

FOR AND ABOUT THE WOMEN FOLKS

WRITING in the January House-keeper, Dr. John H. Rishmiller says: For the first few months the bath should be given at ninety-eight degrees F. You should be provided with a bath thermometer, as guessing at the temperature of the water by the sense of feeling is invariably either too warm or too cold. The room should be warm; preferably there should be an open fire. The bath should be short and the body dried quickly without too vigorous rubbing. The addition of common salt to the bath is an advantage when the skin is unusually delicate. One large handful should be used to one gallon of water. The temperature of the bath by the sixth month for healthy infants may be lowered to ninety-five degrees F., and by the end of the first year to ninety degrees F. Older children who are strong and healthy should be sponged for a moment at the close of the tepid bath with water at seventy degrees F. During childhood the warm bath is preferably given at night.

In the morning a cold sponge bath is desirable. This should be given in a warm room and while the child stands in a tub partly filled with warm water. The cold sponge should last not longer than one minute and be followed by a brisk rubbing of the entire body with a coarse towel. The cold sponge must be commenced gradually, and each morning the temperature of the water may be lowered several degrees. Some infants do not react after the bath and get pale and blue about the lips. All tub bathing, under these conditions, should be stopped, as a continuance can only be a drain upon the vitality.

Hints for House Furnishing.

THE entrance to a home should impress one with its comfort and homelike appearance. But light is the chief essential. As a rule the hallway or entrance is so arranged, especially in the city house or apartment, that it resembles a gloomy vault. This fault can be remedied by using some of the new style chintz for curtains. The glazed surface and translucent shades of this material give the appearance of stained or painted glass when it is tacked closely to the hall window or glass door. Then, too, a dado or wainscoting of green or red and an abundance of artificial light will help to make up the deficiency in sunlight.

There is a beautiful new panne velvet, with cotton back, which comes fifty inches wide and makes a fine frieze decoration. A stretch of the goods along the side wall of the hall will not only give a decorative effect, but will make the hall seem lighter. This panne comes in exquisite colors and is an inexpensive medium for making handsome draperies, as it has a tapestry border of forty-two inches. Some of the pannes have stripes with a shimmer of gold, which makes them especially desirable for doorway hangings in a dark hall with a frieze of the same material. Colonial yellow is a good color scheme for such a hall, as it gives the effect of sunlight without having the warmth of red or the glare of green.

Rope portieres still continue to be popular. They are shown in graduated colors, deeper above and shading lighter at the bottom. They can be dyed to produce the desired color effect where curtains cannot be purchased to match the paper.

The prevailing style of double-faced curtains, which are used for windows and doors as well, is a good one. Two kinds of materials are fastened together or joined by strips of embroidery. This enables the housewife to carry out the general color scheme of a room.

Something new in portieres are those made of denim with a border of applique leather. The leather is very soft and is

applied so that it will not interfere with the draping of the curtains. The crinkled tapestry of reseda color, with a design of sheepskin, calfskin or Russian calf leather on velours, is exceedingly handsome.

Cretonne is a material which seems to be full of uses and possibilities, and is growing in favor. For summer decoration it is unsurpassed for draperies, canopies, counterpanes and dressing tables. Some of the newest cretonnes look much like damask. Their subdued colorings give a rich appearance.

The Colonial lace curtain is new. It has the appearance of patiently made needle-work of the Brussels pillow lace type of 1900, known as the Point d'Angleterre. These curtains are especially pretty and appropriate for rooms furnished in old mission, Dutch or Colonial styles.

Khaki has a great deal to recommend it to the economical housewife for covers for furniture, and indeed for upholstery of any sort. It has all the qualities of washable linen, combined with the beautiful sheen of silk. As it launders well, it is admirably adapted for summer drapery purposes and may be even used for curtains. Its color of light brown or ecru does not easily soil and for this reason it is useful for table and ottoman covers and cushion tops.

A new covering for the shelves of china closets is of embroidered lawn, in colors as well as in white. It is designed to go over the edge of the shelves in place of the once popular but inartistic oilcloth or paper. It is decorative enough to appear in the dining room behind glass doors and only costs from 5 to 12 cents a yard.

Elaborate and Simple Coiffures.

A NEW mode of hair dressing admits of many changes which are adaptable to any occasion and any style of face.

The most noticeable of the changes is the absence of the "rat," for the big stiff pompadour is no longer considered artistic.

Where the pompadour is preferred this effect is given by the use of the new pompadour comb, which is far more becoming to the average person than the "rat." It is simply adjusted by parting the hair across the head and combing it over the face. The back hair is then secured in position before adjusting the comb, after which the front hair is thrown back over the comb and the ends coiled with the back hair.

This arrangement gives a loose, fluffy pompadour effect which is desirable for the woman with thin hair. It also gives her scanty locks an opportunity for ventilation and growth.

The low style of coiffure is still the most fashionable one, and it is becoming to nearly everyone. The front hair may be arranged loosely over a pompadour, straight back or sidewise; or it may be waved and parted to one side. There is a preference for a simple style, except for dressy occasions, and the figure eight is the favorite back arrangement. In this event the pompadour is kept in position by combs, one being used on the crown of the head and one at each side. This leaves a smooth arrangement on the top of the head. The hair is coiled about half way down the head and is secured by a large tortoise shell or fancy pin at the top. A clasp is used to keep the coil in position at the neck.

Women with thin hair are resorting to the use of a switch more than ever, using their own hair to advantage in front. Unless the hair is heavy a switch is necessary for this particular style of coiffure. In spite of objections to the switch it is preferable to the "rat," and can be arranged

so it will coil into position as naturally as if it were attached to the head. The pompadour, too, must not have a break in the lines. The loose locks in front should be curled and permitted to fall over the forehead a little to one side.

A more elaborate arrangement of the low coiffure is to divide the hair in three parts in front. The two side strands are waved and drawn loosely back in position, while the middle strand is also waved and drawn to the left over the others. The back is finished with a figure eight, surmounted by a rhinestone crescent pin.

For evening wear the hair is arranged either very high or very low, preferably the latter, especially for young girls. To be correct the coil must rest on the bare shoulders and be secured in position at the nape of the neck with a dagger or crescent pin. A pretty hair ornament, which is also artistic, is a graceful orchid blossom with a feathery spray of maiden-hair fern combined with it.

Another pretty idea of the new arrangement is the use of puffs made out of hair combings. This is a nice way of disposing of odds and ends of hair too short for other use. These puffs are quickly rolled each time, if they are made separately, or they are adjusted for day and evening wear, and are fashionably piled high on the head with fancy pins thrust through them. Even if the hair is heavy they are handy to pin here and there, to give a Frenchy effect to the coiffure. White hair particularly is beautiful when dressed in puffs, with jet pins thrust through them.

Hair ornaments were never so much used or so attractive as they are at the present time. Large combs, such as our grandmothers used, are worn with both the high and low coiffure. Jet, tortoise shell and gun metal pins are most commonly seen, although gold and silver pins of more or less elaborate design are shown in the shops. One pin alone is rarely worn; three at least are considered necessary to complete the coiffure.

Hair nets are also being worn again, and they are shown in silk, both plain and fancy. Some of the latter are studded with bits of jet, or interwoven with tinsel or silver threads.

Woman in a Poker Game.

OUT in the western section of Kansas they play the "outer" in poker, but it doesn't make much difference with some people. There was a game at Eldorado the other night that folks won't quit talking about for a long while.

A tall, lady drummer for a Chicago shoe house came to town, and after spending the day looking up trade sat herself down in the writing room of the hotel to tell the house all about it. Four traveling men had made up a little game in the inner room and invited the young woman to take a hand. It was a sociable game, high five as a start-off, but that was voted too slow after a few hands, and when draw was proposed the young woman willingly consented.

It wasn't long before the play began to run high. It was on the woman's deal. The first man stayed, the next two lay down, the third asked for one card. The woman took two. The first man made it ten to play, and the second raised it another ten. The woman pulled out a roll and raised both a hundred. The two drummers looked at their hands, declared them to be too good to drop and after borrowing all the money in the house, called her.

She threw down four aces and the "outer." The first man showed up four kings and the other four queens. When she kicked her chair back from the table at midnight the woman remarked to the

young men that they were jays, and as they had no more money she would go to bed. And she went. The four drummers counted up and found that she had cleaned up \$364, although once she had been \$35 in the hole. She told them when they began that she didn't know much about the game, but would love to be taught.

The young woman drummer wasn't even good looking.

Too Much Junk in Homes.

ONE of the best things that could happen to the average home is to get rid of about half the stuff it contains. A home, like a person, is apt to become constipated. People keep buying new stuff, bringing it into the house, shoving the old stuff aside, allowing corners and cupboards, attic and basement, to become congested with a lot of old clutter that is of no use to anyone, but forms a hiding place for vermin and a breeding place for all sorts of germs.

Constipated—that is what is the matter with such homes. What they need is a dose of physic. If the right sort of a burglar could enter such a house, back up a two-horse wagon in front, and haul off a few wagonloads of this useless stuff, the people in the house would not be the losers, but the gainers.

It is very easy to buy something and bring it home, but it is not quite so easy to get rid of it afterwards. So the stuff keeps accumulating. Boxes and half-filled empty bottles, chests stuffed full of half-worn clothing, old rags, shelves piled up with miscellaneous matter hardly fit for use and yet to good to throw away, closets hung full of this and that.

And so it is from basement to attic, wads of worthless rubbish, piles of paltry belongings, that attract dirt, that hold dirt, that vegetate dirt, and finally degenerate and crumble away into the dirtiest kind of dirt.

What such homes need is a thorough physic, a drastic cathartic. If some gang of pillagers or horde of marauders would only come and pull out, kick loose, tear down, all this superfluous trash, then all might go well for a time.

But no such relief will come. We must look in some other direction for help.

Constipated homes ought to be treated on the same rational principles that we recommend for a constipated person. A quick purgative only palliates the case. If the constipating habits remain, the constipation will return. What is the use of giving physic to a man who has sluggish bowels? If he continues right along to eat too much or to eat improper food, and continues the other habits that have provoked the constipation, his disease is sure to return. Of course, one is tempted always to think of physic, just as one is tempted to go into a cluttered-up home and kick about two-thirds of the old junk out into the street, but this, like physic, will not cure the complaint. The habits of the home should guard against household constipation. The first move should be made by the wife, to whom the following advice is submitted:

Call the junk man to your home tomorrow. Persuade your husband to stay at home with you all day. Go over the house from top to bottom. Take away all superfluous stuff—chairs, benches, boxes, bottles, papers, old magazines, old clothing, worthless books, everything that is not needed.

Trim it down close. The more you get rid of the better you will be off. Make clean every vacant place that is left by the absence of these things. Put on a coat of paint or varnish or whitewash. Something or other to take the place of the confusion.—Medical Talk.

