

WOMEN WHO TRAVEL.

Only one man in twenty and one woman in a hundred know how to pack a trunk neatly and compactly. One would learn a good deal in watching a packer who travels with an actress. She knows all the best and newest wrinkles in the art and can get three times the amount of stowing into a given space that the ordinary woman does.

At the bottom of the trunk she places the dainty, delicate lingerie, folded as smoothly as is in the power of human hands, and held by two narrow bands of elastic. Stockings are not tied up in a knot and stuffed into the corners, but are folded once and laid between stiff cards which are tied with tapes.

Boxes are eschewed entirely, and for them are substituted pairs of cards in all sizes, with tapes for tying.

Mountains of manilla tissue paper and high piles of newspapers are used.

A layer of clothes is laid smoothly in the trunk. Next comes a sheet of clean linen and over this a newspaper. This is an important item. Newspaper is crisp and stiff enough to resist hard jolting. The sleeves of every gown are bunched out with tissue paper, as are all satin slippers.

All handsome gowns have their own linen slips.

On top of the packed trunk is spread a tray of newspapers.

Into the heart of the trunk just above the lingerie go all breakables after they have been securely corked—from blacking bottles to cold-cream jars. The soft stuff takes the jar and joints away, and liquids are, in consequence, perfectly secure.

A well-packed trunk is a joy not very well known to the average traveler, who arrives at her destination oftentimes with her most-cherished gown in a bad condition, and sick at heart in consequence. The art is not hard to learn and is surely worth the effort.

GLEANINGS.

Housewives who understand the nature of the omnipresent microbe are rejoicing because so many bakers now wrap up their loaves in paraffine paper covers. Some bakers are actually advertising the fact, thereby showing that it is the popular as well as the proper thing to do.

A carefully tested recipe for old-fashioned ginger cookies calls for a cupful of molasses, a cupful of sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of shortening, a cupful of hot water, an egg, a scant level tablespoonful of soda, a heaping teaspoonful of ginger, a level teaspoonful of cinnamon and flour enough to roll out. Put the ingredients together in the usual way and bake quickly.

An ambitious young housekeeper has recently purchased a very large and gorgeously bound scrapbook in which she intends to paste all the promising recipes she finds in magazines or papers. From her country neighbors, too, she has gleaned many a secret of jelly and wine making, as well as many meat dishes that they describe as "tasty." From her Southern friends and relatives come old and tried recipes for making hot breads, canned fruits, fruit cakes, pies and Christmas drinks. She also has a long list of homemade polishes for silver, furniture and floors, as well as hints on butter making and the keeping of vegetables.

Properties of Buttermilk.

Some doctors go so far as to say that there is no case of indigestion that cannot be cured by plain buttermilk. Perhaps this accounts for the present fad for it.

At any rate, it is a hearty food, and two glasses a day are enough for anyone. It is said to take over an hour for it to digest thoroughly, and if more food is put into the stomach before it has disposed of what is already there, with a little time besides for rest, more harm is done than good.

So, the best time to drink buttermilk is with the meals, and its mild acid acts beneficially on all the juices of the stomach. It is this acid which has such an excellent effect upon tanned, freckled and sunburned skins, and it bleaches as well as cools and heals.

Hot Weather Suggestions.

To keep ice water cold a long time with little ice when the weather is hot, try this: Take a pitcher of ice and water and set it in the middle of newspaper. Gather the four corners at the top, bring the edges together with a strong rubber band to exclude the air. It will keep all night with very little melting of the ice.

To keep butter firm without ice set a large crock in a cool spot. In it place a small bowl upside down. On this bowl place the butter dish with the next meal's supply wrapped in oiled paper. Put a clean cloth over this, letting the ends rest on the bottom of the crock. Now fill the butter dish. Wrap a large towel entirely around the crock. In two hours butter will be firm.

The Teeth.

Cleanliness is one of the surest means for overcoming the causes which lead to the destruction of the teeth. They should be carefully brushed night and morning. It is a good practice to rinse the mouth after each meal, if possible. The particles of food which lodge between the teeth decompose and cause, sooner or later, the abominable tartar which is so fatal to teeth.

Teeth should not be brushed too long at a time. Doing this injures the gums, and it is in this way that the teeth are loosened. The upper teeth should be brushed from above downward (from the gums toward the edges), the lower teeth from below upward. The inside of the teeth should be as carefully brushed as the outside.

These cloths clean and polish silver beautifully without soiling the hands. They must be woolen, as cotton will not hold the whiting, and when the gasoline dries out, the whiting would fall from the cotton cloth.

Acquiring Taste In Dresses.

Barnaby poked his head inside the office and nodded timidly to the girl at the desk.

"Is this the place where you sell patterns?" he asked.

"Yes," said the girl. "What do you want?"

"I want a pattern."

"What kind?"

"Now you've got me. What kind would you want if you were me?"

"Who is it for?"

"My wife."

"Is she young?"

"Five years younger than me."

"That's not answering my question."

"Oh, isn't it? I thought it was. Yes, she is young. She was 35 the 10th of last November."

The girl looked Barnaby up and down with unblinking coolness.

"Dear me," she said, "how some folks do hold their own."

There was a pause.

"It is hard work," ventured the girl presently, "for a man to select a becoming pattern for a woman's dress. Why didn't your wife come herself?"

"She has rheumatism, and can't get out of the house. You advertised a sale of \$1.50 patterns for 13 cents for to-day only. She couldn't afford to let the bargain slip, so she asked me to get the pattern for her."

"She must have faith in your judgment."

"She has reason to."

"Why?"

"I married her."

"That is no sign you can buy a pattern to make her dressed by. Most men can please a woman by wanting to marry her, but few can keep on pleasing her by choosing her clothes afterward."

"There may be something in that. Still, I've got to get a pattern. What would you advise?"

"It all depends upon your wife's style. What kind of looking woman is she?"

"Stunning."

"That is too indefinite. There are lots of stunning women in New York, and no two of them look alike. Now, if you could only point out some body—"

"I can. Her eyes are like—what is the color of your eyes, please?"

"Gray."

"So they are, I hadn't got close enough to get a good look at them before. My wife's eyes are gray. They're like yours. They've got those same little purplish specks around the pupil that are found in only one pair of eyes in a million."

"It depends, too, upon the material. If she has a charmeuse satin gown—"

"It is char—char—whatever you call it—satin. I heard her say so last night. Her nose is like yours, too; only yours turns up a little more at the end. And her hair is that same sunny shade of brown. Her complexion is a little muddy now on account of the rheumatism, but when she is well her color is as fresh and delicate as yours."

"The eyes, nose, hair, and complexion really have little to do with the selection of a becoming pattern. They are not hard to fit. It is the figure that counts. If you could give me some idea of the height—"

"She's tall."

"Here is a pattern that I think would suit her. The skirt hangs in straight lines—"

"Oh, that is one of those skimpy things with a bias belt around the ankles, isn't it? I think they are beastly ugly. I swore when I left the house that I wouldn't get one of them."

"I have one of them on now. My friends think it rather becoming."

"Stand back a minute and let me see. Yes, that does look nice. But, then, you would look charming in anything."

"Thank you. If you had only remembered to bring your wife's measurements along—"

"I have them right here in my pocket. Waist, 28; hips, 44. A-a-s-hem! Seems to me that's a little more robust."

The girl clasped her hands at either side of her twenty-one-inch waist.

"Yes," she said, "it is rather, but this style of dress is very popular. Everybody wears it!"

"All right, I'll take it. What's the use of having a wife if you can't dress her in style?"

Eight hours later Barnaby sauntered into his own sitting room and laid the pattern on the table.

"Oh, you darling!" cried Mrs. Barnaby. "You did relent and give me one of those tied-in skirts after all. This is a beautiful pattern. I always did say you had the best taste of any man in the world."

"Thanks," said Barnaby. "I think myself that I know a good thing when I see it"—*New York Times*.

Improved.

"I suppose you've noticed a wonderful improvement in your daughter since she came home from college?"

"Improvement! I should say so. In fact, it's got so now that we have to call beef stew 'regout of beef' before she'll eat it."

The Real Truth.

The truth about mothers-in-law is that they have kept many a son-in-law from having to work for a living—*Galveston News*.

Use our Classified Column.

Mutual Relations and Interests of the Bell System and the Public

The suit brought by the United States questioning the purchase of certain telephone properties in the northwest, as well as the pending Interstate Commerce Commission telephone investigation, have caused many inquiries. Without taking up anything going into the merits of these proceedings, it has seemed to us proper to state generally what has been our policy and purpose in the conduct of our business.

We believe that rates should be so adjusted as to afford the company sufficient revenue to pay such wages and compensation as will secure the most efficient service; to maintain the very highest and most advanced standards of plants and apparatus, to carry on such scientific and experimental research and inventions as to apparatus and methods as to insure the highest standards, and to carry to reserve and depreciation such amounts as will enable the company at any time to replace old plant and old methods with new plant and new methods as fast as they may be developed and found to be to the advantage of the service. We believe that in addition, such fair charges should be paid upon the investment in plant as will enable the company at any time to obtain money necessary to provide the plant required to meet the continuing demands of the public; and in order that waste and duplication of effort may be avoided and uniformity of purpose and common control be enforced, that there should be a centralized general administration in close communication with and having general authority over the whole on matters common to all or matters of general policy.

We believe that any surplus beyond that necessary to equalize dividends on a fair basis should be used by the company for the benefit of the public and should be inalienable for any other purpose, and should be either invested in revenue-earning plant until necessary to substitute plant which may become inadequate or obsolete, or should be used to make the service cheaper or better.

We believe that under proper governmental control and regulation the profits from promotion or operation allowed to be distributed should not be so large as to warrant or tempt companies to duplicate or to tempt companies to do so.

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