

## HOME, ITS PROBLEMS AND INTERESTS



STILL ANOTHER SAILOR SUIT.

Rather a fanciful touch is given to this sailor suit in the irregular notches of the collar, although the regulation lines are carried out in all else. White serge is used throughout, with scarlet and gold braid on the collar, and the emblems similarly worked. The blouse shows the effective piecing in front, and is bagged all around above the scarlet ribbon belt that matches the cravat. The skirt is pleated in gores, the pleats stitched down for a short distance, then pressed to retain the shape. The sleeve is the regulation sailor pattern, with the fullness confined by tucks above the straight band cuff.

## RECIPES FOR SEVERAL PLEASANT AND COOLING SUMMER DRINKS

Though the Soda Fountain Is a National Institution, These Drinks Are Quite as Delicious.

By CORNELIA C. BEDFORD.

Request has been made for some good drinks to be served through the dog days which are already upon us in full force. Inasmuch as we are a people devoted to cold beverages of varying descriptions, an article on the subject does not seem to be amiss. In no other country is ice used as freely as in America, and the soda fountain is a national institution. There are many beverages quite as pleasant which may be prepared at home, and here are a few of the best.

## Fruit Vinegar.

Of the various fruit vinegars, raspberry is probably the most widely known, but many other fruits in their season may be used in the same way. Use a stoneware, glass or agate crock having a close-fitting cover. In the crock put two quarts of ripe raspberries, cherries, currants, or blackberries—and pour over them one quart of vinegar. Cover and let stand for twenty-four hours. Strain, pressing out as much liquid as possible, and add two more quarts of fresh berries, and let stand for another day. Strain, and measure: to each quart of fruit allow one pound of granulated sugar. Heat the liquid. When it boils add the sugar and boil gently for fifteen minutes. Bottle at once. It can be used immediately, but will keep for a year or more. In a tumbler partly filled with ice pour two table-spoonsful of the vinegar and fill the glass with cold water.

## Fruit Water.

For this and all drinks of a similar nature it will be found advantageous to have on hand a simple syrup with which to sweeten. This is very easily made and keeps for an indefinite time. Provide the bottle or vessel in which it is stored was absolutely clean when filled. Take equal quantities by measure of fine granulated sugar and boiling water. Stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved, then boil for ten minutes without stirring. Strain and add a few drops of lemon juice. This is a more healthful and scum rises during the cooking it is due to substances used in bleaching the sugar, and should be carefully skimmed off. Pour into bottles and keep closely corked and in a cool place.

For any fruit water use either an acid fruit or combine a sweet and an acid, as raspberry and currant, peach and lemon, etc. The sour Morello makes a specially delightful drink. Bruise the fruit lightly, pour over it an equal amount by measure of cold water, cover and stand in a cold place for two hours. Strain, pressing hard to extract all the juice. Make pleasantly sweet with the sugar syrup and serve thoroughly iced.

## Oatmeal Water.

In very hot weather and after considerable exercise this is a more healthful drink than plain ice water, and, as it is also slightly nutritious, is specially recommended for children. Into each quart of ice water stir two table-spoonsful of the oatmeal. Add the juice of one lemon, and sugar syrup to sweeten. Let stand for half an hour before using.

## Nectar.

Dissolve three pounds of granulated sugar in one quart of boiling water, add two ounces of tartaric acid, cool, and let stand for twelve hours. Strain in the well-beaten whites of three eggs and sufficient fruit juice to give a strong flavor. Keep in bottles in a cool place. Allow three table-spoonsful of this nectar to a glass of feed water.

## French Negus.

To one pound of red cherries add four pounds of currants and two pounds of blackberries. Mash, squeeze out the

juice, and let stand in a cool place for two days. Put over the fire with one quart of granulated sugar for each pint of juice. Boil for ten minutes and bottle. Add from two to three table-spoonsful to a glass of water.

## Italian Sherbet.

Make a syrup by boiling together for five minutes one pound of sugar and one quart of orange juice. Cool and add one cupful of orange juice, one half of a cupful of lemon juice, and one quart of peach pulp which has been rubbed through a sieve. Let stand for an hour, then strain and serve well iced.

## Calcutta Lemonade.

Scrub two dozen lemons, grate off the yellow rind, and squeeze over this the juice. Let stand for twelve hours, then add two pounds of granulated sugar, two tumblerfuls of grape jelly melted over hot water and three quarts of scalded milk. Boil for fifteen minutes. Use a flannel bag or four thicknesses of cheesecloth. Wring the bag dry through it without pressure. Serve with ice in the glasses.

## Almond Milk.

Blanch four dozen almonds and pound to a paste. Beat in two table-spoonsful of sugar and one-quarter of a cupful of boiling water, then gradually add sufficient cold water to make a pint and a half. Add more sweetening to taste, and serve poured over ice.

## Tamarind Water.

Put together in a saucepan two ounces of tamarinds, three ounces of cleaned currants, three ounces of seeded and chopped raisins, the thinly pared yellow of one lemon and three pints of cold water. Heat and boil until the liquid is reduced to a little more than a quart. Strain and add a little sugar syrup if desired when served.

## Ginger Beer.

Boil together for five minutes two pounds of sugar and two quarts of water. Take from the fire, add two ounces of grated ginger root, draw back and steep for an hour, then take from the fire, add two lemons cut in thin slices without paring, one ounce of cream of tartar and four quarts of hot water. Let stand until lukewarm, add one-half of a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little water and the whites of two eggs beaten to a soft froth. Let stand covered in a moderately warm place for twenty-four hours, then strain and bottle. It is ready for use in another twelve hours.

## Unfermented Ginger Beer.

Chop fine one ounce and a half of green ginger, add one quart of water and boil for an hour. Add one pound and a half of sugar, one cupful of lemon juice, three table-spoonsful of strained honey and one pint of water, mix thoroughly and keep on the fire for five minutes longer, then strain through two thicknesses of cheesecloth. When cold stir in one-quarter of a tea-spoonful of lemon extract and stand in a cool place, covered, for four days, then bottle.

## Postoffice Orangeade.

This is the name given to a drink used in many of the larger postoffice buildings in this country and abroad. It is said to have strong antiseptic and anti-diarrhoea properties. Take twelve drachms each of dilute sulphuric acid and concentrated infusion of orange peel, five fluid ounces of syrup of orange peel and two gallons of water. Mix and strain. In serving add more water according to taste.

## TO CLEAN SHOES

How to Make White Shoes Look Like New and Free From Stain.

Keeping white shoes clean is one of the difficult tasks this season of those who are obliged to do those little things for themselves. In an immaculate state nothing prettier can be worn on the feet, but spots spoil them, marring the general effect of a whole costume.

The shoes now carry several different cleaning preparations, any of which is good only if put up by reliable firms. These liquids and powders as a rule, though, are good only for removing slight dirt, and for that reason it is the part of wisdom to use one of these powders or fluids each time that the shoes are taken off. This will keep them in such good condition that hard cleaning will be unnecessary.

A packet of French chalk and pipe clay should be near the dressing table of every girl, for it will aid with her shoes. If canvas or suede has slight spots, chalk rubbed in well with a cloth will cover them entirely. The chalk should then be brushed off with a stiff brush. Art gum, a soft eraser used by artists, is also well to have, as it will wipe away slight spots. The same eraser too, by the way, will clean spots on corsets caused by dark dress bands rubbing. Pipe clay is applied in a paste made of water and brushed out when dry.

## Grass Stains.

Stains that come from grass or seaweed are the two most difficult to remove, and chalk should be tried with them first. If this does no good, alcohol sometimes will make them disappear, but the objection to it is the danger of a liquid causing the stain to spread. This may be obviated by making a wet ring around the spot and covering the circle with chalk. Then when the alcohol is put on, the chalk will absorb any that spreads. It can be brushed out when dry.

If canvas shoes have become so soiled that nothing less than a good wash will clean them, they should have a thorough scouring. Before doing this be sure to put the shoes on a good wash. Make a strong suds with white soap and ammonia, and, putting in the shoes, trees and all, scrub them with a stiff brush. Do this until soil is removed, but never rub soap directly on the canvas. Rinse, again brushing, and then wash with clear water. Do not put them out to bleach. Trees not only will make the shoes retain their shape, but will prevent them from shrinking too much. After the last wash, the canvas may be rubbed with pipe clay to make it even whiter.

## The Use of Gasoline.

Suede, glace kid, and calfskin can be cleaned by wiping over with gasoline.

If the brown heels and soles of canvas shoes look shabby, a good thing, they should be rubbed hard with tissue paper, and then with chamol, and if they are still dull they should be polished with prepared tan varnish that is used on leather. If the canvas is soiled and cleaned with prepared whitening, specks of the powder should be removed with the heel of the hand. Rub with tissue paper, and then rubbed bright with a cloth. This same treatment will usually restore the shine to brown heels and soles when they have become dull from use, and keep them looking new.

## TO BE POPULAR.

First—Remember that a good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice should be carefully trained and developed. A full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding.

Second—Remember that one may be witty without being popular, voluble without being agreeable, a great talker and yet a great bore.

Third—Be sincere. One who habitually sneers at everything not only renders herself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life.

Fourth—Be frank. A frank, open countenance and a clear, direct way of expression are worth far more even socially than "pedantry in a stiff cravat."

Fifth—Be amiable. You may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat masks its sharp claws but they will eventually be revealed. A certain amount of provocation brings out one's quickness as the other, and ill-natured people are always disliked.

Sixth—Be sensible. Society never lacks for fools, and what you consider very entertaining nonsense may soon be looked upon as very foolish.

Seventh—Be cheerful. If you have no great trouble on your mind you have no right to render it to others. Smile by your long face and dolorous tones. If you do you will generally be avoided.

Eighth—Above all, be cordial and sympathetic. True cordiality and sympathy unite all the other qualities enumerated and are certain to secure the popularity so dear to everyone.

## Importance of the Hair.

There never was a time when the hair was more important to a woman's dress than it is today. Her hat is incomplete without it.

The bits of chip that are turned up on one side and down on the other, and then up and down all over again, would perch like saucers on the heads of most women, but for the obliging coiffure which is this summer designed to fill out any raps that there may be in the contour of the head.

"I'm certain it would be becoming to you," a saleswoman said the other day to a customer, "if you'll let me arrange the hair as it should be worn with these hats. It is not too small and I will show you how well it looks."

Then she pulled out the hair on one side of the head until it made a firm foundation for that side of the hat, which had looked as if it were resting in mid-air with no support. On the other side she pulled another wisp, and that made the hat look symmetrical and very becoming.

Before that time it seemed about four sizes too small. After the hair had been made to fit the hat it was charming.

## WISE PROVERBS.

Plattery is the salt sprinkled on the tail of vanity.

There are people who couldn't even buy a paper of pins without getting stuck.

Tears are not worth their salt.

The fellow who follows his own inclinations is seldom in the lead.

A good bit of the trouble in this world is due to inflammation of the imagination.

The man who doesn't have his name on his umbrella often finds that he hasn't an umbrella to his name.

One reason why the girls with high ideals never marry is because no one wants them.



A PRETTY NECK ARRANGEMENT.

The display of neckwear shown in the shops these days is bewildering in variety and price, and one can readily freshen up a plain or partly crushed shirt waist by the addition of a pretty collar. White organdie was used in above, combined with German Valenciennes. The edge of the flat collar is briar-stitched with white silk and bordered with a fine plaiting of organdie.

## NEW DECORATIONS FOR VEIL CASES ARE NICE WORK

Done on Suede, Satin, or Linen With Lace, Embroidery—Dainty White Ties.

Sachets for holding veils are not particularly new, but there are novel ideas in the decoration of these, few of which are beyond the skill of the amateur embroiderer.

A pearl gray satin case embroidered in a spider web with smoke gray silk and most realistic caught flies watched by an equally lifelike spider, worked finely in black silk, was exquisite, and another, which allowed plenty of scope for the imagination, was in cream canvas, the kind used for cross stitch single thread, the inch wide border worked in black silk, representing a strip of Valenciennes in a dainty pattern, enclosing what appeared to be a scrap torn from a veil of coarse net dotted with chenille, so faithfully was the design portrayed by the needle.

A quicker and equally effective way of decorating would be to omit the border and trace a pattern on the cover, suggesting its being torn, the jagged edges turned back, disclosing a small portion of black veiling worked by the needle.

Lovely heads, designed as "Yesterday and Today," displaying present and past fashions in the manner of wearing veils, would be an appropriate subject and allow for a display of the eccentricities of fashion, according to the conception of the worker.

A pale tan background, of heavy satin might be used, the figures being worked in natural coloring.

Fine white handkerchief linen formed the foundation for an exceedingly dainty case, and I see no reason why fine cambric handkerchief of a good size doubled may not answer equally well, and so save the time required for making. The sachet itself was of old rose silk, the white linen acting as a protective cover, and the edges of the case with a few stitches, thus giving it a removable when necessary for laundering.

The decoration on the upper side only, of course, was a wreath of roses and leaves, worked in shades of old rose. Instead, the worker might write first with her pencil, then, covering with an outline embroidery, stitch in fine silk: "Flimsy veils for thy fair face."

In the event of this being offered as a gift from the worker, the little case would surely become of double value in the eyes of the recipient, and, as the veil cases are not new, they certainly do offer a field for ingenuity and imagination.

Wonderfully pretty cravats may be fashioned from strips of net, point d'esprit, and lace left over from dress-making. A strip of point d'esprit hemmed on the ends formed a most chic looking tie worn with a coat boasting a true Napoleon collar. The tie passed under the collar, was knotted in front, and the straight ends, accented by a small knot, were tucked into the waist.

Such a tie would have cost a large sum, but the worker, by the means of producing the same thing were assigned to the scrap basket. Another

other dainty looking arrangement of the chemise order was a flat piece of heavy point de Venise lace in twine of shell pink velvet and a few other scraps were made into four tiny bows to decorate the center front. This was to be worn with a blouse coat, and as the wearer wished to be cool, but objected to the chemise being entirely unlined, these little bows just met the requirements, taking away the bare look of an unlined vest, yet adding very little warmth.

Another pretty trifle is a tie made from a bias strip of soft silk pointed on the ends, worn properly like a Windsor tie. Under the chin is a flat bow composed of four loops, and instead of the ribbon turnover, they are held down by an oblong cream lace medallion, giving a broad effect. The collar is of lace edged with pink silk, of which color the tie is also made.

The knitted sort is a tie made from a bias strip of soft silk pointed on the ends, worn properly like a Windsor tie. Under the chin is a flat bow composed of four loops, and instead of the ribbon turnover, they are held down by an oblong cream lace medallion, giving a broad effect. The collar is of lace edged with pink silk, of which color the tie is also made.

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## WITH THE MERCURY UP IN THE NINETIES



Ceylon and India Tea "iced" is delicious and cooling to the whole system. Black, Mixed, or Green

Sold only in Lead Packets. Never in Bulk. By all Grocers. Trial Packets, 10 cents. Highest Award, St. Louis, 1904.

## THE HOME GARDEN

Needs Overhauling Now to Make the Flowers and Fruit Continue.

Unless gardens are carefully tended at this season of the year the flowers get ragged, the leaves lose their freshness, the dirt around the roots becomes packed and hard and the plants seem to stop growing.

This condition is usually the result of the gardeners having failed to keep the soil loose around the roots, that are almost smothered because the earth has been packed down close by heavy rains and then baked hard by the hot sun, holding them as in a vice and preventing the air from circulating among them.

An experienced gardener prevents this by digging carefully around the flowers with a trowel, a hoe, or even a rake, every two or three days. Women who are experts declare that just loosening and turning over the earth is not enough; it should be pounded into small pieces, so that it falls softly about the roots. Prepared fertilizer of any kind desired should occasionally be sprinkled with the dirt when it has been freshly turned.

Weeds should never be allowed to grow among the plants, for they often choke out the less hardy ones, besides giving the garden an untidy look, and with a little effort in hoeing and loosening the earth around the plant roots they can be easily kept out of the ground.

Care and regularity in watering the garden will probably do more than anything else toward keeping the plants in good condition. Flowers should never be watered while the sun is shining on them, but before sunrise and after sunset they should be sprinkled each day unless rain has made it unnecessary. If the garden hose is used it should be turned on from such a distance that the spray will fall gently on the leaves and stems, making it as near like natural rain as possible. Frequently when the stream is put on the plants with too much force the leaves are snapped off, the blooms spoiled and occasionally the stems bent over to the ground and broken.

The water used should never be too cold. To prevent any of these misfortune many would prefer to have the water used on plants kept in barrels for several hours to take off the chill before it is used. Many horticulturists will not have their flowers watered through a hose, but insist upon the use of hand watering pots, declaring that the force of the water coming through the hose is too strong for garden plants.

Care must be taken to keep bugs and some of the pests from making their homes in the garden, and making the plants weak.

Prepared insect powders and tobacco water made from the stems will usually kill these little bugs after several applications. In putting on the powders, which are usually poisonous, care should be taken to prevent any settling on the blooms, causing them to be ruined. If they are for table decorations or bouquets, out for table decorations or bouquets.

Many hardy kinds of garden flowers have an unkept appearance at this season because the blooms are not cut when they should be to make room for new blossoms and also because seed pods are allowed to grow while the plants are blooming.

Many of the annually blooming plants and some of the perennials, which have passed their first blooming period by this time, and are beginning to form seed, are in natural "Tidbits" way the blooming time making the time making the seed pods from the stems, thus forcing all the strength into the blossoms, prolonging their life and frequently increasing their size and beauty, and in some instances bringing out new blossoms that last until the end of the summer.

## Proved It to Him.

Imagination in some people is exceedingly strong. One day recently a local physician was talking to a friend about the power of it.

"Will," said the doctor, "you have about the strongest imagination I ever knew of."

"My imagination isn't very strong," replied the other.

"Yes it is. Some day I'll prove it to you," said the physician. A week later the two men were walking downtown together when the doctor handed his friend a cigar.

"It's mighty strong, Will," he said; "so strong, in fact, that the same brand frequently makes me sick. But it's all I have."

The other smiled. "It won't make me sick," he said. He lighted the cigar. Just as they were about to part the doctor said:

"Will, you're looking pale around the gills. What's wrong?"

"I was the doctor's turn to smile. 'That's one of the mildest cigars made,' he said. 'I was just trying to show you how strong your imagination is.'"

The doctor's friend got over his illness at once. "Well," he said, "you've done it."

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