

The Home Beautiful

A WASHABLE NURSERY.

By Margaret Greenleaf
Illustrated by G.B. Mitchell.

WASHABLE NURSERY

A CHILD'S KINGDOM.

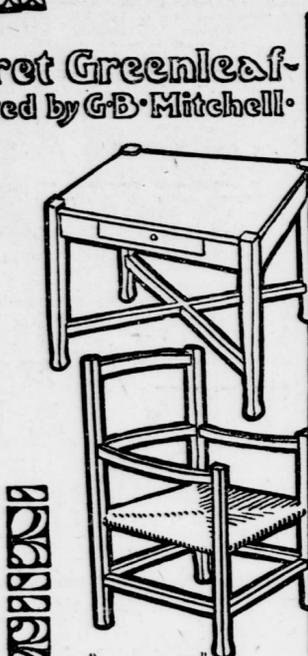
Everything in Furnishings Suitable to the Needs of Little Ones.

In planning the nursery there are a number of features which must be carefully considered to obtain the best results. The location of the room is of paramount importance. The windows must be so placed as to allow free access of sunshine and fresh air, while avoiding the danger of drafts. The old-fashioned idea that any decrepit piece of furniture might in due time in its downward career bring up acceptably in the nursery is no longer tolerated. If old pieces of furniture are now used, they first undergo a thorough renovation.

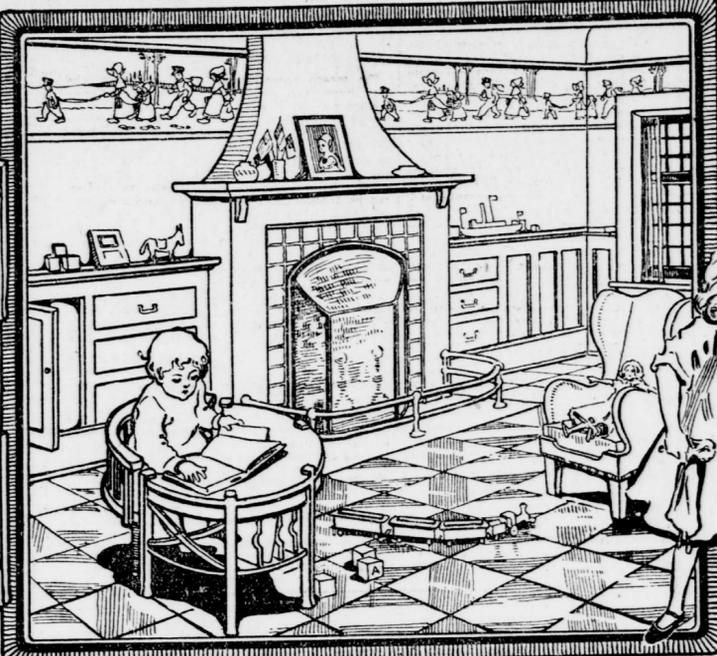
In many households the stray chiffoniers, rocking chairs and small tables collected from the various rooms of the house, and therefore showing a variety of wood, are brought together and adapted to the nursery. They are first treated to a thorough bath of varnish remover, thus taking off the old finish, then they are enameled in white or some dainty color suited to the scheme of the room. Hardwood floors are desirable in the nursery, but the question of expense may make them impracticable.

If the floors have previously been carpeted and are of soft wood, they should have all the cracks well filled with a crack filler, made after the following formula: Take any standard brand of paste filler, mix thickly with some good floor finish, adding a little dryer. Fill the cracks with this in the shape of putty. When thoroughly dry, sandpaper smoothly; then the floor should be painted a good medium brown. The last two coats of paint are to be mixed with floor finish, in the proportion of two-thirds of paint with one-third of floor finish. If a good floor varnish is used this will insure a soft, dull polish and a durable finish. White pine (of which floors are frequently made when they are to be carpeted) is so very soft that a varnish alone is not recommended. When the floors are treated as recommended above they may be wiped up with a damp cloth, thus insuring a freedom from dust which is especially desirable in a room of this kind.

Now, however, there are to be found on the markets pieces of furniture specially designed for the needs of the little folk. A room fitted with these is



A "BROWNIE" TABLE AND CHAIR.



THE NURSERY.



A POSTER FRIEZE FOR UPPER THIRD OF WALL IN PASTEL COLORING

indeed attractive, and so wholly the domain of the children that it is particularly fascinating to them. The round table and seat combined shown in the drawing is an exceedingly useful piece of furniture. It is after the design of the well known college stout fastening, may be put to many uses. For kindergarten work it provides ample space for the materials, and for holding the porringer of bread and milk it is also admirable.

The washable nursery illustrated above is simple in its arrangement and possible to those of moderate means who desire so ideal a room for their little ones. The lower wainscot is made up largely of drawers and bookcases. The former open readily, are within the reach of tiny hands and are store places for all toys and playthings not in use. The book shelves are obviously useful also, besides adding a decidedly attractive feature to the room. The shelf which tops this low wainscot has many uses.

The wall above has been treated with an enamel in a light green tint. This enamel is absolutely impervious to heat or moisture, and can be as thoroughly cleaned as a piece of porcelain. From

the ceiling line to the picture rail is set a frieze of Dutch children, which is most decorative and interesting. The woodwork is treated with an ivory white enamel, which has a gloss and is readily cleaned. The floor of maple has received a finish which shows a high gloss, but is not slippery. This also may be cleaned with soap and water. The rugs are of cotton jute, in colors green and white, of small design. These, too, may be laundered. The furniture is on modified mission lines and has been treated with the same white enamel as the woodwork. The wide open fireplace and low mantel in this room add not only to its comfort but are highly decorative features. The tall brass fender and fire screen make it evident that there is no chance of accident.

The beautiful little wing chair, in its slip cover of flowered chintz, is a delight to its small owner. Iron or brass beds may be used appropriately with this furnishing. At the casement windows crisp muslin curtains with tiny green and white dots should be hung. Several pairs of these curtains are necessary, that they may be always daintily fresh in the absolute cleanliness of such a room lies

its greatest charm, and its coloring and furnishing are entirely pleasing. An expenditure of less than \$50 would completely outfit a nursery of this fashion, and in the health, comfort and happiness it would bring the money would be well invested.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Brooklyn writes: "Please find enclosed a rough drawing showing my floor plan. I would be glad if you would recommend to me a good finish for the woodwork and the kind of paper to use on the walls. I may say I do not care for red paper, and would suggest, without this information, I would suggest for tiles for the two fireplaces. The house faces the south."

I regret that you did not send me a self-addressed envelope, that I might have written you to ask the kind of wood used for your wood trim. It is very difficult for me to aid you practically in regard to the wood finish, however, that a good medium brown stain used throughout would be satisfactory if you decide to stain the wood. Otherwise, I would suggest an ivory white enamel.

For the hall which leads into the parlor by a wide opening I would recommend the same paper as I suggest for the parlor—that is, a soft green in two tones, showing figures which are not too large. The ceilings in both the hall and parlor to be tinted a shade of cream. Paper such as I describe can be purchased for 30 cents a roll of eight yards. The tile in this room should be fern or cream, matching the ceiling. Drape your windows with fern or Arabian net curtains, to be trimmed with a narrow lace edge and motif in the corner, if you desire, or they may be finished plain with a three-inch hem. They should extend only to the sill.

For the dining room, which is back of the parlor and of northern exposure, I would recommend a yellow tan paper for the lower wall. This paper is called a fabric paper because it has a broken design in two tones which resembles the weave of coarse burlap. Cover the lower wall with this, and from the plate rail, which, I note, is seven feet from the floor, a tapestry paper showing grapes and other fruit in shades of dull, reddish pinks, green and purple against a tan ground. This ground shows a little thread of gold, which

picks out the paper attractively. This is 45 cents a roll of eight yards. The same kind of net should be used for the curtains in this room, with overdraperies of raw silk in a shade of green matching the parlor wall covering. The overdraperies in the parlor should be of a material showing an fern ground, with a cluster of pink roses and green leaves. Use a washable tile paper on your kitchen wall or an enameled, which gives a finish like porcelain and is durable. I will be glad to send you samples of paper if you will send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

XL writes: "Can you tell me how to finish the edge of portieres? I am using a green velvet in one room and brown in an adjoining room. Should these curtains have interlinings?"
Your portieres should be made without interlinings. The two edges joined, they should run by a casing at the top on a rod, this casing to be loose enough to slip readily on the rod and allow curtains to hang in folds. This is a much more satisfactory method of hanging curtains than where rings are used, as there can be no danger of sagging. You can find a narrow moss silk fringe with a gummed heading, the whole not exceeding one inch in width. This should be applied along the edge and across the bottom of the curtains. The curtains should scrape the floor. This fringe costs 40 cents a yard. If made to order in any special color it is a trifle more expensive.

Summer Gowns Will Cling

"Soft and Floppy" Is a Current Phrase Used to Describe Warm Weather Modes—Sensational Millinery.

The new fashions are so various and complicated to the uninitiated eye that they produce a sense of the hopeless confusion, but after one gets used to it a general idea penetrates the consciousness. Everything soft and floppy and clinging is the fashion. The summer gowns are to be worn almost without petticoats, with one ordinarily and some at all times there is a lining of the girdled circular skirts are a response to this demand for clinging effects, as the bias fabric fits itself perfectly around the curves of the hips. The long, filmy scarfs, draped so as to form part of the costume, carry out the same idea, and one may follow it through soft and clinging fabrics into almost every detail of dress.

Such a mode demands long lines, and so the princess still reigns supreme, either in its true form or modified into that charming and useful style which is unartificially designated the jumper. But all these things are different from the styles of last season. One of the most noticeable variations is the doubling of the princess gown. We have passed from a response to this demand for clinging effects, as the bias fabric fits itself perfectly around the curves of the hips. The long, filmy scarfs, draped so as to form part of the costume, carry out the same idea, and one may follow it through soft and clinging fabrics into almost every detail of dress.

In gowns of ceremony these picturesque lines will be universal. When it comes to more practical garments they will be modified to meet the necessities of the season. The plain tailored suit always holds its own, for no matter how many gowns a woman has, she always has need for one of these. The demi-tailored suit will be even more necessary, and the manufacturers seem to have made a point of turning out most attractive ones at moderate prices. For these smart little costumes the three-quarter sleeves will still be used, but the plain tailored suit demands a long sleeve. Skirts for street wear will still be short, and many of them will be pleated. The gored skirt is never, but American women seem to have a predilection for pleats, and do not resign them easily. The short skirted effects of the more elaborate gowns have left their mark on the more practical ones, too, and even tailored skirts have not escaped them.

For the later season tailored suits of linen and silk will be in much demand, and it will be a great reason for the rough woven silks generally classed as Shantung. For wearing qualities and general usefulness nothing can surpass this excellent fabric. Both in its natural color and in the dyed shades it will be much used for street wear. There has been much talk of a long sleeve this summer, but it is with this with the lingerie waist. Having once experienced its joys, women

refuse to give it up. There is nothing prettier or more sensible or comfortable for summer than the short sleeve, and it is not in reason to expect that, after having worn short sleeves for so long, women will consent to go back to the long sleeve for summer wear. Some long sleeves are shown, and people will wear them, but they will be the exception and not the rule.

The demand for picturesqueness affords a great field for the use of trimmings. Lovely color effects will be obtained in this way, and there is a marked tendency toward rather startling premature effects. Many of the shapes with high crowns and narrowed in Persian colors for waists, and entire gowns and white linen gowns are embroidered in tapestry effects in such an apparently unsuitable medium as worsteds. Paisley effects appear in detached trimmings and in embroideries, and printed Persian and Indian cottons are used to trim white cotton or linen colored gowns, which are sometimes finished off with a little jacket of these materials. Last season the French not only wore complete coats of these materials, but had parasols made of them.

Laces have part of the design worked out in colored threads, and gold thread is used judiciously, but not so profusely as last season. Filet lace has not yet outgrown its popularity, but the new designs are different from that of last year, as new things always are, even when there is a general resemblance to those of the preceding season. Fringes and tassels comply with the demand for picturesqueness, and edge one side of many of the new trimming bands. Soutache braid will be used in the same color as the garment, and many other trimmings will also be used in self-colors. Buttons, in metal, wood, or the fabric of the gown are an important feature of many smart modes.

Any woman who has been so weak as to hope for simpler hats this season must have been grievously disappointed. Hats never were more complicated and never more important than they are this season. They make a crown of a hat, a significant toilet and the most insignificant head, too, may be redeemed by a properly chosen chapeau, such as the skilled milliner, and only she can produce. Let not the amateur meddle with these mysteries. They are beyond her power, unless, as sometimes happens, she is a genius. It is interesting also to note that the cost is in proportion to the other superlative creations of the season's millinery. Higher and higher soar the prices of these indispensable creations until one wonders where they are going to end.

In the matter of shape the cloche in various forms holds undisputed sway. A hat which really seems to belong on the head is so much more artistic than one which seems to be merely trying to get off, as was the case with many of the hats of the past, and is too good a thing to be lightly resigned. Fashion has evidently no intention of doing it just at present. The new hats are more "cloche" than ever, the most extreme form of

this shape being the "extinguisher," in which there is no difference between crown and brim. These shapes are fitted with an inner skull crown, with the space between that and the outer cone filled with with tulle. Seen from the sides and back these shapes seem appropriately named, and all that keeps them from extinguishing the wearer utterly is the inner crown.

The cloche has many variations, all of them in the direction of greater softness. One of these is of lingerie or silk, with a brim of frills, wide or narrow, as the case may be, of a kind of glorified mop cap. Although the cloche idea still reigns, the new shapes are not like the old. One of the changes is that the curious projection found at the back of the hat last season is now at the side—a more appropriate place for it, certainly. Another difference is in the absence of the bandeau. There is either no bandeau at all, or else it disappears under tulle drapery or arrangements of feathers and flowers.

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REPARATRICE NUNS.

Countess Leary's Ceremony Establishing the Order in America.

With solemn mass said by Monsignor Lavelle at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the house at No. 49 Charlton street the Order of the Reparatrice was established in America. No. 49 Charlton street is one of several connecting houses occupied by the Art Institute founded and supported by Countess Leary, and this one house is to be devoted henceforth to the use of the name of the Reparatrice. Two of these nuns, brought over from Italy by Miss Leary, are in the new convent now. It is hoped that eight others will follow before next autumn.

At 10 o'clock the annual entertainment of the Art Institute took place. Hosts of small, dark-eyed Italian girls and Italian boys in sailor suits filled the house at No. 53 Charlton street. The boys were in sailor suits because they have been formed into the "Order of Christopher Columbus." Yesterday they displayed all the spirit of discovery possessed by their illustrious namesake, and their disposition to explore the region behind the curtain before their turn came to perform made considerable trouble for the slim young man who tried to keep them in order.

While the little pupils of the Art Institute were singing and reciting a veiled nun, in soft, long robes of white and pale blue knelt before the altar in the new convent, for the Reparatrice is an order of perpetual virginity, and the status of the Virgin is never without its kneeling nun. Miss Leary and a number of her friends attended the ceremonies. Between mass and the entertainment breakfast was served. After the entertainment the boys marched to Washington Square and joined the great Catholic procession which marched from that point.

MRS. NIVER THE STORM CENTRE.

Although the Century Theatre Club has no president to elect at its annual meeting, to be held at the Hotel Astor on Friday—Mrs. Beatrice Hart having another year to serve—the occasion promises to be an interesting one. It will be an echo and practical renewal of the conflict which compelled Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld to retire from the presidency last year, just after a bylaw had been passed making her eligible for re-election by a

unanimous vote. Mrs. John Livingston Niver, who moved this bylaw, is the storm centre. She was first vice-president of the club, and her friends wish to see her re-elected. An active campaign is being made on behalf of Mrs. Niver's friends are equally determined, and say that there will be no rest of scratching on election day. The fight is entirely between the rival factions, for the candidates themselves are good friends, and Mrs. Marks is reported to have said that she would prefer to retire in favor of Mrs. Niver. She did not do so because it is understood that in that case some one else would have been named to run against Mrs. Niver.

MILK BAD FOR BABIES.

After First Year This Food is Injurious, Says Dr. Partsch.

The milk question, which has occupied so much public attention of late, is very quickly and simply disposed of by Dr. Herman Partsch, in "Messages to Mothers" (Paul Elder & Co.; San Francisco and New York). Instead of laboring for pure milk he would abolish milk altogether from the diet of children over a year old. Previous to that they should have the milk which nature supplies. Milk Dr. Partsch considers an entirely improper food for a child over twelve months old, dangerous, not to be used, but simply because it is milk. "The one great mistake that kill so many thousands of babies annually in the so-called civilized countries," he says, "is the persistence of milk in the diet of children long after their mothers' natural supply for them has ceased."

Anywhere from seven to twelve months of age, Dr. Partsch says, a baby will begin to refuse milk, and this should be interpreted as meaning that it requires some other kind of food. If it goes on taking milk after this, it does so simply because it has to choose between milk and starvation. If allowed to follow its own instincts it would slowly and naturally adopt the diet of its mother.

To find out what to feed, the baby when it gets tired of milk, Dr. Partsch would consult neither books nor doctors nor nurses. He would simply ask the baby what it wants.

"To ask a baby if it wants a particular food," he says, "put the food to its lips. If it wants food at all it will first taste what is offered. If it does not want this it will turn its head away. If it does want it, it will grab it."

The baby has an "inherent sub-conscious mind," it seems. This mind tells it what food it ought to eat, and it is only where the erring, conscious minds of mothers and doctors interfere with the dictates of this interior monitor that the baby gets indigestion. The only limitation of the sub-conscious mind is in the matter of artificial food mixtures. The baby may be deceived by these, but it should not be deceived by them. But after that the sub-conscious mind resumes its sway, and if the food is not what the baby requires the stomach will have none of it, either sending it straight up again, which is the wisest course, or

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refusing to supply gastric juice for its digestion. Hence the mother is advised to offer to the baby only simple and staple foods, those which, like beef, rice and potatoes, have proved their value by long use. It is "extremely unlikely," says Dr. Partsch, that the baby will refuse scraped beef or rice or potato. Further tests are likely to prove that the baby is an omnivorous animal.

NEW ENGLAND'S OFFICERS.

The National Society of New England Women held its last business meeting of the season on Thursday afternoon at Dehmen's. Representatives from the Utah, Chicago and Brooklyn colonies were present. Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, the retiring president, called for reports from the chairmen of the various committees. Two hundred and thirty new members have been added to the sixteen colonies in the last year, making a total membership for the national society of eighteen hundred. The incoming officers of the society were installed, as follows: Miss Lizzie Woodbury Law, president; Mrs. Thomas A. Fair, first vice-president; Mrs. Sara A. Palmer, second vice-president; Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson, secretary; Mrs. Florence L. Adams, assistant secretary; Mrs. Albert S. Newcomb, treasurer; Mrs. Albert H. Bickmore, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, Miss Mary F. Bowron, Miss Temperance Pratt Reid and Mrs. William Gerry Slade are members of the board of managers, of which Mrs. Charles E. Quimby is chairman.

EMPIRE DAUGHTERS' EUCHRE.

The Daughters of the Empire State gave a bridge and euchre on Thursday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria to raise money for their philanthropic work. There were about two hundred players and forty prizes, the first, a cut glass flower vase, being won by Mrs. R. W. Marshall. Mrs. Eugene H. Porter was in charge of the game, and the sections were presided over by Mrs. Charles Griffen, Mrs. E. N. Hurlbut, Mrs. Henry R. Reed, Mrs. Charles F. Terhune, Mrs. E. Rose and Mrs. Gerard Banker.

"We New Yorkers are a busy lot," says the visitor, "but each of you undertakes too much. You just stopped and watched a horse race, and then you put in some time on your building operations and now you are superintending this street faker. You New Yorkers divide things up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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