HEARTH AND BOUDOIR

A VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION OF ORIENTAL RUGS, CHINESE AND JAPANESE EMBROIDERIES, AT NEW-YORK ART GALLERIES, 2 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., ON EXHIBITION ALL WEEK.

GOWNS WORN AT NICE.

Midwinter Fashions Give Hints for Spring and Summer Modes.

Paris, January 24.

After a round of the dressmakers one comes to the conclusion that few of the recent gowns have been made to be worn in Paris; they have all been sent elsewhere. There is, as always, a great exodus of the fashionable world to its winter playground on the Riviera, and new gowns are far more necessary to the woman who is off to Nice than to the mondaine who expects to wear her winter wardrobe in Paris for a month or so. Then the dressmakers say that the latest orders of their private foreign customers have been for ball and reception costumes. Certainly the most interesting gowns seen have been either full evening gowns or elaborate, high necked costumes of thin, much trimmed and embroidered materials.

Descriptions rarely give an adequate idea of the beauty of many of these evening gowns, designed often by men or women who are perfect artists in their skill for arranging and combining colors, and trimmed with beautiful embroideries and costly laces. There is a good deal of painting used on gowns of this sort now. Generally it is rarely so effective or so artistic as embroidery, and it is perishable as well, a quality which adds perhaps to its success as a fad. But painting is sometimes used in conventionalized designs as a background for embroidery or in combination with embroideries and applique designs, and in this way some lovely effects are gained.

A ball gown which a well known Rue de la Paix dressmaker is designing for a Vienna client is of a silver white Liberty gauze. The skirt is pleated and somewhat bouffant about the hips, an effect which seems to be popular in evening toilets, but it has a princess effect in front by means of a wide panel of lace, extending from the decolletage to the bottom of the skirt. This lace is trimmed with applications of silver gauze, embroidered in opal and pale blue pearls and pailettes. The rest of the skirt is trimmed with designs running up and down, painted in solid pale blue and embroidered in silver thread, with touches of spangles and colored pearls here and there. The short sleeves are made of caps of lace over full gauze ruffles, which just cover the elbows. The lace is embroidered in silver and pale blue, and there is a daring touch added to the color scheme by means of a large crimson velvet rose and bud placed at one corner of the decolletage.

A handsome dinner gown of black tulle and jet has the skirt plaited in soleil fashion and half covered by a long, pointed tunic of jet fringe. The bodice, which is cut very low, has hanging from the decolletage points of the jet fringe. The sleeves, short on the inside of the arm and covering the elbow on the outside, are made entirely of fringe in three rows.

EVENING GOWNS WITH SLEEVES.

Evening gowns seem all to have sleeves, a large proportion of them made with considerable fulness. There are more made close over the shoulders, with the fulness at the elbows, perhaps, than any other variety; but certainly on some recent evening gowns it has been noticeable that the entire short sleeve has been growing more bouffant. A pretty fashion that is deservedly popular now is a long draped sleeve of thin gauze. But no matter what the style of toilet, some attempt at a sleeve seems called for.

Black, the best dressmakers declare, is no longer suitable for a full evening toilet, and is better when reserved for small dinners and informal receptions. It is true that at the gala nights of the opera this season the costumes have been white or of pale shades. The trains worn this winter are long to the point of exaggeration, and many opera cloaks are made long enough to cover them. A wonderful cloak worn a few nights ago seemed to drag fully a yard behind. It was of dark red velvet, bordered with deep bands of ermine, and was undoubtedly lined with the fur. There was another beautiful cloak of Cluny lace, trimmed with bands of sable and lined with pale blue velvet.

The Pompadour silks are used to a large extent, and generally made up in Pompadour style, with the skirt slightly bouffant and the corsage with a long point in front. Fichus are often added to gowns of this style.

Very modish are evening cloaks made of mousseline de soie and trimmed with fur. They are, of course, made warm with extra linings. One that a celebrated tailor has just finished is of gray mousseline de soie, pleated in the crinkly seaweed fashion. About the shoulders is a pelerine made of broad bands of petit gris, separated by Cluny entredeux. The pelerine, which is bordered by a lace ruffle, is open up the back, and the two pieces united by an elaborate ornament of gray silk passementerie, with long knotted ends, falling almost to the hem of the skirt. In front the ends of the pelerine fall in stole fashion.

LONG WAISTED FRONTS MODIFIED.

There is some talk about the long waisted fronts going out. The truth is that any exaggeration of the waistline has been considered here as bad taste for the last year. But the straight front corset and the longer waistline that it naturally gives are accepted as a matter of course. Bodices do pouch less in front than they did. There is no doubt but that skirts are growing more bouffant even over the hips, and this tendency is going to increase rather than diminish, so, naturally, one must expect some change in bodices. It must, too, be remembered that the principal feature on bodices this season is the close shawl effect about the shoulders. This does not look well with too much fulness at the front of the bodice.

An afternoon suit which has just been completed for a Nice outfit is termed by the tailor responsible for it a First Empire costume, for some of its features are borrowed from the military blouse worn by the officers at that time. The material is white cloth, and the whole front of the bodice, which is stiffened a little so as to give a certain roomy effect without falling in folds, is trimmed with lines of heavy white passementerie running across. The passementerie is knotted here and there, but has no falling ends. In front, a few inches above the fitted black velvet belt, are two little pockets. The high, round military collar is trimmed with lines of passementerie, and has a narrow fold of black rising above it. The sleeves, very large below the elbows, are draped by means of passementerie to show a tight undersleeve of black velvet, which runs up in a point on the outside of the arm.

The suit is an excellent model for a spring cloth suit. It is gathered in two large box pleats in front and in three behind, and these are held for about six or eight inches by fancy tabs, trimmed with passementerie. For the rest of their length the pleats are left loose, making a skirt of considerable fulness.

The cravat with the abbé rabat seems still the model preferred for the street. Smart ones are made of light weight cloth, daintily embroidered with gold and colored threads.

A cloth suit made with a bolero jacket shows an odd and pretty arrangement of lace at the neck. The jacket fastens with three buttons on the bust, and a pointed fan of lace hangs below these, covering well the waist line. The jacket is cut out in a small point at the neck, to show a lace cravat and pointed frill. It is some little touch like this that distinguishes often a spring tailored suit from the winter suit preceding it.

A pretty finish on another cloth bolero is a narrow turnover collar, joining in front and then falling in two pleated rabat ends. The collar and rabat are of black velvet embroidered in light blue chenille. The jacket is cut a trifle low to show the whole of the lace choker on the blouse.

The most modish cravat to wear with flannel or velvet blouse is the abbé form in white embroidered batiste, with the choker encircled by a narrow black satin ribbon tying in front in a tiny bow. Another modish cravat shows a stock of white mousseline de soie, half covered by a scarf of black mousseline, which knots closely in front and falls in rabat ends that are edged by a hemstitched border of white.

The full sleeve gathered into a close cuff of some sort has been so much worn that a change seems necessary. For the moment the mousquetaire sleeve is very popular. This starts close and almost unwrinkled over the wrists, with the fulness and folds increasing toward the elbows.

Another modish sleeve is drawn in close on the lower part of the arm and laced on the outside, the lacing running almost to the elbows. There are several other attempts to get away from the use of the separate cuff, which has been perhaps rather too conspicuous on the winter gowns.

THE TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

THE TRUE DISCIPLE.

O Master, let me walk with Thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me Thy secret; help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.

Help me the slow heart to move
By some clear, winning word of love;
Teach me the wayward feet to stay;
And guide them in the homeward way.

Teach me Thy patience; still with Thee
In closer, dearer company—
In work that keeps faith sweet and strong,
In trust that triumphs over wrong.

In hope that sends a shining ray
Far down the future's broadening way;
In peace that only Thou canst give,
With Thee, O Master, let me live.
—(Washington Gladden, D. D.

NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the T. S. S. should be addressed to The Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York City. If the above address is carefully observed, communications intended for the T. S. S. will be less likely to go astray. The Tribune Sunshine Society has no connection with any other organization or publication using the word "Sunshine."

A SUNSHINE SERMON.

In a recent sermon which was preached by the Rev. J. L. Tyron, of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Attleboro, Mass., and sent to the office by a Sunshine member, there was so much of the true spirit of sunshine that liberal extracts are given below. He advocated the three sunshine virtues of "hopefulness, laughter and cheer," and said in part:

Wanted, cheerful men and women, with more hopefulness and laughter! We have enough long and sour faces, enough of chilling looks and exclusive manners. Jesus came not to destroy, but to fulfil. Those who made the burdens grievous to be borne, and who disfigured themselves so that they might appear unto men to fast and to be miserable, were the people who killed Him. If mankind had listened to their teachings there never would have been any Christianity.

Look on the bright side at all times. Believe, in the darkest hour of sorrow, that there are brighter days ahead. Believe that something, if not everything, is coming out right in the end.

Prophesy success. There are enough people in the world to criticise and to see objections without us. We are needed to pour sunshine on the path of endeavor and woe. Don't have any doubt about it. Don't use that wise and cautious but hopeless phrase, "Well, I don't know." That is the favorite of all the throwers of cold water upon acts of faith, and you must not be classed with them.

We are altogether more solemn than we need be. We could wish that the evangelists had written more of the cheerful side of Jesus than they did.

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And we want more laughter. With all the pressure of public and social duties, the exacting requirements of the schools, and the long hours in the shop, taken together with the care of invalids and the aged, with the troubles caused by wrongdoing, and the hardships brought upon us by our own selfishness, we do not get all the laughter that belongs to us. I doubt if the dinner table is always the scene of refreshment that it ought to be; in the nature of things, made up as some of us are, perhaps it cannot be; we touch on the peculiar and sensitive points of disposition when we least think of doing it; we get into heavy debates and even hot disputes when we least intend to. But where Jesus reigns, there should be the cheery, sparkling word and the overflowing soul.

They of the Sunny South have a way of giving you the impression that you are the only person in the world, the honored guest to whom everything is due. You grow eloquent under the warmth of their hospitable greeting. The doors of your Puritan heart swing open, and out come the compliments with a grace that shows you to be of the same sort of humanity, though you did not know it. You think how joyous existence can be. You forget your troubles and wonder why your round of labor should seem the imprisonment and the tragedy that you make it.

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Hopefulness, laughter and cheer! Scatter them wherever you go like roses on your path. Give them in place of grudges and throw them out instead of hints. Exchange them for insinuations and substitute them for complaints. Take them to your shopmates in the morning and bring them back to your loved ones at noon. Furnish them in the office and put them in the mail. Carry them to the sick and leave them with the unconsoled. Everywhere and always, with your Christian geniality, warm up the cold streets and hearthstones of the world.

POPULAR NEEDLEWORK.

"Pick Up" Lace Collars That Are Easily Made Between Times.

"American women are becoming expert at lace making, and this is rather remarkable in face of the fact that they usually inquire of a proposed piece of embroidery or sewing, 'Is it much work?'" says Lillian Barton-Wilson. "There is no needlework which requires greater application and patience, if not originality, than lace, yet the filmy fabric has such an individual charm that even timid needlewomen undertake it.

"An incentive to lace making are the lace braids manufactured within the last few years. The linen Renaissance braids were an invention, but when the duchess, Honiton and even so-called needlepoint braids were fashioned and made by the yard, it became possible by the addition of the lace stitches to produce pretty and worthy laces.

"The fact that these laces can be applied to costumes is one reason for their great popularity. People seem more willing to spend time and toil upon something to wear than on household decoration, and the willingness, and even eagerness, to work for wearing apparel is instituting a new application of fine embroidery, or, rather, reviving an old one. In the days of Louis XIV the embroidery worn by the court was absolutely prodigal and the extravagance of it became a censure. Now in our time of changing fashions it is doubtful if such needlework can become general, but certainly it is gaining ground, if only on collars, and lace holds an important place in dress.

BRAID MADE LACE COLLAR.

The collar and collarette here given are particularly good examples of braid made lace. They are both constructed on fine braids, which is a great advantage. It is never worth while to do needlework on or with inferior materials. Embroidery and lace are in the nature of luxuries and it is possible to go without them. This is far preferable to using a cheap foundation. It is not worth while to spend time upon valueless fabrics and threads.

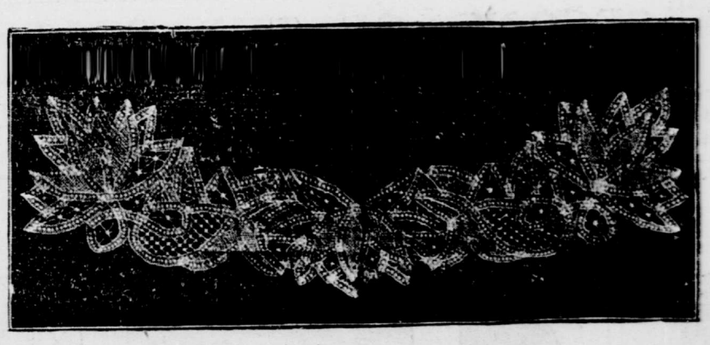
"The finely woven braid of the collarette is held together for the most part with the honeycomb stitch, known to lacemakers as point de festoon—in other words, buttonhole stitch. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly all the lace stitches are modifications of buttonhole. The braid laces are made over cambric foundations, and while the work is so readily done that an amateur need not hesitate to undertake it, yet it is helpful to know a few general points.

"In applying the braid to the pattern sew it through the centre, not baste it. The stitches should be simply 'running,' so they can be readily drawn out, but they should be careful and sufficiently fine to hold the braid perfectly in place. The time spent in properly securing the braid is not wasted even though the work itself is temporary, for the success of the after work depends upon it. This buttonhole net fining and the spider webs are perhaps the lace stitches most easily executed. The spider webs in this particular piece are especially pretty, and can be readily copied. There is a certain fluting or puffiness to this duchess braid which gives the finished lace an exceedingly light effect.

"The collar is made of linen braid and is somewhat firmer in texture. This braid has a surface of little stars or 'etoiles,' which make it more elaborate, especially when they are supplemented in the whole with fine stitching. The collar is only a small piece of work, and since every possible style of handmade collar is now popular, the needleworker cannot do better than devote some of her leisure to making these of lace. The beauty of a rich silk stock is enhanced by lace, and, indeed, preserved.

"Linen threads are used for the stitching, and this works pleasantly, especially if one is careful to use it in the proper direction. This may be said indeed of all threads and silks, especially sewing silk—they should be knotted or started from the end at which they are cut from the reel or ball, otherwise they will be carried in the wrong direction of their twist. Cotton would not knot, and silk would unwind and torment us less if this simple precaution were observed.

"A sewing needle, No. 8, is the most satisfactory to use in braid lace making. This particular needlework has the advantage of being 'pick up' work, especially when the article is small. It is quite unreasonable to expect to do good embroidery in this fragmentary way, but a woman who is fond of the needle wants a bit of work on hand which may be done at odd moments."



COLLARETTE OF BRAID MADE LACE.

INCOME AND OUTLAY.

Economy Compatible With High Ideals—The Duty of Saving.

"No housekeeper, new or old, can with impunity neglect the oversight of expenditure in her home" was the text of a lecture before a suburban domestic science club the other day. "To save is to earn," says a prominent writer on the subject; "to earn is the man's part, to save, the woman's." But save purposefully, not aimlessly. Do not, as the homely old saying has it, save at the tap and spend at the spigot. Many people do not understand what economy is: That it is a matter of relations and proportions, "what is worth while," measured by the standard of one's needs and ideals. It takes a highly educated person to spend money wisely, said the lecturer; but this is, of course, true only as far as education is understood to mean experience and ability in thinking, as distinguished from book knowledge. A person's inability to spend money wisely narrows his opportunities for comfort and culture in a marked degree.

Above all, continued the lecturer, don't start your home life burdened by debt. The expense of running a household is likely to increase, rather than diminish, and there is nothing so dispiriting as debt. Out of an assured income, be it small or great, any woman of average ability, and with that good old Yankee quality, "gumption," ought to be able to produce in her home, by a practical adjustment of details, order, refinement, individuality and efficiency. And at the bottom of all these desirable qualities lies the knowledge of how to expend wisely—always within income limits—the money which is not only the root of evil, but of much good.

For the greatest efficiency, standards of living should be adjusted according to what will lead to the best results in health of body and of mind. That "health includes contentment of mind and serenity of soul, that an environment of pictures, books and pleasant society serves to maintain the highest ideals," are recognized hygienic and social principles. To produce health and comfort, mental as well as physical, to evolve a maximum of efficiency at a minimum of cost, should be constant ideals of the household manager.

VAST NUMBER OF NECESSITIES.

At first sight, amid the vast number of "necessities" for living in health and comfort, it seems next to impossible to adjust details of expenditure with any due relation and proportion. But, like many seeming impossibilities, the situation is simplified once it is fairly faced. To use one's income so as to produce the fullest satisfaction of human needs one must classify these needs in order of their importance. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a recognized authority, makes the following division of expenses, on the basis of a $3,000 annual income: Five hundred dollars for rent, $500 for wages, $500 for operation, $400 for food, $300 for clothes, $500 for the higher life—books, amusement, charity, church, savings, etc. In case two women, working on salaries of, say, $750 each, choose to make a home together, a fair proportion of expenditure of the combined $1,500 income would be $300 rent and fuel, $375 food, $150 service, $250 clothes, $200 savings fund, $225 books, amusements, etc. The last three items in each case might be varied according to individual choice without affecting the other items.

"Here, then is a practical working basis of necessary expenses," said the lecturer. "If you rent your house you have certain definite expenses, recurring at regular intervals. If you own the house you must pay taxes, insurance, also for repairs and improvements. In either instance a due proportion of income must be set apart for this use. In case of rent, pay, if need be, half your income, for the sake of securing the requirements of health, dry soil, good plumbing and drainage. Under normal conditions, however, the rule is that 20 per cent of any income between $500 and $5,000 a year should secure safe shelter.

"As to food, the health and efficiency of your family depend upon their having the right kind. Nothing can take the place of food in the human economy. In this department of household expenditure, above all others, there is abundant opportunity for exercising knowledge and ability, with good results alike to pocketbook and health. No other avenue of expenditure is so definitely under personal restriction. Your house every one can see, your clothes are probably examined and criticised, but in planning and buying food you are untrammelled. Here is a wide margin whereon saving may be made, while a study of market conditions and food values often doubles the nutritive results of your expenditure. Moreover, to refrain from buying strawberries, for instance, when they first come into the market is, after all, no great deprivation, for the sweeter, fresher berries may be had at moderate prices a few weeks later. So with asparagus, turkey and many other table delicacies.

"Again, as to fuel: your house must be so uniformly and thoroughly kept warm as to insure health. In this climate the furnace must be run for eight or nine months out of the year, and it should be in charge of the most competent person you can secure. The bugbear coal bill, vitally important item this year, might be materially reduced in most households, and health safeguarded, if the furnace is rightly managed. One permanent effect of the coal strike is likely to be the education of people to a better understanding of the economics of house heating.

COST OF CLOTHING.

"The cost of clothing, like that of rent or purchase of the house itself, depends far too often upon the impression one aims to produce. Yet, however moderate the ambition, into the cost of clothing as needed covering only must be counted the ornamental side—art, individuality, that personal element which, just as in housefurnishing, expresses yourself. From the standpoint of health, clothing is shelter, protection against cold or heat. For 'the outer garment' which you exhibit to the world you should adopt harmonious color, suitable fashion and graceful, rich effect, to any extent which does not diminish the amount of money to be spent in other necessary directions.

"There is another 'necessary direction' not always recognized. 'The education of the near future will focus upon the feelings, sentiments, emotions, and try to do something for the heart, out of which are the issues of life,' says G. Stanley Hall, the noted educator. 'It is the side of our nature which represents the human race.' Whatever the channel of expenditure may be—pictures, books, travel, church, charity, one or all—make a determined effort to secure something of this higher, richer life. But bear in mind that to develop individuality entire freedom of choice should govern the expenditure. Here is an opportunity for self-denial, also. It is surprising how quickly the purchase money for a desired book or picture may be saved from unnecessary flowers, or from carfares when walking would be better for you.

"The proportion of income required for service—most vexed and vexing question of household economy—varies greatly with conditions. From a well known economist comes the prescription that for the ordinary city household of average conventional standards the amount paid for service should be one-half that paid for rent; but that oftener two-thirds is usual. If the mistress does nothing herself, and is not a systematic business woman, the wages must about equal the rent. Of course, this item may be lessened in amount by greater simplicity and by the sharing of duties. The more servants, the greater is the cost of running the house. But household service is indeed a question by itself.

"The application of business principles to housekeeping is absolutely necessary if you would check unrestricted expenditure on unessentials. Know your income—or your husband's income—and keep account, in case of your own or your share of his, of every cent you spent.

"Carnegie, in his 'Empire of Business,' says the habit of thrift constitutes one of the greatest differences between the savage and the civilized. His advice is, 'Insist on keeping within your income, and try to save a little every year.' Among all its other 'havings' the home must have a money basis. You can save something every year—even if you feel what Phillips Brooks called the healthy pinch of the just enough income. If you can live on $60 a month you can live on $55. To be sure $5 a month is very little, but $60 at the end of the year, put at interest and added to regularly, will increase, until in a few years you will have the satisfactory, self-respecting feeling which a balance in the bank gives. The unexpected forms a large part of life. No good business manager is without a fund in reserve. Debt usually overtakes a household or an individual because there is no such emergency fund. This one fixed principle alone would diminish the number of cases of nervous prostration to-day."

PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

Men Speaking Scold Their Feminine Hearers at Press Club.

"I'm inclined to agree with the man who says that women have progressed so rapidly that from the position of our superiors they are now our equals," said W. J. Henderson in his address before the Woman's Press Club at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon.

"Much that this implies is, alas, too true," he continued, "but now you have burned your bridges, so to speak, you would better make the best of it and see if, abreast of us in the rough and tumble work of the world, as you are, there is not something that you, and only you, can there contribute to the world's work. I am speaking to you as newspaper women, though I have an idea that most of you would only 'like to be,' which incidentally proves that you know absolutely nothing about it.

"I have been detailed to speak upon 'Progress'—progress in America, presumably woman's progress. Well, she has progressed, woman has; she is no longer content to make patchwork quilts for her grandchildren and pincushions for the ungarbed heathen. Seh not only works, but thinks abreast of man, and, God bless her! beyond and above him, as well. But if she is to be a man's everlasting helper and companion she must grapple with the real live questions of the day—the happenings that make history and the hows and whys of them, too. She must not skip the columns on Venezuelan matters to pore over bargain offers, nor look for vital statistics only in the marriage and death departments, to the exclusion of those contained in the dispatches from Albany.

"A woman inherits a more disinterested point of view than does the man who has no end of political axes to grind, and feels obliged to trim his sails to every Senatorial breeze. And, having once put your hand to the plough of the press, I can tell you, my friends, there will be no looking back for you now. We can less and less as years go on escape the duties of citizenship, be we man or woman, even if it leads us to the yawning jaws of the ballot box at last. For progress hasn't just one side, and that the 'right-about-face, forward-march' one. It has, like the prism of truth, innumerable, though none too many, I believe, for the wit of the American woman to compass."

"A woman recently cited to me the growth of the club idea in America as illustrating the progress made by women here, but I suppose I shall rank myself as a most benighted creature if I state that my strongest proof of the progress of women in India is that they simply don't know what clubs mean," said Edmond Russell in his address on India. "The Indian woman's home is her club," he continued, "and, instead of having the masculine and feminine portions of this separated by half a city's length, as you do here, there is only the thinnest screen or veil, their vital interests being inseparably one. Here, however, the man's real home is his office, while the woman owns every nook and cranny of the whole uptown house, except, perhaps, a peg or two in some dark closet, where a man may hang his hat; that is, provided his shoes are clean."

Mrs. Harriet Potter-Nourse spoke on "Bohemia," the home for weary members of the Press Club that is to be built "close enough to this heart and hub of all things," and advised all members to "lay up treasures for themselves in Bohemia."

Dr. Frederick Hirth, of Columbia University, spoke of woman's progress in China, and the consul general gave a few words of greeting through Dr. Hirth as interpreter. Fräulein Camille Wertheimer, Miss Luella Ferrin and Harry Living Chapman contributed to the musical entertainment of the afternoon. Among the guests were Tseng Chow Kwang, the Chinese Consul General, and Mrs. Tseng; Vice Consul Wu Cho Pei, Bábá Premánand Bhárati, of India, and Alden Freeman, secretary of the Citizens Union of Orange, N. J.

COOKING SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

President Taylor of Vassar Would Keep Them Separate.

"As to domestic science, farming, raising of hens and so on, as special lines for women, for all of them I have the highest respect, but let us save the college from being allied with business training or the cooking school," said Dr. Taylor, the president of Vassar College, in addressing the New-York alumnæ yesterday afternoon.

"Whatever comes to the college educated woman, she knows how to face the world; she knows how to turn confidently and ably to the world. That is the by-product of her education."

Further in his discourse, Dr. Taylor said:

"The problem of shortening the college course has not yet confronted the women's colleges, as it has the men's colleges, but it is possible that it may if the number of women whom they graduate for teachers is to increase. If the teachers are to take professional training, in addition to college work, this is going to be necessary, for at present in New-York State a college graduate is no better before the law than a high school graduate.

"When the problem of shortening the course does confront us I should suggest that we do the shortening at the other end and have the boys and girls enter college earlier. The schools have been improving amazingly, and I would advocate that we put our boys and girls into college at sixteen or seventeen. It is no matter whether a sophomore is eighteen or twenty; he is a freshman until he has passed his first year. That passing from school to college is worth a whole year.

"I don't think I know so much about women and the sphere of women as most men whom I hear speak. I do not think I can state as clearly as I used to think that I could the purpose of education for women, but I can say with all truth that I have an increasing sense of its worth."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. J. G. Croswell, who is head master of the Brearly School, and President Harris of Amherst College were the other speakers.

The luncheon was served at Delmonico's. Mrs. J. Reynolds Brown presided, and at the business meeting, which preceded, Miss Cutting, of Brooklyn, was elected president of the association.

DETAILS IN LAUNDRY WORK.

A Number of Old Hints Ever New to the Amateur.

In no department of the household does economy of time and labor count for more than in laundry work; therefore here of all places there should be attention to proper outfitting. That is, all utensils concerned therewith should be strong and good, and if machinery is used it should be of the best quality, with few complications.

For the ironing flats are always best for ordinary use or for laces when gas irons are too clumsy. The latter are more expensive, and there is extra charge for fitting, but the number required is less. There is a charcoal iron, which is clean, and when once heated will remain in condition for at least two hours without renewal; but it is heavy and needs to be supplemented by the small flats.

Care of the irons is important. They should be kept in a dry place, so that they will not become rusty. If they are not going to be used for a long time they ought to be greased all over and wrapped in brown paper.

Where much ironing is to be done it is a good idea to have an ironing stove with a ledge to hold the iron bottoms upright to the heat. Such a stove once heated with wood may be kept up with coke, which is much cheaper But unless much ironing is to be done a small gas stand is less expensive, and when gas or charcoal irons are used no stove is necessary.

A strong, steady surface is a necessity of the table, and the height is of such importance as only one who has ironed can realize. To have to bend the back in ironing is harmful to the ironer, but if the table is too high, then the ironing suffers, for it is impossible to use sufficient pressure. To have just the right height the table should be specially made, or else some ingenious woman must invent a table which can be regulated. The table must also stand in a good light, and for the covering there should be at least two thickness of blanket. The so-called "charity" blankets are good for this, because they are hard. The ironing sheet should have tapes at each corner to tie it to the table, and seams or patches should be avoided

Iron holders may be made of several folds of blanket, with a cotton cover, and if a piece of kid (the palm of an old glove) is laid between two of them, it will do much to protect the hand from the heat.

The ironing cloth and all the other fixings should always be put away at once after they have been used. The cloth should never be allowed to get wet, for fear of mildew; the boiler should be wiped dry. Even the clothesline should be cared for, and the clothespins washed once in a while.

Among other details worth following it is well to keep a large supply of soap, for it improves with keeping, and does not waste so much as fresh soap. That, and the bluing as well, should be kept in some dry place, and in laying in stores, soda, borax and ammonia are needful with amateur laundresses, in whose hands the strong washing powders ought not to be trusted.

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