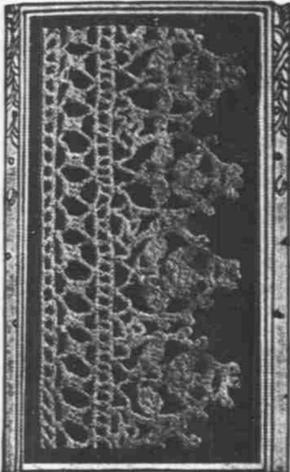


Hints for the Needle Worker

Handsome Lace Pattern.
 Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; d.c., double crochet; tr., treble; d.t.r., double treble.
 Use crochet cotton No. 28 or No. 30. This pattern is 1 1/2 inches wide. Make a chain the length required, turn.
 First row.—1 tr. in third ch., * 1 ch., miss 1 ch., 1 tr. in next, repeat from *.
 Second row.—7 ch., 1 d.c. in second space. * 7 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 1 d.c. in next space, repeat from *.
 Third row.—7 ch., 3 tr. in 7 ch. loop below. * 7 ch., 3 tr. in next loop, repeat from *.
 Fourth row.—7 ch., 1 d.c. in 7 ch. loop below. * 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next loop, repeat from *.
 Fifth row.—* 1 ch., miss 1 ch. below, 1 tr. in next, repeat from *.
 Sixth row.—* 3 times work 7 ch., 1 d.c. in second space below (missing 2 tr.), then 11 ch., 1 d.c. in fourth ch., making ring; into this ring work 1 d.c., 5 ch., 1 d.c., 5 ch., 1 d.c., 5 ch.



THE DOBROCK CROCHET LACE.

and 1 d.c., then 4 ch., miss 3 tr. (instead of 2) below, 1 d.c. in next space, repeat from *.
 Seventh row.—3 ch., 1 d.c. in first loop, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in second loop, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in third loop, * 5 ch., 4 d.t.r. in first 5 ch. on ring (the d.t.r. to be grouped, that is, the last stitches taken off together), 7 ch., 3 times work a group of 4 d.t.r. separated by 5 ch. in middle 5 ch. in ring, 7 ch., one group of 4 d.t.r. in last 5 ch. loop, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in 7 ch. loop below, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next loop, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next loop, repeat from *.
 Eighth row.—3 ch., 1 d.c. in first 5 ch. loop, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next loop, * 5 ch., 1 d.c. in first ch., over grouped tr., 3 d.c., 1 picot and 3 d.c. in next 7 ch. loop, 1 picot over grouped tr., 5 d.c. in next 5 ch., 1 d.c. on top middle grouped tr., 3 d.c. in next loop, 7 ch., catch back to third of last 5 d.c., work 2 d.c., 1 picot, 2 d.c., 1 picot and 2 d.c. in 7 ch. just made, 3 d.c. to complete 5 ch. loop, 1 picot on top of third grouped tr., 3 d.c., 1 picot and 3 d.c. in next 7 ch. loop, 1 picot over next grouped tr., 5 d.c. in 5 ch. loop, 1 d.c. in 5 ch. below, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next ch. loop, repeat from *.

Sewing Machine Moods.

Among the worst offenses of the sewing machine is its refusal to budge. It may appear to be in perfect condition, clean and well oiled; but, no matter whether the material is thin or thick, soft or hard, the wheel refuses to move. When this occurs lay a strip of paper both over and under the seam to be stitched and sew steadily, evenly and with a little force. The paper can be taken away after the seam is sewed.
 One might get the machine out of its "mood" by using a bit of odd cloth and the papers afterward, sewing the seams covered with the papers if time were no object.
 Another annoyance is the thread breaking. This is usually the upper thread, and it will always break if the tension is too great. But if one is sure of perfect adjustment then the cause of the trouble must be sought elsewhere. It can generally be found in the narrow groove through which the thread passes to the needle's eye. This groove is the exact width of the thread, and when a rough place in the thread is reached it snaps, because it cannot pass on. A small file applied to the edges of the groove will open it enough to remedy the trouble. A roughened thread will often go through the eye of the needle when it will not pass the groove.
 When the machine drops stitches as it works it is due, as a rule, to the accumulation of lint caught by the feed. Remove both slides and feed plate (the latter is attached with a screw), then turn back the head of the machine and with an oil rag on a toothpick or anything pointed remove all the small particles of dust found there.
New Feature For Frocks.
 The housewife's dainty apron must be a feature of at least one of your spring frocks, be it dancing dress or afternoon gown. One of the latter seen recently of soft green taffeta has a pointed apron of the same material and two little pockets.

Woman's World

Born a Princess and Crowned a Queen, She is Also a Writer.



DOWAGER QUEEN OF ROUMANIA (CARMEN SYLVA).

Carmen Sylva is one of the first poets of the Balkans, and its most talented writer of fairy tales. She embroiders, paints miniatures on ivory, is a fine musician, having been a pupil of Brubenstein and Mme. Clara Schumann, a brilliant conversationalist, an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently six languages and understanding as many more.

Founding schools, opera houses, hospitals and asylums for the blind, encouraging the peasant women to embroider, a liberal patron of the arts, an architect and adviser of a nation, the queen of Roumania has known no rest in her reign of thirty-five years. All her revenues, except those required for necessities, even the large sums received from the work of her versatile pen, are devoted to charities.

She has always given all she had for the glory and benefit of Roumania. Is it any wonder that throughout the kingdom her subjects call her the "Mother Queen"? She has given herself completely to another country, and then forgotten the gift, for how a queen of northern blood, born in another land, can be so devoted to an adopted people is a mystery. Yet she loves Roumania more than her fatherland.

And her noble countenance reveals all that she has accomplished. Endowed with a commanding presence, a face which wears an indescribable smile of sweetness, and with large expressive gray eyes, Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva) is the ideal of a majestic queen. She was born Princess of Wied December, 1848, and was crowned queen of Roumania, the beloved consort of the late King Charles.

How to Clean Your Spats.

Linen spats have largely superseded the vogue of cloth, as is quite proper for warm weather wear. They may be laundered without endangering their shapeliness by too great shrinkage if ordinary care is taken. Some women have discovered that the best way is to put them over a shoe form and to scrub them with white soapuds applied with a stiff hand brush.

Naphtha is all right for the first or second cleaning, but water and soap will be found eventually to improve the color and be the easiest way of freshening up the spats. Even the white cloth overgarters yield to the cleanly influence of water and soap, and a good laundress will be able to launder them well.

Spats of tan and checked lines are among the novelties, but as summer approaches we shall likely find the hosiery of color taking the place of the overgarter. Nevertheless for the smart tailleur completion women will cling to the shoe accessories which originally came to us by way of England and were formerly associated only with men's footwear.

Did You Ever—

Save old socks and stockings, sew them together for scrub cloths, stove polishers, mop rags, etc.?
 Save candy jars, label and fill them with different spices and keep them in a neat row on the cupboard or pantry shelf?
 Make a tin sheet to fit the oven on which to roll, cut and bake cookies without handling. They keep their shape better, and it is much less labor.
 Sew tapes to each corner of the baby's quilt, so he can't kick it off?
 Hang a five cent slate on the inside of the cupboard door on which to jot down items liable to be forgotten?
 Put a clean marble in a pot of vegetables to keep them from scorching? The heat keeps the marble rolling around.
 Cut the opposite sides of a dress separately when the goods is the same on both sides? It often saves from one-half to a yard of goods.

A Good Window Cleaner.

A bag filled with powdered pumice stone is an excellent window cleaner. Make the bag of unbleached cotton cloth of a soft quality, not too firm. When finished the bag is six inches wide and twelve inches long. Into this put about one-eighth of a pound of pumice stone. To prevent soiling this bag it is slipped into a cheesecloth case that can be removed and washed. No water is used on the window, but it is rubbed first with a piece of flannel paper, then polished with the bag.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Breast Feeding.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

The summer months are critical ones for the baby, for on account of the heat he is more easily upset. The mother in the country needs especially to use every means in her power to keep the baby well during this trying time, as it is often very difficult for her to get the advice of a physician.

There are few women who cannot nurse their babies if they are properly taken care of before the baby is born and at the time of birth. Most mothers improve in health while nursing the baby if they are well fed and do not have to work too hard, and then the mother knows that then she is giving her baby pure milk, fresh milk, milk of the same temperature from start to finish of the feeding and, most important, a milk made especially for and especially adapted to the need of that particular baby.

Put the baby to the breast six hours after he is born if the mother is sufficiently rested by that time and let her nurse him every six hours until the true milk "comes"—usually on the third day. Thereafter nurse the baby every three hours by the clock and no oftener.

If a breast fed baby gets summer diarrhea it is generally because he has been overfed, and people are beginning to find out that babies thrive better if they are fed only once in three or four hours so that the stomach may have a chance to rest between meals. Between feedings give the baby a little water to drink, having first boiled and cooled it. At four months the night feeding should be omitted, and at six months the mother should begin to lengthen the time of feeding a quarter of an hour each week until the baby is fed only once in four hours, with no night feeding. On the three hour plan the baby may be nursed at 6 and 9 a. m., at 12 noon and at 3, 6 and 9 p. m., with one feeding during the night. On the four hour plan the nursing will come at 6 and 10 a. m. and 2, 6 and 10 p. m. The baby needs no other food than breast milk and wa-



MOTHER AND BABY.

ter until eight or nine months old. In some cases the mother may not have enough milk to feed the baby exclusively at the breast; it is then necessary to give one or more bottle feedings a day in addition. Later articles will give directions for this kind of feeding as well as for weaning and artificial feeding.

The nursing mother should have plenty of simple, nutritious food. She should eat what she likes, provided her food causes her no indigestion, for if the mother is well the baby will usually be well. But if the mother has headaches or gas in stomach or bowels or has a coated tongue these symptoms show that she is not properly digesting her food, and she should try to find out what is causing the trouble. Fat, greasy and fried foods, such as doughnuts, pancakes, fried potatoes, baked beans, pies, heavy puddings and dumplings and insufficiently cooked cereals, are among the foods that may cause indigestion. Fresh, well cooked vegetables, good soups, bread and butter, milk, eggs, meat, fish, poultry and fruits should form the principal part of the diet of a nursing mother. She should take plenty of time to eat her meals and should chew her food well. All good food is milk making food. It is better to do without tea and coffee, unless the mother has always been accustomed to their use. If so she should cut down the amount to one cup of each drink per day. Cocoa may be used in moderation, but milk, both sweet and buttermilk, and plenty of cold, pure water are the best drinks for the nursing mother.

The nursing mother should have plenty of sleep at night and should learn to relax and rest whenever the baby nurses. As far as possible she should be relieved of the heaviest part of the household work.

The nursing mother should not suffer from constipation. Ripe, raw fruits and stewed rhubarb and prunes are laxative, as are also well cooked oatmeal and other cereals.

The breast and nipples should be washed with warm water and good castile soap every night, rinsing and drying them carefully. After each nursing wash the nipples and dry them. This will keep them from getting sore. A few weeks before the baby is born the nipples should be washed in this way every night and covered with vaseline. An old soft bit of muslin or linen may be pinned inside the nightgown over the breast to protect it.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

Every Year She Appears In Something Novel In Lingerie Frocks.



A Dainty Frock.

This dainty summer frock is of white net combined with wide fillet lace. The scalloped skirt, with peeping net drop and deep lace insertion, is very summery, and the coatlike bodice, with its three-quarter length sleeves, and wide rose taffeta girdle are decidedly youthful.

UTILIZING THE USELESS.

How to Make Attractive Articles Out of Discarded Things.

If you have an empty half pound candy box you can make excellent use of the cover and the box for pin trays. Line both of them inside and out and finish the outer rim with braid. The cover should then be divided off into compartments. To do this cut two little slips of cardboard just as long as the box cover is wide and just the same height, probably about two inches. Cover these two slips with chintz and place them across the width, not the length, of the box lid far enough apart to make three separate compartments. This is to be used for different sized hairpins, while the other larger one is for combs, hair nets and all the usual things that collect on a bureau.

Attractive jars for smelling salts can be made from small, square preserving jars covered with chintz up to the very edge, which is surrounded by braid. Beneath the glass cover to the jar paste a piece to fit, and you will find it a very dainty jar. Similar boxes or jars can be made for almost any purpose.

Orient Gives New Boudoir Color.

There is a beautiful new shade for boudoir gowns that is a relief after the usual baby blue and rose pinks to which one has been accustomed for dainty boudoir wear. It is called, so "they" will tell you, Chinese pink, but if one were searching for a "made in America" term, it might be styled "afterglow," with the eastern sky at sunset for inspiration. A beautiful set of long negligee, short matinee and taffeta petticoat are to be seen in the newly named shade. Cream lace veils much of the lingerie garment, coat fashion, and picoted points appear on the petticoat ruffles. A new shade for the boudoir is welcome, especially one wonderfully warm and so becoming to most women.

The Umbrella Dress.

Over a box plaited plaid silk skirt, a full skirt of black pussy willow taffeta is turned back and gathered to the waist in the back, forming a puff. The front of the skirt hangs loose, forming a pocket effect, the line over the hip being especially well planned. The black taffeta bodice of this fascinating costume fastens to one side with a series of small bows of the plaid silk. The bodice is narrowly piped with the plaid silk.

LEARN HOW TO CONVERSE.

Do you feel out of place during an animated conversation in which every one is taking part but yourself? Of course you do. There are times when a group of engineers, physicians, stockbrokers, etc., get together and monopolize the conversation, and no one but the initiated could be expected to participate, but there are more frequent times when a splendid general conversation sweeps right by a timid or underbred little woman and leaves her lonely and unnoticed in a corner. Ten chances to one she will feel frightfully abused, too, and her timidity would bristle into indignation at the truthful statement that she had only herself to blame. Unless she is feeble minded, in this day of magazines, journals, newspapers and wholesale education a woman has little excuse for not being up on at least the most conspicuous topics of the day. Many a person who has had almost no educational advantage in youth is entertaining and sometimes a brilliant conversationalist.

READY TO MOTOR.

What to Wear on the Long Auto Excursion This Summer.



CAPE COAT FOR DRIVING.

The problem of what to wear when mildy motors has been solved very neatly by this smart black and white checked cape coat. It is cut large and roomy, and the cape, which is removable, is an added protection against chilly mornings and evenings.

HANDKERCHIEF USES.

What to Do With the Gifts Which Lie Idle in Your Mouchoir Box.

There are some girls who have stacks and stacks of handkerchiefs which will never in the world be used for their original purpose. For such girls a few suggestions concerning the various uses to which the handkerchiefs might be put will prove valuable.

In the first place, a handkerchief bureau scarf is a thing of beauty, provided fine materials are used for the making. Three or four handkerchiefs will be required, according to the length of the bureau or dressing table; it is to be understood that the scarf will do for table as well as for the bureau. Each handkerchief is joined to the others by means of a strip of lace, embroidery or ribbon, and the whole scarf is bound by a scant ruffle of whatever material is used for the joining.

One girl who had an overabundance of "hankies" used them for favors at a luncheon she gave to five girls. She outlined a fairly good sized circle in the middle of a handkerchief, sewed a piece of tape on the outer side of the handkerchief to make a casing for baby ribbon. Upon pulling the ribbon a neat little pouch was formed, and into the pouch a delicate brand of face powder was poured. Six handkerchiefs, all treated in like manner and each decorated with a different colored ribbon were used to hold the place cards. Needless to say, the guests appreciated such useful and pretty favors.

Have you ever made a baby cap from a handkerchief? If not, you will find the task very simple. Turn back one corner of the handkerchief to form a flap. Several inches up from the diagonal point gather the material and stitch over the gathering threads—on the wrong side of the handkerchief, of course—a piece of tape to form a casing. Through the casing run white or delicate blue or pink ribbon, which is tied beneath the diminutive chin and which holds the cap in place. A handkerchief twelve inches square or larger will be needed to make the cap.

Another useful article that can be made from a handkerchief is a bib. Cut one point of the handkerchief off in a circular line which will fit the baby's neck. Bind the rough edge with ribbon and allow plenty of ends to be tied in a bow at the back of the neck.

How to Set the Table.

Many an inexperienced hostess is troubled about the matter of setting the table. One simple rule is to have all the knives, forks and spoons that each guest will need at the guest's place. The forks should be to the left, the knives to the right. If there is bouillon or soup the spoon for this should be at the right. If the meal begins with grapefruit or other fruit the spoon for this may be either on the plate or at the right of the plate. If the dessert is to be ice cream a fork and spoon should be at the top of the place, forming a sort of roof effect connecting the forks to the left and the knives to the right. The napkins should be folded simply and laid either on the plate or to the right of it over the knives. The glasses for water and other beverages should be placed at the right above the knives. If a bread and butter plate is used it should balance the glasses on the left. The forks should be placed in the order in which they will be used, with the first needed on the extreme left.

A Thought For a Day.

Let not future things disturb thee, for thou wilt come to them, if it shall be necessary, having with thee the same reason which now thou usest for present things.—Marcus Aurelius.

For Young Folks

Prince Johann Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.



Photo by American Press Association.

The boy shown in the picture is Prince Johann Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He is playing with his father's sword. His father is Charles Edward, reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and some day Prince Johann will reign in his stead, if he lives. Strange as it may seem, the young prince is partly of English descent. Duke Charles is the son of the Duke of Albany, whose mother was Queen Victoria of England. He was born in England and educated at Eton, though now he is in arms against his father's people. So Prince Johann is a great-grandson of the late Queen Victoria. The little prince is nine years of age and has often visited England, where he has many relatives of royal blood.

Blowing Bubbles.

Children usually prefer to blow the bubbles into the open air and watch them sail into space. However, many interesting tricks can be done with soap bubbles. If blown on to a piece of felt or woolen cloth spread on a table the bubbles will bounce lightly and will not break at once. With a little practice bubbles can be hitched to each other, the first one being attached to a piece of worsted suspended in the air, and a pretty little chain of bubbles is the result. A bubble can be made to "walk" a tight rope. Hold a piece of worsted yarn in a slanting position, blow the bubble on to the upper end, and it will dance and bounce down the string to the lower end, thence making a flying leap to the floor. There are many other tricks that may be done with soap bubbles, some comparatively simple, while others require a great deal of practice first. Try some of the simple tricks suggested above and when proficiency is attained in executing them you will be ready to try more elaborate ones.

Trunk Doll House.

Take the lid from an old trunk, or ask your father to do it for you. Then cover the trunk on the outside with thick dark colored wall paper. Then cover the inside with the same kind of paper, or, if you wish, a lighter kind. Cut pieces of wood the right size to fit into the doll house, as many as you wish to have it stories high and give these into place. Cut some pretty scenes from a magazine and paste on the walls where you want the windows to be. You can put in furniture if you want to and also some five cent dolls. If you do not want your doll house so large make it out of a box instead of a trunk.

Riddles.

A man bought two fishes, but on taking them home found he had three; how was that? He had two—and one smelt.
 How does a cobbler warrant his boots? By staking his little awl on the tread of each.
 Oh, tell us what kind of servants are best for hotels? The inn-experienced.
 Why is a woman's beauty like a bank note? Because when once changed it soon goes.
 When can donkey be spelled with one letter? When it is U.

Lake of Many Islands.
 Lake Huron contains more islands than any other known lake.—Chicago News.

Summer.
 Fields of daisies, white and yellow,
 Clover standing by,
 Happy bird with friendly fellow,
 And the far blue sky,
 Seem to tell with grain that's lying,
 Springtime now is past,
 And the brook keeps on insisting
 Summer's here at last.

Whispering breezes gently stirring
 Leaves upon the trees,
 Purr in the sunshine purring,
 Baby to his knees
 In the grass that's a'rtly blowing
 Tell that spring is past;
 And the red, red nose is showing
 Summer's here at last.
 —Philadelphia Record.