps the pocket straight, and a stitched band of linen attached at either end serves as hanger. On the foundation piece are sewed, one above the other, six pockets five inches deep and running across the linen from selvage to selvage. Each of these is divided evenly into six pockets by rows of machine stitching running unbrokenly through all. The thirty pockets thus made have a strong manila envelope apiece, the sort that opens at the end, and on each envelope is clearly written the name of its subject matter, as clubs, servants, drama, sanitation, household, and so on. A piece of white typewriting paper the size of the envelope is attached to it by the gummed flap, and on this is a typewritten list of clippings and notes inside. "In my small room," says its owner, "it saves me a big pigeon hole desk, and it keeps a lot of reference matter easy of access and easily weeded out as it serves its purpose." The caution was added not to try to make the pocket decorative by gay binding or fancy stitches. It should be of an unbroken neutral color, so that the lettering on the envelopes may stand out distinctly.

Some Good Candy.

From Harper's "Encyclopedia of Cookery."

Nut Bars.—Peanuts, almonds, English walnuts or pecans may be used for this candy. Prepare the nuts by removing the inner covering and chopping them. Grease the bottom and sides of a broad, shallow tin pan with fresh butter, and put the nuts into it, spreading them evenly. Put one pound of granulated sugar, with half a teacup of water and a pinch of cream of tartar, into a kettle, and boil until thick, but not too brittle. Pour the syrup over the nuts and set aside to cool. When slightly stiff, mark off into wide bars with a sharp knife, and let stand several days, when it will become soft and delicious.

Old-fashioned Butter Scotch.—Put three pounds of yellow sugar in a kettle, with three-fourths of a pound of butter. Set over the fire to melt; let boil until thick, stirring all the while to prevent scorching. Take from the fire; pour into buttered tins or trays. When stiff, mark off into squares. When cold, break apart, and wrap each square in wax paper. This candy will keep a long time and improve with age.

To Candy Fruit.—Make a syrup with one pound of sugar and half a teacupful of water. When boiling has nearly reached the caramel stage put in any preserved fruits, and stir gently until they get crystallized; then take them out and dry them in an oven or before the fire, but do not let them get colored.

Odds and Ends.

An adept in the art of making Welsh rarebit adds the cheese always pressed through a perforated potato masher. In this way the cheese melts quickly and evenly, to the betterment of the "rabbit."

Cooks who understand hygiene advise that shell fish be fried in olive oil, as the action of cooked butter on them is very bad for the digestion. It is indeed only the very careful cook who should attempt melting butter even, as to bring it to the cooking point converts it into a harmful food.

In modish trimmings, many narrow bands are used, giving the effect of clusters of tucks, and make a fine finish for skirts. Persian velvet, rich braids, embroidery and even narrow ribbon used in this fashion are among the novelties in applied trimmings, and, being so attractive, they are sure of a great run.

A young woman who wished to utilize the handsome silver drinking cup of her childhood took it to a silversmith and had the rim opposite the handle widened out into a spout, when it served on her afternoon tea tray as a cream pitcher. If in the future she should wish to pass it on to a child of her own, it will be easily restored to its original state.

What a hostess calls "rocks," though the name is wrongly suggestive, are delicious little drop cakes sure to be found on her 5 o'clock tea table. They are made from one cupful of sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of butter, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, two eggs, one pound each of chopped English walnuts and dates or raisins, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of cloves, and one of soda dissolved in hot water. Drop by teaspoonfuls, as they run easily, on buttered tins, and bake. They are almost as rich as fruit cake, and improve with age.

WOMEN IN SCOTLAND.

Great Numbers of Them Work at Remunerative Employment.

London Mail.

The third and concluding volume of the census returns of Scotland gives some interesting information regarding the employment followed by women.

The population numbered in 1901 4,472,103, of whom 2,173,755 were males and 2,298,348 were females. Of this total, 1,982,812, or 44.56 per cent., followed some occupation. There were, however, 1,198,618 females over ten years of age who were returned as "unoccupied and nonproductive," against 264,893 males. Some of the employments in which both men and women were engaged are given in the following table:

	Women.	Men.
General and local government	2,203	19,194
Clerical profession	988	7,149
Legal profession	32	9,598
Medical profession	8,445	4,300
Teaching profession	17,374	8,090
Literary and scientific	107	1,245
Art, music and drama	3,981	6,589
Domestic service	174,475	26,755
Commercial	16,053	68,454
Agricultural, etc	40,581	169,150
Metal workers	3,896	202,830
Textile occupations	137,477	64,919

There were no women engaged in the "defense of the country," but many were employed in occupations usually reserved for men. Two only are described as "dealers in money," but one is described as a dock laborer, one is classed as a "coachman," two are classed as builders, one as a chimney-sweeper, thirty-seven are engaged in cycle and motor manufacture, five rank as farm grieves (managers), one is engaged in "omnibus service," one is a paperhanger, another is a plasterer, and two are house agents.

Altogether 5,686 women are classed as employers, and 42,818 women are "working on their own account."

In 1901 there were 7,200 female and 6,468 male lunatics over ten years of age in Scotland. Their former employments included: Medical profession, twenty-five females and twenty-six males; teaching, eighty-two females and fifty-four males; art, music, and drama, twenty females and twenty-four males; domestic service, 1,740 females and thirty-five males.

Wisdom.

I never knew what sorrow meant
When I had tears to shed;
The tears that washed out bitterness
And left content instead.

I know at last what sorrow is
Who have no tears to fall,
But only for life's tragedies
A laughter cynical.

—Theodosia Garrison, in Harper's Weekly.

Fashion's Decrees on What to Wear; Gossip on Subject of Pretty Gowns

SATINS of the softest possible weaves are much favored as the material for evening dresses, though very often in such scheme that the trimming is so abundant as to count almost as another material combined with the satin. Laces and chiffons are used a deal with it, quantities of either going into the embellishment of a single gown. Chiffons and laces are the main stuffs of many a handsome evening gown, too. Of these three are easily a majority of all evening get-ups, but they are employed in so many different ways that no lack of variety results. Besides, there are other materials that may be used. Silks and velvets are available, and from both are many very stylish costumes. The gowns of velvet are of especial interest. Time was, you know, when a fine velvet needed but very little ornamentation to be trimmed enough for any purpose. But standards are quite different now. There are a great many velvet tailor gowns, and these are made in the severest possible ways. It won't do to confound these with evening dresses, so the latter are made very ornate, their trimmings more profuse than anything demanded in recent seasons for such material.

Velvets bear this lavish treatment finely. They always would have done that, but it was thought more tasteful to have them stand almost alone on their own fineness. Now they come in for trimming with silks, for braiding, finish of passementerie, and for the unusual features of cut that help so appreciatively toward variety in dresses of other materials. Black velvet is much combined with white silk, but the combination usually escapes the black-and-white classification owing to the use of color on the silk. It may be a weave in which a white background is figured in color, or a white silk embroidered in color. Such white goods then may give yoke fronts and portions of the sleeves, and on the skirt may appear in front panel or bands or in both. Velvets in colors show much lace trimming, the lace pieces often edged fancifully, and some dresses show slashing through which silk of another color, or another shade of the color of the velvet, can be seen. Applications of silk of contrasting shade are used much, and there may be button trimming to match this ornamentation. Fur trimmings are put on velvet, too, and many forms of made trimmings are available, so altogether velvet gowns are an appreciable factor in the diversity of evening dressing. Three of them are put in the first two of the accompanying pictures. The first, shown in the small picture, was black velvet trimmed with martin fur and black silk trimming pleated round white silk centers. In the second figure of the next picture is a brown panne velvet, with brown silk bands and Russian lace for trimmings. At its right is a dark blue pannel velvet trimmed with narrow sable fur and with bruges lace over black silk. The low-cut white silk trimmed with black lace and white crepe ruchings that appears at the left in this picture hardly was so impressive for richness and beauty as were these velvet gowns. All the excruciations of cut that are current in other gowns go to increase the elaborations of the velvet costumes.

Band trimmings are steadily becoming more complicated. Simple bands are in use, of course, but made trimmings are often very fanciful of construction. Designs in gold braid on white cloth are used a great deal for band trimming and bands of figured stuffs edged top and bottom with passementerie are standard. Most bands, for that matter, have each edge finished in some way that, if not especially ornamental, certainly is productive of some work for the seamstresses. Many dressmakers advocate the use of fringes in small bits, though permitting enough of these in a costume to make the aggregate quantity considerable. Some of these makers declare that the use of fringe in long lines is in poor taste, but they're not quite so positive as they were earlier in the winter; and there are dressmakers of the best standing who now put fringes on with a free hand. Not only do they use long pieces of it, but having relaxed so much from the earlier standard, they use just as many of these long lines as the customer expresses a fancy for. An extreme result of this willingness was a skirt where material was all but hidden by row on row of very deep fringe. It was pretty, too, though many women would deem it overwrought.

The suggestions given here and there a few months ago of epaulet finish do not multiply. Occasionally such hints are seen now, but they are meager and do not interfere with that gradual slope of the shoulder that every woman of any fashionable pretensions now is affecting. The more favored of recent sleeve designs all allow for slope, and most of them carry the shoulder line away down to the elbow or beyond. Width and flow are characteristic of these sleeves, and the sleeve's increase in diameter from the shoulder downward is nicely graduated so as to be an extension of the shoulder's own droop. Sleeves that are a series of ruffles are many on dressy bodices. The lowest is of lace of filmy material, and the uppermost often is finished with lace trimming, but this is perfectly flat. A few tailored sleeves are almost of the same diameter throughout their length. Such fullness as there is at the elbow is confined by finish of cord or braid and buttons or by inconspicuous passementerie. Most evening sleeves cover the elbow. In the whole field there is no lessening of the diversity in sleeves, the only common feature in them being the slope, and that appears in many degrees.

Boleros are more impressive than they have been of late. The tiny, inconsequential affair not much bigger than a bit of trimming is little in evidence, but there often is more of effect than of real jacket. This is especially true of elaborate gowns. Tailors, on the contrary, use the sure-enough bolero, well clear of the waist and accompanied usually by a wide girdle belt. Most of these jackets are loose, and individuality is sought for in their embellishment. Some are cut away at the bottom in front to show a tight waistcoat, but more often there are tab ends in front. These may be round or pointed. All are short, rarely do they reach below the girdle's lowest edge.

Tailor styles surely are becoming more severe. Progress has been making slowly in this direction all winter. What checked the change in standards was the imperative need of maintaining variety in the field. This wasn't easy when plain suits were demanded, but the tailors have complied ably. Three suits that were illustrative of what skillful makers have accomplished are put here by the artist. For the first, see brown cloth, with brown silk blouse; for the second, black cloth, with a dash of oriental embroidery at the neck, and for the last suit, purple cloth, with button trimming and cluny lace vest. None of these was in the fancy tailor suit way, yet they were unlike in all but this simplicity.

Skirts are the most complicated feature of the newer model gowns, and that's not saying that the bodices are simple. Bodices must have one feature in common, and that is drooping lines at the top, but below the belt dressmakers seem determined to give each woman a design of her own if only she will pay for it. In all the more advanced of these designs there is a certain tendency to freakishness. An extreme of fancifulness seems to have been sought for in some of the models, and in others plain common sense appears to have had mighty little influence. The fullness of the lower portions is marked, even by comparison with what has ruled of late, and foot-flare is most pronounced. Length is extreme, too. Trains and tails are undiminished, and if there is any change in front, it has added length there, especially in dressy skirts. In such stylish women will seem to push ahead of them a series of billows much as a puffing tugboat piles up the water about its stem.

Separate dressy waists are interestingly diversified. Yokes, bertha effects and deep collars dominate their trimmings, the latter being especially numerous and handsome. Collars run much to tab finish, the deep round collar being much less worn than it was. Berthas are remarkably varied, and akin to them are showy shoulder pieces fitted closely to the shoulder's round. The trimming of these waists is elaborate in the extreme, and in them are as ornate and complicated sleeves as are to be found anywhere. Laces are used very freely, and cluny seems to be the favorite. Abundant in white or black, it also is used in tints, for dyed laces appear on these waists, both in those that are all of one color and on those that show two shades of the same color. Pendant ornaments are standard and are a simple pair, or are scattered pretty much all over the waist. Medallion trimmings are employed with as much boldness as if they were entirely new. They are of silk or velvet, edged showily and often ornamented with rich embroidery. Huge ones appear on some waists, eight of them with edges touching filling the waist at the shoulder line. French knots and fancy stitching are still used, and there is much trimming of tiny buttons.

New York, Jan. 22.

IN SILKS AND VELVETS FOR EVENING.

What Women Want to Know

[All questions pertaining to subjects on which women desire information, religious subjects excepted, will be answered in this column.]

Protection of the Skin.

AIMEE: Skin that tans and reddens badly even in winter should be protected against the elements when one is out of doors by a veil of chiffon, securely pinned to the hat. As the fad is for numerous veils, do not hesitate to use all necessary to afford the proper protection to your skin. Your milliner will show you how to pin the veil to your hat in a fashionable manner and no one will ever suspect that you are wearing it to protect your skin. Much has been said and written for and against the use of cold cream and powder on the face previous to going out, but from observation it must be admitted that such treatment rarely does any good. Even when sparingly applied, as it must be during the day, the oily nature of the cream will cause the face to look extremely greasy when going into a warm room from out doors; furthermore, while the cream protects the pores it also acts as a catch-all and holds every particle of dust that finds its way through the veil, so that in the end the actual benefit derived is somewhat doubtful, aside from the soiling of delicate laces which may come in contact with the face. Treating the face before retiring will prove more beneficial, and any increased redness produced by manipulation will have disappeared by morning. First bathe the face with warm water which is soapy, rinse and apply a cooling whitening cream composed of equal parts of oil of sweet almonds, rose water and witch hazel, with sixty drops of simple tincture of benzoin. In the morning bathe the face with warm water to which a pinch of borax has been added, rinse with cool water, dry and dust with a pure face powder.

Correcting One's Gait.

K. L. M.: If the hips and ankles seem strong the wabbly gait often noticed in women is probably due to nervousness and a lack of muscular control of the knees, superinduced by weakness. Exercise which will strengthen the leg muscles and especially the knees will be of benefit. Build up the system by careful diet, sleep in a cool, well ventilated room and walk as much as time and strength will permit. To attempt to walk several miles in one day and then give up for a week from sheer exhaustion is folly, doing you more harm than good. Begin walking by going a quarter or half mile each day, gradually increasing the distance. Little fatigue will result, and the muscles will be slowly strengthened. To derive real health and pleasure from the walk, always dress especially for the exercise in a comfortable, sensible manner. The skirt should escape the ground that the arms may be kept in a normal position. A short jacket is preferable to a long one, as it insures warmth with little weight. Wear no heavy petticoats or tight bands. The hat should be a light soft felt, and the shoes comfortable with broad heels; gloves should be worn and loose. In addition to the outdoor exercise, follow these exercises morning and night, wearing only a loose gown. Stand erect and raise the body slowly on the balls and toes of the feet, coming down again with feet in normal position. This will strengthen the muscles in the calves of the legs. To strengthen the knees and the upper legs, stand erect, then lower the body by bending the knees only until the posterior muscles and heels are as near together as possible in a sitting position; then raise the body erect without the aid of any support. Repeat both exercises several times. To relieve any soreness which may result from the first trials, bathe the legs with equal parts of alcohol and tincture of camphor.

Arranging the Table.

F. S. H.: Never has dainty elegance been so much in evidence in table furnishings as at the present day. China, cut glass and silver are wondrously beautiful, even among goods of moderate price, while the fitments provided for the purse of plenty are variable works of art. The woman who can boast of a well-filled linen closet is to be envied. The most correct luncheon table is arranged without a tablecloth. In the center of the table is placed an embroidered or hem-stitched centerpiece and upon it the fern dish or vase of cut flowers. The plate holding the soup plate or bouillon cup is arranged upon a plate doily. Small doilies are also placed under the water glasses, bon-bon and olive dishes. The centerpiece and doilies should match, though if of hem-stitched linen a bit of color may be introduced in the form of small silk embroidered doilies to match the floral decorations. The effort to introduce color in high grade table linen has never succeeded, the fastidious housekeeper preferring to give color in delicate china and in floral decorations. Before putting over the tablecloth the table should first be covered with an under cloth of cotton felt which is made especially for the purpose and in different widths, this felt not only protects the table but deadens all sound and greatly improves the appearance of the linen, no matter what it costs. To further protect the table from hot dishes, use mats of asbestos under plates, platters, etc.

Cleaning with Gasoline.

Mary: A few drops of gasoline rubbed on a soiled spot makes a bad matter worse; while it will remove the actual spot, it will leave a muddy telltale ring around the outer edges of the cleaned spot which is even more conspicuous than the original stain. The best method is to immerse the article to be cleaned and if this is not advisable, consult a professional cleaner. As gasoline is highly inflamable, it must be used with great caution entirely away from the fire or the lighted gas jet or lamp. White kid gloves may be successfully cleaned in the following manner: Pour a pint of gasoline in a bowl, put the gloves on the hands, button and wash by immersing the hands in the fluid and rubbing the hands together as if washing them. Do the work as rapidly as is convenient, being particular to wash every part of the gloves well. Have more fresh gasoline in another bowl, rinse the gloves in this and hang out to dry.

Adjusting Corsets Properly.

C. B. R.: When ugly lines become noticeable about the hips it is high time to give more serious thought to the corsets as well as to exercise. Frequently the trouble is not altogether wrought by advancing years, but is due to a badly fitting or incorrectly adjusted corset which exaggerates every faulty line. Manufacturers boast that there are about forty shapes in corsets, each slightly different and made with a view to meeting the demands of some peculiar line discovered in feminine makeup. It is not strange, therefore, that women so often make mistakes in selecting this important accessory. Many department stores now fit their customers without charge, and this has proved of great value to those who are in doubt as to what they needed. Do not confound this plan with that of having a corset made to order, for you are merely fitted with the ready-made style best suited to your needs. The made-to-order corset, while very desirable, is costly.

Invitation to Dine.

Mrs. W. B. N.: It would be very discourteous to invite your husband's old friend to dinner to meet several ladies and gentlemen and not include his young wife. The fact that you have never met her does not relieve you of the obligation. Make it a point to call with your husband when his friend and wife will be at their hotel, and then extend an invitation to dinner to both; or, you may send a cordial note the next day asking them to dine informally to meet a few friends. State the date clearly and the hour, being very particular as to full house number and street, giving any other directions you may deem desirable for their guidance as strangers in the city. A hostess shakes hands with her guests upon their arrival and upon their departure as well.

A Good Hair Tonic.

William N., Indianapolis: This, which is an excellent hair tonic, is probably the formula for which you ask: To sixteen ounces of bay rum add two ounces of tincture of cantharides, one-half ounce of sulphate of quinine and one-half ounce of oil of rosemary. Dissolve in enough spirits of wine to make smooth. Any good druggist will make it up for you, or the ingredients may be obtained and the mixing done at home. Rub into the scalp at the roots of the hair each night. Regular treatment for two or three months will show surprising results.

Heavy Eyebrows.

Emma: Do not think of having eyebrows which meet shaved off above the nose, for the hair would only grow thicker and coarser. If you feel you must have the hairs removed, have it done by electricity. However, try careful brushing, using a small nail brush and be sure that you do not apply any oily substance to the eyebrows, for it will promote the growth of the hair, which you especially want to avoid.

Troubles of a Salesgirl.

Washington Post.

Even the small salesgirl in a large store has her troubles. The wet weather, causing an absence of customers, gave her an opportunity to vent them to another small girl at an oposite counter.

"You're surprised to see me back here to-day, aren't you, after talking up to So-and-So the way I did? Well, I tell you, that's the only way to do to keep people from running over you. I knew that man didn't want to buy anything yesterday, and that's the reason I didn't pay any attention to him, and that made him mad, and he reported me to the floorwalker. Said I was loafing instead of 'tending to business. That made me mad, of course, and I just fired up and said I guessed I knew how to take care of my own work without any suggestions from outsiders. I thought myself he'd tell me not to come back this morning, but he didn't. This morning then, he said to me:

"'Why didn't you want to wait on that man yesterday?'

"And I just up and told him. I says:

"'Mr. ——, that man didn't want to buy anything. I know him. I know his kind, and I know what he came in here for. When he found out I wasn't his kind—that's what made him mad.'

"You ought to have seen how nice Mr. —— was.

"'If you had told me that yesterday,' he said, 'I'd have had him kicked out of the store.'

"'Well,' I says, 'a girl sometimes knows what she's doing.'

"I tell you," the small salesgirl went on, "that's the only way to do—talk up to 'em. Now, if I hadn't got mad yesterday, but had kept still, he would have thought that I was at fault, and would have fired me, most likely."

The small salesgirl sighed.

"That's the hardest department to be in, anyway," she confided to the other small girl. "There's so many things to keep track of. Now, when I came in the store, nobody ever showed me the stock, and then when I would be waiting on some one and would ask where things were, they would say: 'Look for it!' Now, you know that sort of thing hurts your feelings."

"Kindergartened" Children.

William McAndrew, in Good Housekeeping.

Parents are getting out of patience with the lack of responsibility which they think is either fostered or not corrected in the kindergarten. In 1899 I asked to have two kindergartens added to the school in my control. If I did not have them I would ask again to-morrow. The young women who conduct those kindergartens are not inferior in any manner of means to any kindergartners, or to any teachers I know. Scarcely a month passes without a request from a parent to let a child, under the legal age, get into a real school class where some work can be done. My friends who administer schools in Worcester, Mass., and in New Jersey towns, have told me of similar experiences. My neighbor's little girl began excuse from kindergarten, because it is "too silly." The primary class teachers commonly say that their work is increased from five to tenfold by the task of trying to teach youngsters who have been kindergartened.

These are some of the complaints: "The children want praise for every trivial act or piece of work." "They must be entertained every minute." "They dislike work more than the other children do." "They are sure of everything." "When I tell them to draw a leaf which I put before them they make a canoe with an Indian in it." "They do not seem able to grasp arithmetic without stories about little pigs."

What Women's Clubs are Doing

AT the meeting of the Social Economics Club of Chicago last week the subject of discussion was, "Name the Three Essentials of a Home." One member seemed to express the general feeling when she said: "The three essentials of a home are a good temper, a good mother and charge of the finances. The woman should be head of the home absolutely, and should be in control of all that goes on there, just as the man is in control of the business outside." In naming the essentials of a home, not one speaker mentioned "a husband" or "a father."

+ + +

The Local Council of Women of New Orleans, which was organized six years ago on much the same basis as that on which the Indianapolis Council is founded, has decided to disband, on the ground that its work is being done by other organizations.

+ + +

The Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs is interested this winter in five bills to come before the State Legislature. They are a petition for the establishment of a juvenile court in the city of Columbus; for a minority representation of women on library and other boards whose functions are distinctly educational; for the raising of the age limit of girls in the industrial school from sixteen to eighteen years; for the appointment of at least one woman factory inspector on the list of fourteen employed, and for the adoption of a new school code, drawn up and presented by the Ohio State Teachers' Association.

+ + +

Miss Amy Fay, who is president of the Woman's Philharmonic Society of New York, is the daughter of a clergyman well known in the South and East. Miss Fay is a sister of Norman Fay and of Mrs. Theodore Thomas and a first cousin of the Fays of Boston. She studied music with Liszt at Weimar and has written a little book about music study. Miss Fay was one of the first to introduce the musical conference and lecture with musical illustrations. She lived for some years in Chicago, but has more recently taken up her residence in New York.

+ + +

The Cranford (N. J.) Village Improvement Association is the first woman's organization in the country to take up the question of the pure-food bill now pending in Congress. A petition in favor of the bill was presented at the quarterly meeting on Jan. 12 and signed by those present.

× × ×

Philitscipoma, the club with the composite title, of which the Rev. Phebe A. A. Hanaford, of New York, is president, listened to a "Parsifal" lecture recently at the residence of Mrs. Robert W. Pryor, of Roseville.

+ + +

The State of Washington heretofore has been regarded as the northern limit of the woman's club, but the San Francisco Chronicle of a recent date notes the arrival in that city of Mrs. Mary E. Hart, secretary of the Alaska Academy of Sciences and president of the Alaska Woman's Club, with headquarters at Nome. The name of the club is the "Kegoayah Koaga," roughly translated as "Aurora Club." It was founded three years ago and now has a membership of one hundred. It was organized to study Alaskan literature, habits and customs, but with one hundred women meeting fortnightly it was impossible to escape fashion, social problems, Browning and the tragedies of Æschylus. The Nome ladies have a clubhouse of their own, in which the luxuries are stoves and firewood. It takes nearly all the dues to pay for the heating. As they have not natural flowers, they use paper flowers for decoration, the artistic effect of which, when skillfully used, has been many times demonstrated.

ONE OF THE NEW WAISTS

Tucks make a feature of the latest styles and are to be freely used during the season to come. The waist illustrated shows them used most effectively and is appropriate for all waisting materials, silk, wool, linen and cotton. The model, however, is made of mercerized vesting, white with broken lines of blue, and is worn with a fancy collar and tie of blue silk. The tucks at the back are arranged to give the tapering lines that are so satisfactory, while those at the front form groups that are full length at the center, extend to yoke depth at the shoulders. The quality of material required for a woman of medium size is 4 yards 21, 3¾ yards 27 or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide. A May Manton pattern, No. 4656, sizes 32 to 40, will be mailed to any address by the fashion department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

PATTERN COUPON.

For patterns of garment illustrated above send 10 cents (coin or stamps.)
Cut out illustration and inclose it in letter. Write your name and address distinctly and state number and size wanted. Address
Pattern Dept., The Journal,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Allow one week for return of pattern.