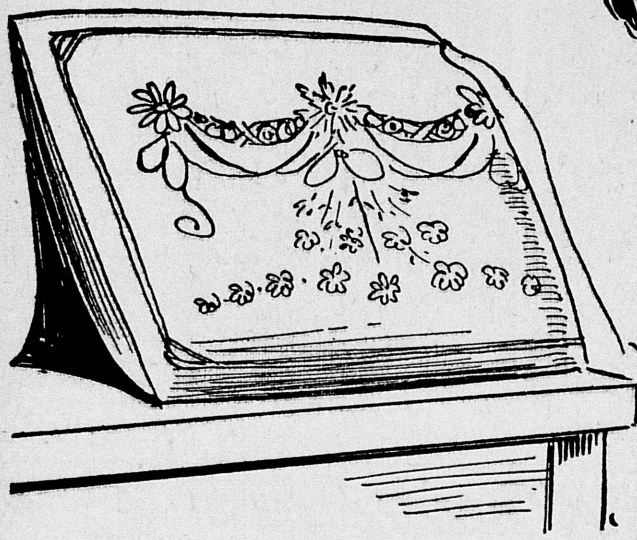


Milady's Forum

A New, Different and Exclusive Design Each Week Which You Can Transfer Without Carbon Paper. See Instructions Below.

Cushion Top Design



THE only material serviceable for an embroidered cushion top is a medium heavy rep, coarse linen, broadcloth, cravenette, or thick muslin. Perhaps none is quite so handsome as tan broadcloth, a material which shows no thread, if the cushion be embroidered in colored silk. The same color, known as leather shades, can be found in cheaper materials. To use this color satisfactorily use this design—you see, but half is herein shown, and the remaining portion is easily supplied—and embroider the flowers in golden yellow, solid stitch, and outline the ribbon portions or make them solid in golden brown. The rose and ribbon section should be made in tones of delicate pink, roses, pale green leaves, with a tiny mixture of golden brown silk in the interwoven ribbon. Finish the centers of the flowers in the same shade of brown that you use in the ribbon effect. This same pattern will develop handsomely in all white, or, in fact, any solid color. It offers dainty possibilities if created on ordinary butter-colored Sea Island cotton, a good grade of unbleached muslin, but 10 cents a yard, with which the embroidery should be a pretty blending of cream flowers, delicate pink leaves, and a touch of blue and cream in the rose portion, and blue ribbon details. Sincerely yours,

Winifred Worth

TO TRANSFER THIS DESIGN.

Put some soap in a pint of hot water, stir and remove soap. Saturate design with mixture, then remove excess moisture by partially drying design. Place material on a hard, flat surface and lay the design, face down, upon the material. Cover with two folds of newspaper, and with a table-spoon rub, pressing hard, until the design is entirely transferred.

PATENT PENDING.

World Color Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HALF OF
CUSHION TOP
IS HERE
SHOWN

CENTER



ODDS AND ENDS

TO clean furniture use two table-spoonfuls of ammonia to about a quart of water and apply to furniture, rubbing thoroughly. When perfectly dry saturate a woolen or cotton cloth with the common linseed oil and apply to same. This will brighten your furniture up beautifully. Hardwood may be treated in like manner.

DURING house cleaning time a handy arrangement is to have a small drawer attached under the top of the step ladder in which you can place a hammer and screw driver, also picture hooks, tacks, and such small articles used at that time, saving many steps climbing up and down the ladder and having things always within reach.

FROM the tops of old rubber shoes cut pieces the shape of a heel, smear these pieces on the lining side with thick mullage or any sticky substance and place in the heels of the rubbers, pressing down firmly. These protectors prevent the rubbers from receiving the direct pressure of the boot-heels and can be removed when they show the least signs of wear.

AFTER washing lamp chimneys, place in the oven for five minutes. It toughens the glass. Boil the lamp burners in clean water for 20 minutes, then wash and dry. They will look like new. Put a piece of salt in the size of an acorn into the lamp. It will keep it from smoking and the oil will last much longer and it is said to lessen the danger of explosion.

THE best way in which to clean hair brushes is with spirits of ammonia, as its effect is immediate. No rubbing is required and cold water can be used just as successfully as warm. Take a tablespoonful of ammonia to a pint of water, dip the hair part of the brush

without wetting the ivory and in a few moments the grease and dirt is removed, then rinse in cold water, shake well and dry in the air, but not in the sun, and the result will be your brush is just as good as a new one.

HERE is an arrangement for wiping dishes that saves half the risk, while the dishes look nicer and brighter. The only outlay required is a half-bushel basket. Set this either in the sink or in a pan. Wash the dishes as usual and put them in a tin pail or pan. Pour boiling water over them. Rinse thoroughly, then set them up edgewise in the basket so as to drain. The heat will dry them perfectly and not a streak or particle of lint to be seen. Five minutes will leave them perfectly dry. No one who tries it once will be likely to go back to the old way.

A COMMON clothes basket may be transformed into a comfortable rest for the baby. First cover the basket with pink, blue, or white cambric. Make a thick pad of curled hair or cotton for the bottom; cover this with oiled silk. Then take white dotted Swiss and cover the cambric, making a deep ruffle around the top, which may be plain or edged with ribbon or lace. Wide ribbon may be wound around each handle and tied in a pretty bow. A wooden box 30 inches long and 22 inches high is nice for the basket to stand on. Make a lid and tray of light wood to fit in the top, like a trunk tray. Line the entire box to match basket and cover the outside with tapestry or cretonne, or a deep bounce of the Swiss may be used. Fasten a piece of silk elastic diagonally across the inside of cover, which will hold the brush, comb, and other small articles. The tray will hold pin cushions, powder box, etc., and there is plenty of room underneath for the tiny clothes.

TO MAKE USE OF OLD GLOVES

BY EDNA EGAN.

NO part of the long sleeves of an evening glove need be thrown into the waste basket merely because the hand has given out.

If one does not wish to join the long sections to new short gloves, a thing not at all impossible for deft fingers to achieve, those goodly pieces of delicately tinted suede or glace kid can be utilized for making numberless pretty possessions.

For a most attractive belt, pale gray or tan suede will be found altogether desirable.

Should the strips be scarcely long enough they can be joined twice, or thrice, under little strapped ovals or oblongs with pointed ends.

These medallions should have the edges turned in and stitched evenly all around with silk exactly matching the tint of kid.

With these belts, which should be made with a silk lining and an interlining of buckram or heavy linen, one can use either a fancy buckle of dull silver or gold or one fashioned of leather. The buckle could be an oval medallion, with a Celtic design either painted on or stenciled in silver.

Such an interlaced pattern could readily be adapted from any illustration of the ancient Irish borders and would be appropriate for the main part of the belt as well.

If enough of the suede or kid of the one tint can be had, a small bag of the same material with a design to match, hung from the belt by two vertical straps, would be a most charming thing to own.

It could be made either open at the top or closed by an overlapping flap, on which one's monogram would make an individual decoration. They can be given real or imitation silver corners, can be made with medallions applied or with strap decorations, and this latter gives opportunity for making use of fairly small pieces joined together under neatly stitched bands. One of these charming little cases slipped over the binding will glorify even the most inexpensive edition of one's favorite author.

Two squares or one oblong piece of cream colored suede, would make a charming handkerchief case, fit for the dressing table of the most fastidious little lady. Four or five-inch squares, lined with silk and inter-

lined with sheet wadding, will be the most useful size. The two sections can be joined by tinny strap hinges of suede and a band of ribbon be run through other straps of the same material to tie the case.

It is well to remember, if one desires to avoid the rather cheap and amateurish look so easy to be led into, that while stenciling or tracing lines in silver, gold or plain color, if carefully done, will give the desirable crafter appearance to the finished article, handpainted flowers on pale tinted leather have too strong a suggestion of the fancy goods counter. Flat, conventional effects are always best.

The smaller bits of suede can be used for pen wipers or for eye glass wipers. Half a dozen of the latter are no mean gift to a wearer of either eyeglasses or spectacles, as a single one is almost always in one's other pocket, when it is most needed. The simplest form for these is that of a two-inch long oval.

FOR INVALIDS

WHEN an invalid is in one's own home it is much easier to make a meal attractive than it is if food must be sent a distance. Purchase a number of little round paper doilies, the variety with paper lace edges. They are nice to place under dishes and will protect the napkin. Change the dishes from time to time. It is the sameness which an invalid always expects and dreads and usually gets. Even an egg may be served in dainty crystal, for an egg, whites and yolks separately beaten, may be poured into a buttered glass and cooked in boiling water. A glass should be tempered for the purpose. A single flower upon the tray brightens its appearance. There are fitted trays with all conveniences, even down to a silver ring which will hold a glass. But they are expensive and one can use dainty china, bright silver and clean linen and make the tray attractive. In the absence of a serving table use a sewing table with folding legs. Turn them under at one end and the table can be slipped across the lap on the bed, the straight table legs serving as a prop on the floor. A light lap-board propped upon two pillows is often used for an improvised table.

HABIT

JUST for a change, the business woman could surely find no more delightful or stimulating reading than a new book by William James entitled, "Habit." For one thing, the little book makes one realize that a habit need not necessarily be an enemy, a thing to be broken or got rid of. It may be a friend.

Because they cause us so much trouble and weigh so heavily upon our consciences, we have come to think much more about our bad habits than we do about the possibility of forming good ones.

We overlook the fact that the very thing which makes a bad habit hard to break also makes a good habit a constant friend. William James explains it all in a word when he says:

"It costs less trouble to fold a paper, when it has been folded already."

Right away it seems clear to us. It is easier for the paper to fold in the crease already made than anywhere else.

And the great thing to remember is that it is just as easy to apply this principle to a habit that we want to acquire as it is to one we want to break.

Another interesting thing about habits which we do not fully appreciate is that they are the greatest savers of energy in the universe. This is because, when we have once learned to do a thing by habit, it takes no conscious effort. We are then free to use our energy in another field.

Perhaps if we realized this fact we would make it a point to acquire more good business habits. A great deal of our work each day would be done as a matter of course, and our energies would be left for fresh undertakings.

TO two ounces of any good stove polish add one ounce of coppers and mix thoroughly. Polish your range or parlor stove with this and it will not only give a brighter lustre than ordinary stove polishes, but will positively not burn off. A range or stove polished with the above will retain a jet black lustre from six to nine months without further application. Excellent for stoves not in use during summer or when in storage.



AT night nothing should be allowed to interfere with a thorough cleansing of the face with hot water and soap when the skin is really dirty. If soap is too drying there may be a hot face bath, then, after wiping the skin, cold cream may be rubbed on and other hot washing given.

BRITTLE finger nails should never be cut or filed until they have been soaked in warm, soapy water for at least ten minutes. They should be coated frequently with cold cream. Hang-nails and "step-mothers" should be gently and carefully trimmed with cuticle scissors, then bathed with a healing, antiseptic solution and finally rubbed with cold cream. Remember, too, that, beyond this treatment, it is important to let them alone. Pulling or pinching or pressing them is extremely irritating and is often punished by the appearance of painful gathering or inflammation.

THE woman who wants to seem taller must see how slender she can be. The thinner she is the taller she will look, other things being equal. But there are things she must do. These are the things to be learned: First, to hold up your head; second, to dress in long skirts, and, third, to dress your neck longer and wear the hair as high as possible. You must wear your gowns broader on the shoulder and must dress wider, so to speak. Little women make a mistake if they wear tight-fitting shoulders and long, thin sleeves. They only make themselves look weakened. The following is a good exercise: Lift the arms, then stoop and rest on the right knee. Rising, reverse the motion and rest on the other knee. Then run down the room, jumping from foot to foot. Then come back, still jumping, and this time lifting the feet as though you were skipping. The final movement is to toss the arms upward and bend backward.

There is a reason for all things, and the reason why these exercises make the little woman taller is that they make her supple.

AS to feet, one might sing after the poet, "Beautiful feet are those that are comfortable." One has one's trials—and stiff and strong at that—is not very cozy.

It is a good plan to cover the stocking with some thin woolen material to keep the feet warm. If they are cold the circulation is poor or they are improperly clad. Chilblains and frosted toes are a somewhat serious consequence of neglect here. Wet feet, too, work their mischief. Sometimes girls go tripping off to evening affairs with no other covering on their feet but light slippers of satin or kid or patent leather—little else covered than their toes and heels—and the weather freezing! Of course, these dainty things must be worn, but if one cannot afford the luxurious carriage boots, into whose soft depths the whole pretty foot is thrust, slipper and all, she should tuck the slippers under her arm and wear her strong warm shoes from home to the "party" and back again.

Darning Carpets

RUGS and carpets can be darned to manifest advantage. Lay a bit of stout woolen cloth upon the wrong side of a rug, fasten down the frayed edges with casual stitches here and there, then darn thickly back and forth, using the largest size embroidery needles and either wool, silk or flax of a harmonious color. Darn the thread-bare spots in the carpet on the floor with ravelings in a fine curve-ended upholsterer's needle. When the spot is well covered with the tufting trim it level with very sharp shears.