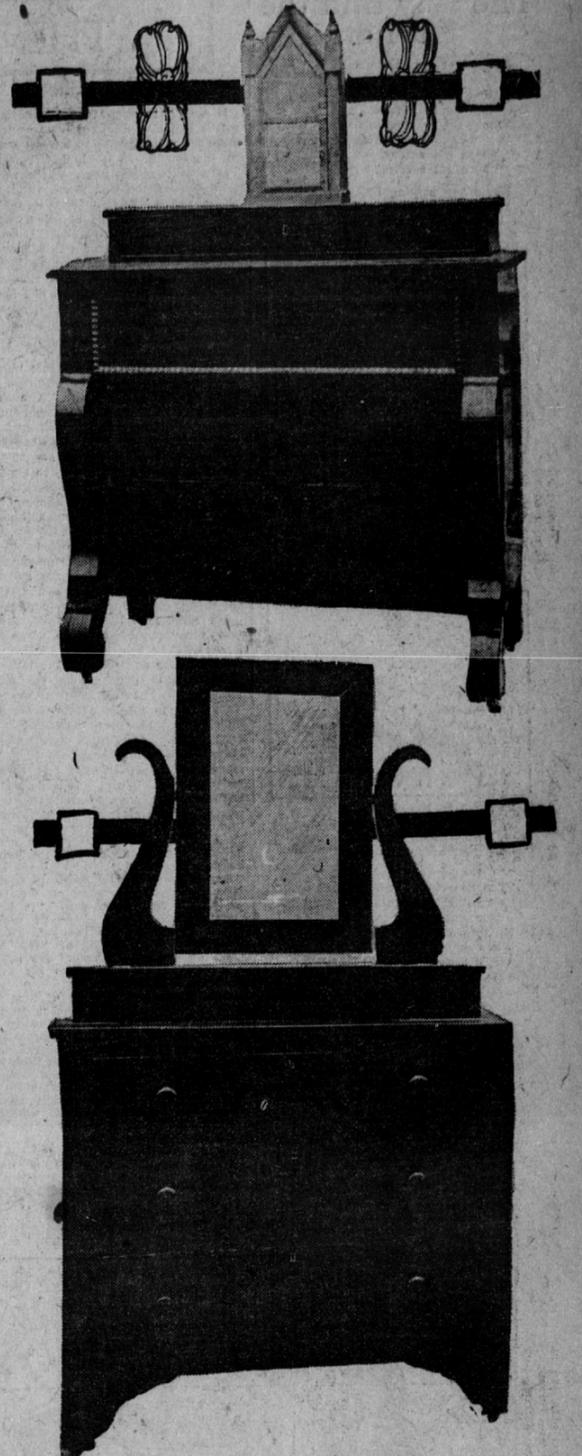
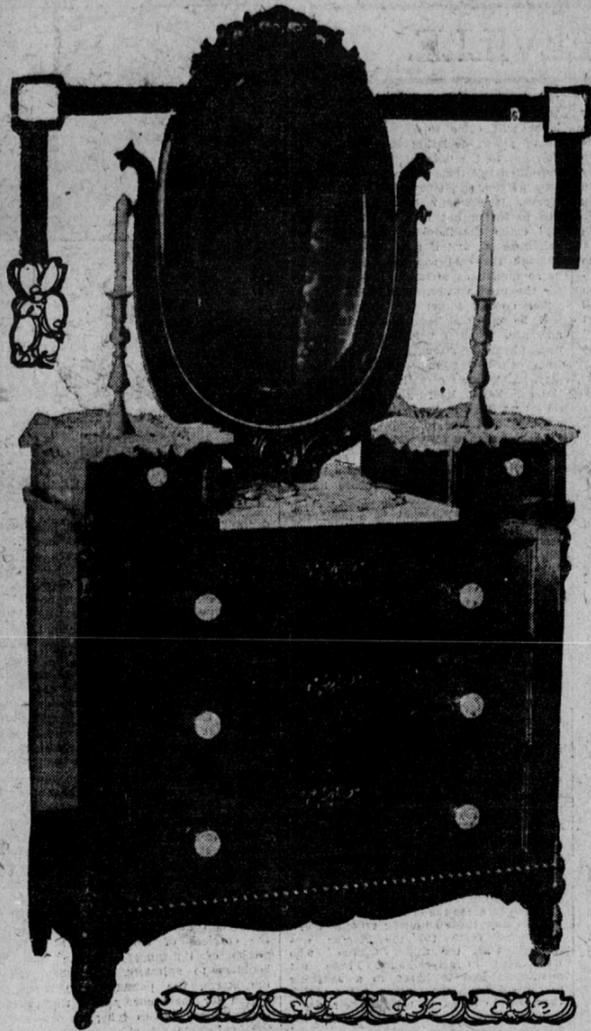


BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE FURNITURE MODELS



THOSE IN QUEST OF OLD FURNITURE Must Be a Very Careful Buyer to Get the Genuine.

One of the first pieces the admirer of colonial furniture goes in search of is a chest of drawers. That is, provided she is not the fortunate possessor of an old family piece.

The reason for this partiality in favor of the chest is not far to seek. The old-fashioned bureau is the most familiar of all the old-time pieces, and the best appreciated. Besides, a good chest is a joy forever. There is no other piece that gives such an air of distinction to the home.

There are, however, bureaus and bureaus. Some are very good examples of the best types of colonial pieces and some are built in the worst possible lines. As in all other types some knowledge of his subject, if he would not find himself saddled with a worthless chest and one that would quite justify the wrath of his or her family.

Somehow, one's family never does

seem to take kindly to a passion for the antique, so it behooves the poor collector to send home none but the most desirable, as her path will be thorny enough at the best.

The woman to whom the quest of old furniture is new is quite likely to lose her head. She rushes wildly hither and thither, recklessly buying any old thing, the more rickety the better, under the impression that she has become the possessor of a treasure.

Naturally, the place of her first quest is the second-hand shop. Time was, and not so long ago, that the second-hand shop proved a fertile field, and some of the best pieces were found therein. Nowadays, however, second-hand dealers have grown wiser, a bit too wise, in fact, and as one of the dealers termed it the other day, "they are out for the money." For this reason it is not

well to trust too implicitly to the judgment of some one else, especially if the someone else happens to have a piece to sell.

Too many dealers who have not a nice sense of discrimination fill their store houses with stuff that is little better than junk, and which they endeavor to dispose of at high price. I have in mind a certain person who saw visions of a fortune made in buying and selling "antiques," and who picked up every old-time piece of furniture that fell into his way, under the impression that he was buying valuable wares. As it turned out, most of the pieces were worthless, not the beautiful mahogany he supposed he was buying.

The most desirable chest is, of course, the one of mahogany; equally, of course, being the most sought after, it is the most difficult to find. The woman who wants a chest, however, must not make up her mind at the outset that there is none to be had. The models are undoubtedly fewer in number than they were before the whole country started in quest of them, but there are still good ones to be had at a little patience will generally bring its reward.

Chests and bureau of solid mahogany are few and hard to find; likewise prices are demanded for them that put them out of the reach of all but the plethoric pocketbook. The chest most frequently seen shows the veneered drawers, the rest of the piece being either of cherry or poplar. When properly worked over such chests become very beautiful and are a delight to the owner forever.

A SIMPLE EVENING FROCK



TABLE CENTER NOVELTY.

A real novelty for a table center or a cushion cover can be made at very little cost as follows: First obtain some white or cream satin, or sateen. Stretch material very tightly, then get a few sprigs, grasses, small leaves, etc., from the hedge-rows or garden. Arrange these in a natural manner on your background and fix firmly with small pins. Have ready a small quantity of marking ink in a saucer. Now dip the teeth of a small toothbrush into the ink, and draw a pin or your finger nail along the edge of the teeth, thus making thousands of minute splashes on your material in the form of tiny dots. Continue until your background is dark enough to suit your taste, then remove pins and grasses, and you will be surprised at the result. Every stalk and leaf will stand out in brilliant relief on a background of beautifully graduated shades from nearly black to a light gray. It is well to practice first on ordinary drawing paper with Indian ink. Pictures can be made (with a little ingenuity in the matter of drawing vases, etc.), well worth framing by this method.

Washing Colored Clothes.

Never hang print goods over the line. An excellent expedient is to fasten the band over a wooden barrel hoop or hang it from one of the wooden hangers made for that purpose. In case of rain leave the clothes in the second running water with half a pint of salt added to each gallon of water. Never sprinkle clothes until the day they are ironed. Thick prints require more water than finer muslins. Fold tightly, wrapping in a clean towel so the outside is not dry and leave an hour before ironing.

WORTH KNOWING.

Home-Made Shoe Polish.

One pint linseed oil, eight ounces castor oil, six ounces beeswax, one ounce resin. Melt together the ingredients, and apply with a brush. The linseed oil is especially fine for leather.

Linen Collars.

With a clean lead pencil eraser rub the soiled spot. The collar will look as clean as when brought from the laundry.

Cleaning Grease Spots.

Wash hardwood floors with soda and water, after sprinkling a tablespoonful of soda on any grease spots. Pour boiling water over it, then take a mop and wipe up the floor.

Care of Brass Faucets.

Use flannel dipped in lemon juice or vinegar and rub with rotten stone and oil. Polish with a dry flannel cloth and they will look like new.

Remove Grease Spots.

To clean grease spots from silk, take a visiting card and pull it apart, then take the soft, internal part and rub the spot on the wrong side of the silk and it will disappear without taking the gloss out.

Broom Handle Slip.

Make a slip from outing cloth or some soft material to pull over the broom handle. Have it plenty large and about two feet long. This will save your hands from being calloused and blistered on sweeping days.

Floor Stain.

Get a small can of stain, any color, and thin it with gasoline until it is like water;

TO PUT ON A VEIL.

The woman who is putting on a veil should have a mirror right before her. She should so place the veil that the plain or net part comes over her eyes and nose. The figures may surround her features, making there be dots coming in front of her nose or in the middle of her eyes. A smart veil is carefully planned in regard to the placing of the figures. This is the difference between the veil that is and the one that is

not becoming.

As to the pinning, it is quite simple. Just before the last pin is put in, put out the mouth a little. This will adjust the veil to the shape of the nose and chin and gives a leeway to talk.

Prevents Curled Rug Corners.

Securely fasten triangular bits of corrugated rubber under each corner of curled rugs. The sides of the rubber should extend eight or nine inches along the rug. Bore several holes through the rubber and sew through holes and fabric. The stitches will be hidden by the pile of the rug.

Prevents Hands Scalding.

A hot application which does away with wringing and with scalding the hands can be made as follows: Take two clean sheets and fold one until it is about two feet by one. Roll this tightly and pour boiling water into each and until the inside is saturated well. Have the other sheet folded about two feet by four; lay it lengthwise on the affected part—the lungs, for instance— and bring up the part of the second sheet extending below, to cover the hot pack. Cover with flannels or a hot water bag, and you will have an application which will keep hot for several hours.

Moths and Rugs.

Dyed rugs, such as dog and goat skins, are not attacked by moths, because in curing and drying their poisons are put in that make them practically immune from attacks by these insects; but the contrary is true of the natural skins, such as polar bear, tiger, leopard, etc., for, though the curing process they go through contains more preservatives than are put into that used on muffs, boots, etc., they are much more likely to attract these destructive insects than those that are dyed.

To Cook Loaf Cake.

Have the oven hot when the cake is put in; then turn out the burners until the cake is risen to top of pan. Relight burners and you will find a beautiful light cake. This recipe is for gas or gasoline stove.



THE KITCHEN

SUGAR COOKIES—To two cups sugar add two eggs, one cup butter, three-quarters cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda and nutmeg to taste. Cream, butter, sugar and eggs. Add the rest of ingredients and what flour necessary to roll cookies out. In warm weather use a flour sack to cover the molding board and they can be rolled softer without sticking.

"FAST DAY" SOUP—Pare and slice six cucumbers; cut six hearts of lettuce heads; two onions and a half dozen sprigs of fresh mint or parsley if preferred. Add a quart of green peas and half a pound of sweet butter, cut into six parts and well dredged with flour. Season with salt and pinch of cayenne pepper and boil for one and one-half hours. Color with teaspoon full of pounded spinach juce before serving.

ECONOMICAL ANGEL'S CAKE—Save a little of the white of each egg used during the week. Keep in covered dish in refrigerator until there is a cupful. Use in proportion of one cup whites of eggs, one cup granulated sugar, one cup flour, one-quarter teaspoon salt, and one teaspoonful each cream tartar and vanilla.

ANGEL'S FOOD CAKE—Put two heaping tablespoons of cornstarch into a cup. Fill the remainder of the cup with flour. Add one-half teaspoon cream of tartar and one-half teaspoon baking powder. Mix all of this thoroughly with one and one-half cups sugar and sift seven times. Beat whites of twelve eggs to a stiff froth and gradually

sift in the dry ingredients. Flavor with vanilla.

BROWNIES' DELIGHT CAKE—To one and one-half cups sugar add one cup butter, one-half cup milk, two cups flour, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder, whites of five eggs, well beaten. Bake in four layers. Boil frosting of four cups sugar and one cup of hot water. Pour over beaten whites of four eggs. Divide into four parts.

FILLING FOR EACH:
1. One coconut, grated fine; pulp of one orange, rubbed through a sieve.
2. One cup hickory nut or English walnut meats, one cup chopped raisins, one tablespoon grated chocolate.
3. One cup chopped almonds and one cup chopped citron. Use smooth white frosting for the top.

ROAST BEEF WITHOUT WATER—Fry each side of roast brown in a little butter to close pores. Add a handful of salt and roast in a hot oven. The pan should not be much larger than roast. In this manner a roast of four pounds will be done in about twenty to twenty-five minutes, according to how rare it is wanted. When removed from oven, allow the roast to remain in the grease until a little cool and it will be deliciously juicy, but not at all greasy.

UNCOOKED ICING—To one and a quarter cups of confectionery sugar add one-half cup of unsalted butter; beat to a cream; then add two tablespoons of cocoa; two tablespoons of strong coffee and one tablespoon of vanilla.

THE SEWING CIRCLE

Did you know that Valenciennes lace and insertion has a string on both sides which can be drawn, making tiny ruffles on lace or will gathering insertion for fancy effects upon waists? When purchasing this lace look for the kind which has the draw-strings.

You can make pretty birthday gifts with raffia, or fashion something neat and useful for the prospective bride. A raffia outfit for a small table on which one serves tea is an excellent idea, and the nimble-fingered woman could accomplish a great deal in this artistic work. Mats, the cozy, trays, etc., are all pretty and useful.

If delicate material is soiled from the oily machine, the blemishes may be removed by rubbing with a soft cloth dipped in gasoline. Brushing the seams lightly with a toothbrush dipped in finely powdered magnesia is another good method. Avoid washing new prints, but try the above method, which insures good results.

The French seamstresses have many little tricks that make the work easier and quicker, and better than when done by our methods. One is to lay the lace on the material to be trimmed, leaving a very narrow raw edge above the face. Use a fine needle and thread and sew over and over toward you with a slanting stitch. This makes a tiny roll, which frons perfectly flat and holds securely.

Very pretty pictures can be made by cutting attractive, pretty things out of magazines and pasting them on a colored cardboard. Passepartout,

or black paint on the edges, makes a pretty finish, and a little hanger pasted on the back near the top completes the picture. A few interesting ones hung in the kitchen afford the weary housewife subject for fresh thought and meditation while busy with some mechanical work.

JUST DOUBLE.

Much to the annoyance and distress of Bobby's parents he had formed the embarrassing habit of asking visitors for a nickel. Finally Bobby's father offered to give him a dollar at the end of the month if he had not asked any one for a nickel.

"And you have kept your promise?" said Bobby's father, at the end of the month.

"Yes, sir," replied Bobby. "I haven't asked one person for a nickel."

"I am so glad, my little man. Here is your dollar. But I don't see how you could get out of the habit so easily."

"Oh, it was dead easy, pa. Instead of asking them for a nickel I asked them for a dime."

HANDKERCHIEF BELTS.

These are the latest contrivances for girdling the feminine waist.

They are made, as the name indicates, out of a big square handkerchief of soft silk, folded three-cornered to a crush belt width. At the buckle the ends are pulled out in fan shape, one pointing up and one down.

Some have plain centers, with gay borders, the gayety showing only at the pulled-out ends in front. Others are gay all over and these make very showy belts indeed.

NO daintier model for an evening frock or theater gown could be selected than the one illustrated. It is simple in design and inexpensive in material and trimming, the latter trimmed with tiny platings of the frock material. Pale blue chiffon taffeta is embroidered here, the skirt converging slightly toward the Empire modes, with its slightly raised waistline. The folded panels are intersected with tiny ruffles of the silk. These ruffles are also used in making the surprised effect of the bodice, adorned with single rows of deep blue velvet ribbon, which reach to the waistline, and finish with long, tasseled ends and tiny bows.