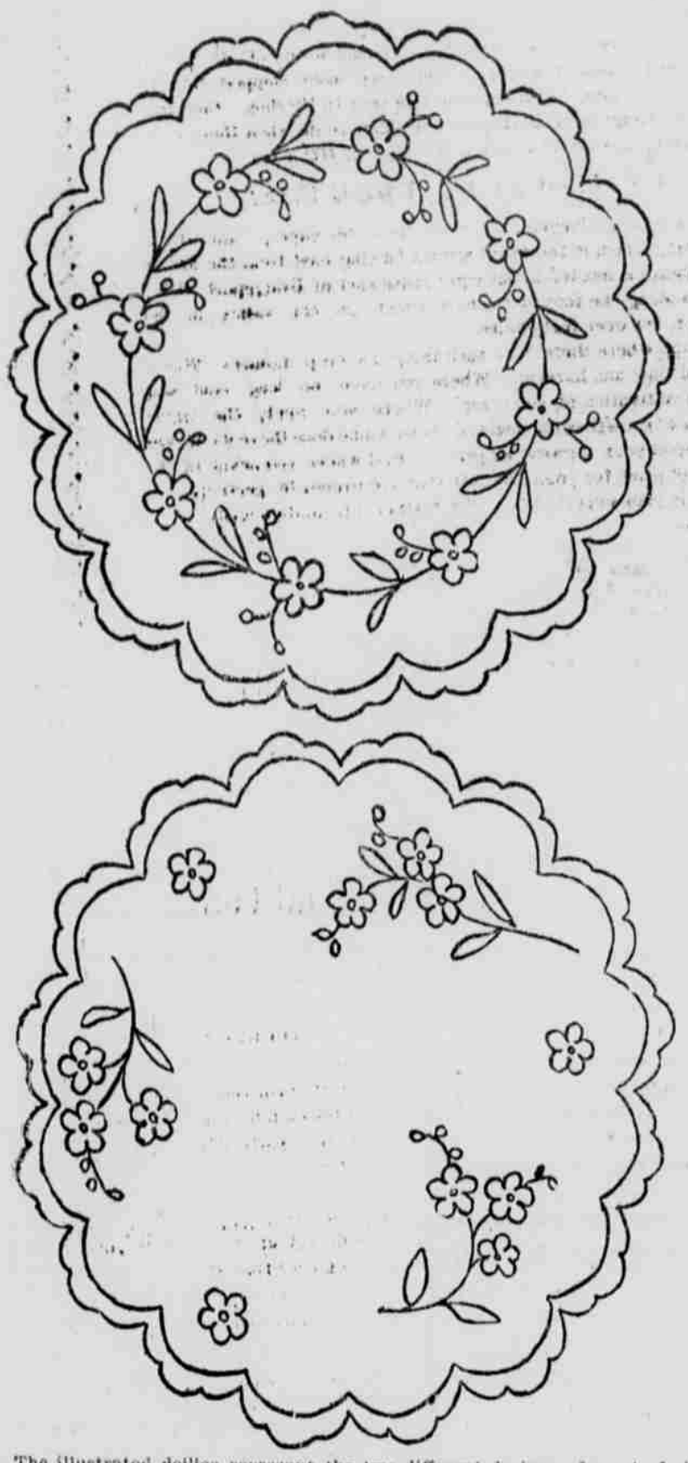
Doily Patterns



The illustrated doilies represent the two different designs of a set of six They may be used under individual butter plates, olive dishes, small vases, etc The forgetmenot design may be embroidered in white or in light blue. The edges are buttonholed with embroidery silk.

To transfer pattern on to linen, lay the linen on a flat surface, then on top of linen place a sheet of carbon paper with the shiny side down, so that it rests on the linen. The dull side only is then to be seen. On top of carbon paper place design and pin very firmly on the four corners, so that neither linen, carbon nor design will move while you are tracing. Then, with a fine-pointed pencil go over design. When you have finished tracing design remove carbon and design and you will find design well imprinted on linen. You can buy carbon paper at any art or periodical store. If there is no periodical store in your town ask your newsdealer to get carbon for you.

FALLACY OF DYEING THE HAIR.

Mistake That Is All Too Frequently Made by Women.

One of the greatest mistakes of femininity is dyeing the hair. All dyes containing lead or mercury are dangerous, and it is safe to say that almost every hair dye does contain either one of these. Why women will dye their hair is doomed to ever remain a mystery, for while brown hair does make one look younger than white hair, gray hair and white hair always are prettier than any artificially colored, and prettiness is what most women strive for. There is nothing prettier than soft white hair nicely arranged and combined with a fine complexion, which every one may possess if they are willing to work for it, and a pair of animated brown or soft blue eyes, you will have as picturesque and charming a combination as ever any woman of good taste could wish for.

Nevertheless, women wail and moan over every stray gray hair and they soon go downtown and cart home a lot of mysterious bundles. The results of the experience are only too well known. Unknown washes, as well as dyes, do great mischief. Good health, wholesome food and proper care of the scalp are the most important essentials toward beautiful and luxuriant hair.

A New Material.

Half the people who buy and sell don't know the names of the remarkable materials on the counters. Possibly they haven't any names. They are turned out for beauty and comfort, and they certainly fill these ends.

One of the attractive evening fabrics invented to make directoire gowns worn without petticoats is of corded satin crepe on the outside, and cashmere on the inside in a supple weave.

It is extra wide, and when cut into an empire gown falls in lovely lines. The cashmere gives it body and keeps it from becoming string-like. It sells at a moderate price, and promises to be very popular.

Piping the Brims.

One of the new touches in millinery is the tiny piping of color put at the edge of the brim of a black hat. This is run in between the over and under sides and gives a mere line of color around the face. The hatpins match it. Usually it is chosen to carry out some color scheme in the costume.

Long Gloves Preferred.

Long gloves, in spite of sleeves stretching beyond the wrist line, are preferred by smart women. There is something crude and unfinished about the short wrist glove, that women of taste avoid.—Vogue.

PRETTY BOWS FOR THE NECK

Give to Costume Just the Touch That Is Required.

While dresses are being worn almost entirely this season, the business woman still wears the tailored waists that are so smart and that give one a fresh, trim appearance. There is nothing that adds so much to the appearance of a waist as a charming little bow tie or a dainty jabot. There is nothing that could prove a more acceptable gift for a business woman than a dainty collar or jabot. These little bows are easy to make and take for their manufacture odds and ends of insertion lace and lawn.

For the most part these bows are finished around the edge with the popular button hole stitch done in mercerized cotton thread. They are trimmed almost exclusively with eyelets and blind dots, unless, of course they are trimmed in any way with lace. The bows and jabots can be made out of tiny scraps of linen lawn and nainsook. Not many people know that nainsook can be used for such things, but it embroiders beautifully and will always look nice because it launders so well.

The bows can be made in any shape and any size, although it is best not to get them too large. Whatever shape they are, they are made in one piece and pinched together in the middle. When the embroidery ends are finished a piece of plain linen or whatever material has been used in the making can be folded into a tiny bow and used as a backing for the embroidered ends.

PRETTY WAIST.

Simple waist of white motor cloth with pale blue scallops, embroidered at the left side.

BUILDING A CEMENT WATERING TANK FOR THE LIVESTOCK

The Round Tank Is Much Easier Built Than One Which Is Square—By Joseph E. Wing.

Fig. 1 shows a cross section of the square tank. The walls will penetrate the earth only till they reach a firm foundation and the bottom will rest right on the earth; there is nothing better. The walls will be 36 inches high and six inches thick at the top and 16 inches thick at the base. The bottom need be no more than four inches thick, though it may well be thicker where it joins the walls, so as to strengthen them somewhat. We will reinforce this tank well with steel rods spaced 12 inches apart about the wall, placed as shown in the illustration—these rods 36 inches long and one-fourth inch in diameter. At the top we will imbed close to the outer edge rods 24 feet long, bent around each corner and their ends lapping. This reinforcing is imperatively needed in so large a tank, especially when built in square form. The bottom has no especial need of reinforcing, though outside the proposed tank he sets two posts, across them a strong plank; this stiffens up the pivot. Now he needs a frame for sweeping around and making his mold. Four boards nailed together, one of them a wide one hollowed a little to make a neat curve as shown on the left hand side of Fig. 2, makes this frame. Now pile up sand about your circle and wet it and pack it with the shovel, then swing your frame about and let it scrape off the sand till you have a complete circle moulded in your sand pile. Then you are ready to put in your concrete. No inner form is needed; as the concrete is put in, sand is thrown against it to hold it in place, after it has been fairly well placed with the trowel. Use moist concrete but not too wet to be held in place.

After the sand mold is ready then clean out your trench (it had better be dug at the beginning) and fill it with concrete. If you wish to make

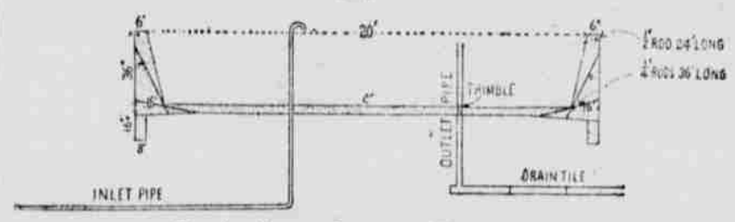


Fig. 1.—Square Concrete Watering Tank.

a few rods through it will tend to prevent its ever cracking. They should bend up at the ends and reach nearly to the top of the wall.

To build this tank is an extremely simple matter. One makes a box for the outer form, levelling it at top, digs his trench for the foundation; it need be no more than eight inches wide and perhaps 16 inches deep, then puts in his concrete floor and on it the box for inner form, then the walls, and all of it ought to be put in on the same day. Make a rich mixture, rather wet, so that it will pour, and keep it agitated well with sticks as it is poured in so as to work all air and bubbles to the surface. Take off the inner form in 24 hours and paint the inside with a wash of cement and water, thick as gravy.

The inlet and outlet pipes must be put in before the tank is built, the inlet pipe reaching just above the water line and if it is a curving piece or "return" put on it all the better, since then no boys will drop pebbles into it. The outlet pipe should be at least two inches in diameter and have a thimble set in the concrete bottom. Grease the threads well so that it will be easy to screw in and out. Water overflows over the top edge of this pipe and runs down into the tile provided, or it is screwed out and the whole tank is emptied.

Fig. 2 shows a much better tank that is much more easily and more cheaply made if you have sand in your neighborhood to use for a form. To make this form one sets up a piece of stiff pipe, or an iron bar, P, in the center of where he is to build his tank. In line with it and the outer surface of this tank absolutely smooth and fine do it in this manner: Screen some coarse sand and mix with cement, 1 to 2; do not wet it. Spread it over the sand in its dry state about one inch thick, pressing it down hard (of course not hard enough to disturb the packed sand). You may use your frame and sweep this if you wish by shortening the frame one inch. When this dry cement and sand is in place you may moisten it with a fine sprinkler, or the wet sand may give it enough moisture to make it set. Then put in the bottom, reinforcing it somewhat, say a quarter inch rod each 16 inches in two directions, and then the walls, about six inches thick and for each 12 inches of vertical height lay in a big wire or one-fourth inch rod bent to fit. As the concrete is placed and smoothed in the inside, pressing it hard against the form, throw up a little sand against it to hold it up. At the top edge place a rod one-half inch in diameter bent to shape; it need not be continuous, short rods hooked together will serve.

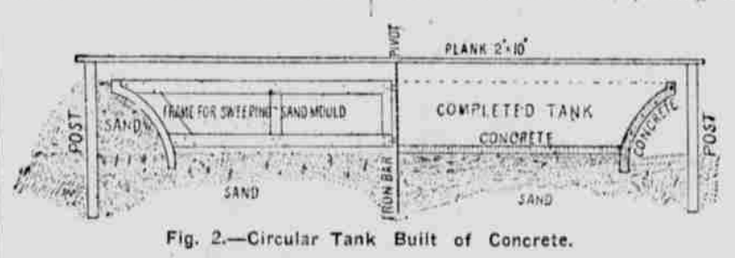


Fig. 2.—Circular Tank Built of Concrete.

This sand mold is built in less time than the square mold and requires no lumber. It makes a stronger and more beautiful tank. With good gravel mix one and one-fourth barrels of cement with each yard of gravel, or if stone is used and sand mix one cement, two sand, five stone. For the hogs make near by, but not too near, a smaller tank, connecting the two with an underground pipe. Do not have the hogs near enough to the large tank so that they will get hurt by cattle and horses.—Breeders' Gazette.

Care of Pot Plants

Plants in pots may be compared to caged birds, both being in unnatural conditions. Their requirements must be filled, or results will be unsatisfactory. A free bird, or a free plant, having the air or mother earth around them, can resist winds and dust, and dryness and many other things that interfere with growth; but when in cages or pots, they are entirely at the mercy of those who own them. Birds generally fare better than plants, for it is not uncommon to see plants sitting in windows and on railings of verandas, day after day, exposed to sun, winds and dryness; the pots are porous and the roots of the plants are close against the side, they soon become hard and dry and incapable of transmitting supplies to the leaves and stems. The plant itself exposed to winds and dryness, reaches a pitiable condition, and life soon becomes a matter of simple endurance, depending entirely upon its powers of resistance. The supply of water is often deficient, the dry pot absorbing a great deal, and most of the water running down on the outside of the ball, the center of the ball being dry.

Pot plants growing in exposed places should have double pots or pot covers, much injury being done by the exposure of the porous clay of the pots to drying influences. There are certain plants that can bear exposure to adverse influences, better than others. Among them are yuccas, aloes, fourcroyas, palms, draucenas, asparagus sprengeri and a few other plants with thick, leathery leaves. Plants in pots should never be allowed to become dry. Neglect of this kind once may cause more damage to the roots of a plant than it can repair in a month. The ends of a root are supplied with mouths or ducts, through which they absorb moisture or nutriment. If these are destroyed by drying or decayed by over-watering, the source of supply is cut off from the plant. It has to put out new roots before it can regain its vigor. Hence the importance of care in watering.

New or dry pots should be soaked in water before potting plants, so as to fill the pores, or they will absorb moisture from the soil and dry out the roots. It is a good plan to protect potted plants with covers or set them inside of a second pot to keep plant from drying out. The roots near the sides of the pots are easily dried in sun or draught. Covers or double pots shade them. Covers can be made of rice mattings, and various other materials, or pot covers can be purchased ready made.

Plant rooted cuttings in 2 and 2½-inch pots, and repot into larger sizes as the pots fill up with roots. Small plants should never be put into large pots, but advanced as they gain size and strength. If over-potted, the soil becomes sodden before the plant grows large enough to require room. It grows slowly and often makes a complete failure. In repotting, turn the pot over, face down, placing the fingers across the top to hold the plant and gently tap the edge of the pot on the edge of the table or potting bench. The plant will slip out easily and their roots can be examined and plant slipped back in the pot, or potted on, as desired.

If the roots have reached the outside of the ball and formed a network around it, it requires a larger pot.

Growing Wool in Winter.—Sheep grow wool more rapidly in cold than in warm weather. Cool, well ventilated, but not draughty barns will help, therefore, to increase this growth.

TALK OF NEW YORK

Gossip of People and Events Told in Interesting Manner.

Old Methods of Amusement Returning

NEW YORK.—Broadway's swagger set has seemingly gone back to the old but surest way of letting off steam. Its members are running on each other's heels to see who can give the smartest, the most expensive, elaborate and freakiest dinner or supper imaginable.

Scarcely a night has passed for some time when at one of the restaurants or hotels there has not been an affair at which the guests have been principally actresses from the musical comedy stage and rich men whose days are spent in battles for the thousands they throw away at night. One of the latest was a pajama party, at another an actress present did a sword dance in costume, with her boot stuck full of table knives.

So far the honors appear to be even between Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Gouraud and M. Robert Baques. Mrs. Gouraud was the enormously wealthy Amy Crocker of California, and she and her husband are among the most persistent "first nighters" and "late supperers" in town.

The guest list at the Baques' dinner touched Fifth avenue. Frank Gould was there, and so was some of New York's wealthiest and venturesome brokers. Charles Sands was among these latter, who helped to raise the social tone. Miss Anne Held and her husband, and Mme. Florence Zeigfeld, Jr.; Valseka Surratt, Ella Lynch, Bonnie Henker, Lillian Carleton, Bessie Whitney, Lulu Balfour, William Gould and Bertie Hollander also were there.

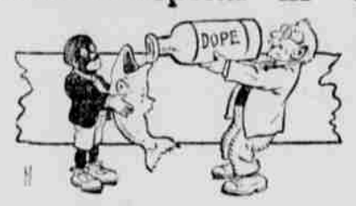
Miss Surratt did a sword dance, and Bertie Hollander, a young Englishman, did a burlesque Russian dance, wearing Miss Whitney's seal coat and her muff tied on for a hat.

The Gourauds were at this dinner, and that night they extended invitations to a souper buffet to be given the following Monday night at Martin's. Mr. Reggie de Veuile, the young Englishman who does the naughty wiggly dance in "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge," and who recently was "pinched" for so doing, was guest of honor at this supper. He showed how the "kicking" polka is done in its home, Paris.

Miss Anna Held sang a few songs and Miss Valeska Surratt, in order to go a step or two further than she had in her sword dance at the Baques dinner, gave her "Three Weeks" dance as she never had given it on the stage, and exhibited with her dozen or so pet snakes.

The chief performer, however, was Giulia Cole, an amateur, and a "discovery" of Mrs. Gouraud's. This young woman was garbed as an Oriental nymph and she performed an Oriental dance. Mrs. Gouraud also danced the "hoola," a Hawaiian dance, which she learned from the natives.

Fish Hospital in Gotham the Latest



CAT and dog hospitals, and even doll hospitals have been familiar to New Yorkers, but it will be news to most of them that there is a sanitarium for fishes in the city and that patients are sent from as far away as France to seek the advice and care of the specialist who heads the institution.

Gustav A. Kubler, the Bronx, is the fish doctor. His well equipped hospital for unfortunate fishes which have met with accident, and sporty fishes that have lived not wisely but too well, is in the basement of his house. There are accommodations for 500 patients. At present there are 110 ailing fishes under his care.

Although Mr. Kubler works without pay, impelled merely by his desire to learn all that may be learned of the inner workings of fishes, his advice as an expert is sought by the director of the local aquarium and by the department of agriculture. His reputation as a specialist has reached as far as France and at present he has under his care a fringe tail from Paris. This gilded gentleman is suffering from a fungus growth which is eating away the long fringing fins from which he takes his name and which are his chief beauty. This patient is about ready to be discharged as cured.

The patient from Paris is only one of many that have got back into the swim through the good offices of Mr. Kubler.

To-day he has probably the best equipped fish hospital in this country, if not in the world. There are tanks for each sort of disease and as soon as the patient yields to treatment he is put in a large compartment which is reserved for convalescents only.

Among the patients at present under treatment are white and yellow perch, American goldfish, Japanese goldfish from Tokyo, sunfish, catfish, mirror carp, pearl roach, American roach and a sucker.

The most prevalent disease is a fungus growth which attacks fins and tails of all species. This yields readily to skillful operation.

The sending of a fish across the Atlantic for expert treatment may seem a bit of foolish extravagance, but the owners of these pets apparently form for them the same affection that is frequently exhibited by the owners of dogs and cats.

Playhouse Exclusively for Children

PLANS have been completed for a children's theater, the first of its kind in the world, to be erected on West Fifty-Seventh street, near Carnegie hall. The reported backers, including Mrs. Carter Harrison of Chicago, Frances Hodgson Burnett and Mrs. Sage, have the title to the property and work will be begun at once.

The parent of the scheme is L. Frank Baum, author of "The Wizard of Oz." Mr. Baum, who boasts of being a grandfather and who has four grown up sons, said that his first idea of writing fairy tales resulted from stories he used to tell his children. He recently approached prominent men and women with his scheme for building a theater for children, and won their instant support.

The company, which has been incorporated, has already subscribed $1,150,000. Names of prominent society persons are in the list of incorporators. Mr. Baum refuses to give the exact location of the theater site until the corporation shall have actually taken title.

The theater will be octagonal. Instead of the ordinary orchestra chairs, pew-like boxes will be installed, varying in capacity from four to eight persons. This will enable a parent or maid to handle as many children as she may have under her care. From Monday to Saturday it is planned to give daily matinees, beginning at four o'clock in the afternoon and ending at 5:30. Performances will also be given on Friday and Saturday evenings and on Sundays and holidays.

It is planned to have the plays of a fairyland nature, to be passed on by a board of managers. Already plays for the opening performance have been prepared by Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Baum. The prices of the seats will range from 50 cents to $1.

Enormous Daily Waste in New York City

NEW YORK is the most wasteful city in the world, according to the figures of a noted economist. From these figures it appears that this city throws into its garbage cans every day enough food to feed the whole city of Paris.

This surprising waste is of two kinds, according to the economist. The first is ignorant waste, which includes the throwing away every day of various valuable articles. In the ashes for which the city has no further use more than $10,000 a day is wasted, as in the 50,000 tons of this matter which it daily turns out there is more than 5,000 tons of fuel. Could anyone collect the eggshells which the city puts in its garbage cans each day he would make a fortune as they contain more than $1,000 worth of lime. The value of old clothes and shoes thrown away every 24 hours is more that $7,500, while the waste paper in the city figured at the lowest price totals more than $10,000 a day. Over $1,000 worth of bottles are thrown away daily, and nearly $5,000 in real money, bills and coins, is carelessly thrown out each day and the value of worn-out linen and hats discarded is upward of $3,000, could all be collected.

The second class of waste, though not so striking, is far greater, consisting of partly consumed food, wines and cigars at hotels and cafes, more than $50,000 being thrown away each day of the year in this way, according to the figures. Altogether it looks as if Father Knickerbocker might make a large amount of money by establishing a municipal waste commission.