The Mew Treatment Blowse - Backs

A LL the pretilest and costlicat of the French blouses have the trimming of the front repeated, in a smaller form, of course, upon the back, in place of the almost universal trimming of ticks, or, at universal trimming of tucks, or, at most, of tucks with a little lace set in.

Last year the embroidery of the upper part of the sleeves was one of the most marked features of the prettiest blouses, and, as if there couldn't be enough embroidery lavished on a single blouse, the new treatment of the backs this year provides one more place for it without giving up any of those it already has. ready has,

rendy has.

The pretriest treatment of all is when the flower design of the front spreads up in little sprays which outline the neck, and blossom out in a profusion of flowers on the back.

Sometimes the tiny motif which is intended for coller (and perhaps for cuffs) is applied, thaif in and haif out of tiny panels forfied by narrow lace, which runs from the shoulders down about a third of the way to the walst and back third of the way to the walst and back again, the corners of the little oblong

neatly mitred.

With most blouses opening, as they do, in the back, the design is necessarily kept very small and reversed for the other side. Or the involved combination of lace and embroidery—insertion describing deep points and circles, and the embroidery winding in and out at its own sweet will, which trims the front—may be repeated in a more shallow way upon the fack, the whole thing spaced carefully so that the middle of the point marks the dividing line down the back, where the blouse fastens.

Occasionally, when the design is a grit flower—chrysanthemums done in the pretty flat Japanese fashion, or these odd conventionalized blossoms, which might be anything from tiger liftes to daisies—a single blossom is set on each side of the back, high on each shoulder, the stem of the flower starting either at the shoulder seam or coming out from the sieeve seam, or omitted entirely. In a case like this the motif is made far more effective by being outlined with lace, and squares are more liked this year than circles.

When the blouse is made, as some neatly mitred.

by being outlined with lace, and squares are more liked this year than circles.

When the blouse is made, as some exquisite ones are, with a yoke of embroidery edged with the small, stereotyped scallop characteristic of rench work, the yoke either runs all the way around, cut in a single piece, or is made in two pieces, joined by leading upon the shoulders, the yoke in the back more shallow, of course, than the one in front.

Under the yoke—both front and back—the biouse is set, tiny tucks, set as close together as possible, running down a couple of inches below the yoke and giving the blouse a preity fulness. If too much id less is the resent of the tucks, the excess may be cased away to the under-arm seam and there disposed of.

However it is worked out, this treatment of making the trimming of the backs a feature is this year's nailmark upon blouses. But your last year's ones may be quite simply brought up to date if you trace off the prettiest part of the defice of the front and work it upon the lack. Even if your sleeves are long, it need make no difference, for Paris is promisting long sleeves again at no very far distant date.

Keeping Shoes Well Groomed

O WELL-DRESSED woman is ever careless about the ap-pearance of her shoes. This, at least, in theory, for oddly enough many a woman who is other-wise perfectly groomed wears foot-gent that is disgracefully shabby and fil-kept.

lii-kept.
Strange to say, it is those who can least afford to buy new pairs who are most neglectful to preserve the life of their old ones.

Nor is this hard to explain. The Nor is this hard to explain. The wealthy woman has enough shoes to change them frequently—and occasional rests are as healthy for shoes as for their wearers. Then she is will supplied with trees, which are put into use the instant one pair of sinces is exchanged for another—than which habit there is no greater preservative to both shape and leather anceover, she can probably control the services of a maid who sees to it that her mistress' shoes are kept constantly dusted and blackened, with a sharp eye for stray buttons, rents a sharp eye for stray buttons, rents or run-down heels.

But for the woman in moderate cir-cumstances to keep her shees in good condition requires work, and plenty of

condition requires work, and pienty of it.

Now that there are bootblacking establishments especially for women in connection, with many stores, the problem of blacking is not so hopeless as formerly. However, there are many times when these are not accessible, and the average woman would do well to invest in one of the adjustable patent shoeholders that may be fastened to the wall. This will prove a strong incentive to sliny, highly polished leather, as well as do away with risks of apoplexy to the stout amateur bootblack, who stoops hot easily.

Most women are over-generous with their pastes and blackings in polishing their own shoes, and under-generous in the matter of that vulgarism, "chow grease." Black shoes, when not too lar gone in shabbiness, can be kept in good condition for a week after a thorough polishing by being given daily a good rubbing with a soft cloth or brush.

A useful homemade bootbrush can be improvised from a piece of carpet nailed to a piece of board.

An excellent renovator for black shoes may be made from the yolk of an egg. one cance of castor oil, one dram of turpentine, two drams of gum arabic and three cances of black link.

Strange as it seems, the white and light-colored shoes are not the senseless luxuries they may seem to the woman who is anaware of their cleaning qualities.

The new calfskins in grays, lavender

who is anaware of their cleaning qualities.

Ine new calfskins in grays, lavender blue and other light colors are kept in perfect condition by a mixture one-half milk and one-half water. This should be applied with a zponge or soft rag. Wash off all soft thoroughly and allow the shoe to dry. Be careful not to soak it in the liquid.

The results are much better if all light shoes are cleaned on trees, which are allowed to remain in them until the leather is thoroughly dry.

In freshening white shoes, either canvas or buckskin, different preparations of piperiay are invaluable. The yellowness that comes with this cleaning is usually caused by using too much of the preparation, which leaves a thick, cakey deposit. Always set the shoes in the sun to bleach while they dry.

Husset shoes, when the ordinary polishes are not available, can be given a fine shine by rubbing with the inside of a banna skin and polishing off with a soft cloth. If can or russet shoes are polished before being worn the first time, they will not spot.

If one cannot afford to own several pairs of trees, shoes, especially patent eathers, should be kept stuffed with tissue paper or soft muslin, to prevent cracking or wearing into unsightly treases.



PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS

THE devotion of the people of Japan to hygienic living is shown in no way more clearly than in their customs in regard to handkerchiefs.

The elaborate linen, lace and embroidered handkerchiefs of Eastern peoples would be regarded by the Japanese as unhealthy and unsuitable. In fact, they are rarely carried even by the more progressive of the younger generation who have adopted Western dress.

"Are the Japanese so uncivilized as not ever to use handkerchiefs?" some one asks.

How the little Japs would smile at that application of civilization. They claim, not without wisdom, that a handkerchief once used a refined person or one who understands the rules of health can have no further need for.

"Well, it is not pleasant," is acknowledged, "but how can one help it? You cannot be burdeted carrying around a dozen or more handkerchiefs—especially now that pockets are a bygone luxury. Think how they would buige one's shirtwast!"

now that pockets are a bygone luxury. Think how they would buige one's shirt-waist?

Yes, you can, if those handkerchiefs happen to be Japanese ones, which are nothing more nor less than very fine paper, so soft in texture that they are as pleasant as the sheerest linen.

A Japanese always carries slipped inside the fold of his kimono a lozen or more little pieces of white paper about six inches square, which he uses but once and then throws away.

"But," says the skeptic, "what do they do with them? It is certainly not hygienic to throw them into the streets.

Probably not on American streets, but the Japanese keep theirs so scrupulously clean that all debris is removed immediately.

This idea of the paper handkerchief has been widely adopted in this country in cases of sickness. For consumptives especially their use is becoming general, and they are sold by the thousands to sanitariums, heaptais, and even to private familie, where there is a patient with tuberculosis.

The handkerchiefs made in this country are larger than those of the Japanese (about the size of the linen ones) and come in a fine crinkled tjssue paper, entirely free from harshness. They cost but a few cents a thousand.

The udvadtages over the linen or muslin rags formerly advocated for the use of the consumptive is mani-

fest. The paper handkerchiefs are cheaper, more attractive in appearance, much more easily carried around and can be burned in a moment, without any danger of clogging a fire, as so often is the case with heavier materials.

While the average Occidental, unless he is germ crazy, will hardly forsake the handkerchief of linen for ordinary use, certainly those of paper may be strongly recommended from a sanitary standpoint to the man or woman afflicted with a cold, influenza, hay fever or sore throat.

Stockings for Euchre Prizes

T HAS become rather "the thing" this pas winter to give stockings for eachre or bringe prizes. Certainly hoteling could make stronger appeal to the average woman who revels in the possession or sheer slik or lists thread stockings, especially when they are a luxury beyond her own purse. thread stockings, especially when they are a luxury beyond her own purse.

This season, when stockings are more distracting than ever, the hostess should never be at a loss to get a showy acceptable prize.

Though resedas, emerald greens. Alice blue, royal purple and lilac, oysier gray or the lovely slivery Agincourt will all be worn with self-colored shoes, on the whole it is safer to stick to whites and blacks in making a choice.

This, however, should prove no disadvantage, as both are seen in infinite variety of sheer plainness, lace openwork or gay colored embroidery.

Blockings are designed, by the way, especially for use as prizes. They are sheer lise thread in black or white, with sik embroidered clubs and openwork hearts scattered over the sarface.

Equally popular would be those with fine eyelet embroidery.

Though they can really only be called "stockings" by courtesy and should delight a Knelppist, or that advocate of bare feet, landers Luncan, the cobwebby chiffon silk stockings are amazingly in face:

Remember in purchasing such a prize to have it exchangeable, as the flemember in purchasing such a prire to have it exchangeable, as the winner might not wear the chosen

Traveling

A sween begin to realize more and more the benefit, as well as pleasure, of short trips away from home, week-end parties at country homes, or a frequent Sunday at the seashore or mountains, have become quite a usual way to pass the summer. How to dispose of one's belongings on these flying trips has always been something of a problem. To take a trunk for a day's visit seems ridiculous, indeed puts the hostess to unnecessary inconvenience, yet in summer, especially, one needs a plentiful supply of fresh walsts and gowns.

The dress suit case, which has street car propensities when it comes to packing, would seem a happy solution of the difficulty, but for one thing—its extreme weight when filled.

"Porters can carry them," say you? Alas, porters, or the small boy, either, have an unhappy faculty of absence at the crucial moment, as most us have discovered to our sorrow. Who has not struggled along many a time under the back-breaking load of a buiging dress suit case, when she would willingly have paid a small fortune for an urchin to lug it?

But if leather suit cases are unhealthily heavy for a woman, and trunks too inconvenient, must she then be home-bound?

Not at all, since some ingenious person has thought of a wicker substitute.

homs-bound?
Not at all, since some ingenious person has thought of a wicker substitute.
"Oh, but wicker bags are so cheap looking! I'd be ashamed to carry one; says Madame Finicky, which is proof positive she never did carry one, or the comfort of it would absolutely outweigh appearances.

in point of fact, though, the modern wicker suit case is rather attractive looking than otherwise, and, what is more, has become distinctively the fash-

nore, has become distinctively the stanion.

No one could possibly object to these
bags in point of looks, while the bliss to
a woman of being able to pack her bag
to its fullest capacity, and then carry it
with absolute case for nolles, if needs be,
makes the lucky owner of a wicker dress
suit case feel she has a mission in life
to proclaim its virtues to her unfortunate sisters who have not yet learned
the biles of being absolutely independent
of porters when off for a few days
jaunt.

Colored Morning Dresses

H AVE a couple of morning discuss made of some dark or half-dark colored dimity or lawn or gingham.

Pretry little dresses of pink and white check, or of the cool figured grays and dark blues can be made lightened up with embroidery or lace), which do wonders in the way of saving laundry work.

MANS CLOTHES



again.

Then turn them right side out and press again, folding them so that the crease runs perfectly true down front and back (you can do this best by laying the seams at the sides together at the hems and matching them all the way along) and pressing through at the hems and matching them all the way along) and pressing through a dampened piece of muslin.

Never put the iron next the cloth. Duck and lines crash trousers are washed and ironed just as anything else is, the only care needed being to see that the crease is in the right place. For cloth trousers come ingenious presses, upon which the trousers are stretched and left to press themselves. Some still more ingenious arrangements are the result of home manufacture—odd contrivances which open out to make room for coat, vest and trousers (each to be properly set upon its hanger), and close to keep them in perfect trim. THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

to make room for coat, vest and trousers (each to be properly set upon its hanger), and close to keep them in perfect trim.

Cloth that his grown shiny may be treated in several ways—sponging with ammonia, diluted, of course, with water; or by rubbing, carefully and lightly, with a bit of emery paper, or by steaming—passing a hot from, over which a wet cloth is laid, closs to (though not touching) the surface.

Every little while bockets should be emptied and thoroughly brushed out—it's astonishing how they manage to collect dust, actual roils of it. While they are turned inside out is a good time to look for holes—and to mend them, too!

To sew buttons on tailor fashion the thread must pass througe the cloth and the canvas which lines it, but not through the thickness of cloth facing it. To do this, pull the facing out, away from the canvas, and take the stitches through the canvas and out again upon the upper surface, passing the needle through the eye of the button as a separate stitch. Place a pin on top of the button and let the stitches pass over that, then pull the plin out and wrap the thread around the stitches between button and cloth.

Terrs are best sent to a tailor to mend, but, if they must be done at home, try raveling a threat from a hem or raw edge somewhere and darn with that, or with hair, which makes the more perfect darn. Then press through a damb rag, and your tear should have disappeared.

Spots of grease may be removed by rubbing French chalk well into them—as much as will stick on—ierting it stand for a day, then brushing out thoroughly, receating the whole process unless the spot is entirely gone Sponging with equal parts of alcohol and ether will remove most other spots.

If he's an extravagant morial who objects to wearing darned stockings, try darning them with darning silk, instead of the more usual cotton. The darn is softer and insuch less noticeable.

Extra collar bands come to replace those which have been malireated in

darn is softer and much less noticeable.
Exira collar bands come to replace
those which have been maltreated in
laundering until the edge resembles a
finely ground saw. Rip the old band
off carefully, soaking every bit of
starch out first to make the process or
ripping easier, and stitch the new band
in place. Collars if they are attached
of nealige shirts may be turned when
they wear shabby on the right side.
Underclothes should be well looked to
in the matter of buttons and tapes replaced and this places lightly darned—
there's nothing else which so adequate-



The Dust That Accumulates in Pockets

iy proves the sid theory that a stitch in time saves nine.

These are the main things, but a thousand and one little details come up as you work—the rip in a glove (which should be sewed with silk, unlike a woman's glove, which is better mended with glove cotton), the looking after ties and beits and hardherchiefs—all of which may need a stitch occasionally.

PORCH TABLE COVERS OWADAYS no one sits in the house in summer with half an opportunity to stay outside, women practically live on their perches, and in consequence those perches must be made as habitable as possible.

Easy chairs there must be, with an occasional table to hold books, workbasket and a vasse of flowers.

The coverings for these outdoor tables have a charm all their own. The dainty affairs of linen and lace, which must be kept tumnaculately white, are, of course, quite impracticable for a parch, and must be relegated to the living ruem or bedroom of the summer home, while semething that will not soit, yet is shown and dainty, is chosen.

A really lovely table cover may be made of a square of cream-colored canvas or cotton etamine, with an eight or ten inch border of gay-colored flowered cretonne. Or a central square in rich, dark Egytian designs has a plain burder in some harmonizing shade.

Another cover—somewhat daintier this—may be made of inexpensive pink ticking, with large roses cut from cretonne and appliqued around, acceter adge for an irregular border.

A tiny bises wash galloon can be used in this applique to give a little more character to the design.

A very striking cover, indeed, is a square of the new English flowered chints in a conventionalized design of brilliant red apples in different shades peebing from among ween leaves. chills in a conventionalized design of brilliant red apples in different shades peeping from among green leaves. This has no other finish than a narrow cotton taffeta braid about two inches wide.

Even more serviceable are the so-called thread and thrum covers, woves the same as an old-fashioned rag earpet. These stand hard wear and can be thrown in the wash with perfect safety.

Equally washable, and costing almost nothing, are table covers made of unbleached muslin with a broad border of ray Scotch plaid ringham, navy blue chambray, or even of vivid turkey red.

Any of these little necessories make a porch wonderfully home-like and attractive, yet are so cheap, casily made and launder so well that the most careful housewife need not have them on her mind when the dust blows, or rains descend, or pilferers come nigh.

Flower Combinations Not Injurious

a Tailor Does it

OT long ago it was stated in several papers, on the authority of a well-known florist, that roses and mignonetic had such a bad effect on one another that when combined in any floral piece they would wilt in less than an hour; that, in fact, there were many flowers which positively could not get along together.

To the great relief of the many women who think there can be no more beautiful arrangement of flowers than great pink or white roses interspersed with the thick heads of mignonette. with the thick heads of mignomette, this idea has been utterly exploded by a noted florist, whose experience during a long life has made him a recognized authority.

"There is absolutely nothing in this theory of flowers reacting on one another in certain combinations," he said.

"So far as roses and mignonette are concerned, I have always used them to-gether in my rarest decorations. It is an arrangement of which I am par-

an arrangement of which the state of ticularly fond.

"True, the forced foliage of mignonette will not last long when exposed
to the air; this may be the secret of
the state of the secret of the state of the secret of the state of the secret of the state of the s to the air; this may be the secret of this amasing theory. The flowers, though, may be kept for weeks."

"How do you account." was asked, "for the following fact in regard to white illacs? They were plucked at the same time from the same bush; part were kept in a vase with some double tulips, the rest alone, but all were in one room. The next morning the lilacs combined with the tulips were completely dead, while the others were still fresh. Does not that look as if there might be something in the other forlst's idea, after all?"

"No, indeed," was the reply, "It was an odd coincidence, but probably the one set of lilacs was in a draught; that is sure to wilt them; or they may have been cut from elder wood and the water could not rise so readily through their stems. Perhaps, too, their stems were broken or spitt across. One should always gather lilacs with a straight, clean knife out across the stem, so as not to clog. Whatever the cause of the fading, it was not the tulips. You may take my word for that.

"There are many flowers that do not keep in the air, Lilles-of-the-valley, for instance, we always wrap in ched paper until they are sent out. In fact, almost all flowers, unless bardy garden varieties, say fresh langer when not allowed to stand in a draught.

"This combination idea is without "This combination idea is without foundation—utter nonsense! For forty years I've been putting every known kind of flower together, so I know."

A Protection to Pearl Buttons This big pear buttons which deco-rate the front of so many short-walst solts—both skirt and walst—are anything but improved by being treat-ed to the vigorous tubbing the dress is subjected to.

Ingenious little devices have been in-vented for attaching the buttons—de-vices which can be released so that the buttons may be remove. before each washing. washing.
When buttons are set on in pairs, it is often possible to fasten them together by a strong core or by long stitcles of cotton buttonholed to make the connecting link strong.