

### A Girl's First Flight From Home

CING away to school!" What thrills of excitement the thought gives to the young girl who is to make her first venture from home. The great event looms all important. Never before has Kathryn or Dora or Margery occupied so prominent a place in the family circle. She is quite overwhelmed with the unusual attentions paid her.

Perhaps she has been a younger daughter inured by long habit to madeovers and hand-me-downs which big sisters scorn. There indeed is the excitement of a whole new trousseau of her own almost overpowering.

Fittings—that horrible bugbear when huge red and yellow pisids which looked so well on dark-haired willowy sister Maude must be readjusted to chunky, ruddy-locked and inwardly rebellious Margery—are a positive delight now that the little girl has at last been given a voice in her own wardrobe.

given a voice in her own wardrobs.

Even hated sowing and long hours spent in helping the visiting seamstress cease to be a drudgery when dainty lingerie and fascinating frills are to be evolved for the adorament of sweet sixteen, who is "going away to school."

Is any shopping in life ever quite so thrilling as that of these next few weeks, when new shoes and hats, ribbons, gloves and laces, and all sorts of dainty accessories that a girl loves, are to be bought?

What if the extra dollar is put on the patent dancing pumps, while the sensible, thick-soled walking shoe is picked up on a bargain counter? Old heads may shake dishoproval, but it takes young feet to dance, and there is time enough and to spare for considerations of utility when years and care, or perhaps "embonpoint," have clogged the feet, and motion for motion's sake is no longer a joy.

Let the little daughter have ber films. given a voice in her own wardrobs.

no longer a joy.

Let the little daughter have her fling, you mothers who have had yours—and then, perhaps, forgotten it.

It is an anxious time who the carefully cherished darling is t. go out and shift for herself—more or less. Do not make it overanxious.

#### THE THINGS THAT COUNT

impress upon her that there are a few things that really count in a woman's life-truth and purity and unseffishness and health. Tell her that without these a brilliantly trained mind, a 1: icinating manner, social charm or business scumen with avail her nothing, snow her the value of refined associations; the need of discrimination in making new friends, the fatal ease with which bars are let down—the arduous, often fruitless, labor to replace them. Tell her your ideal Margery is a refined, cultivated, good and womanly woman, with a mind that has expanded, but not at the expense of her body; with a heart that is loving, and a life that has no hidden pages.

is loving, and a life that has no hidden pages.

Then let her go. Do not nag; do not worry. After all, our most tenderly cherished ones must carre out their own lives. Instill principles and their practice is assured.

Mothers, do you know wherein is your great lack—oftentimes? Can you fathom what it is that causes the estrangement, the indifference, the almost coldness that is felt between you and your child at a time when you should be most closely knit together? You have lost your young heart.

Do not expect your daughter to grow up to you—keep her age. By and by the years will have sobered and saddened her, too, and you will look at life ansebut, until it does, do not foredate the day of woe.

The light-heartedness of youth is too precious a possession to be lost. It goes all too soon, clas; do not try to hasten the going by a single hour.

too precious a possession to be lost. It goes all too soon, clas; do not try to hasten the going by a single hour. The triteness of "old heads on young shoulders" has overshadowed its truth. As far as is in your power make your child's young life pleasureful. Be sympathetic, not critical or disapproving of her youthful happenings. They may seem to you trifling, even silly and time-wasting, full of evil portent for future character building, but do not, as you value your motherly influence and wish to make it enduring, say so.

#### GROWING AWAY FROM HOME

Do you know the surest way to turn girlish light-heartedness into permanent frivolity; to make the natural love of pieasure of youth that most despicable thing, the pieasure-craver of maturity, insatiable in its demands, ruthless of others in its achievements? Forbid the legitimate galeties and dear silliness of "the teens."

Innocent pleasure frowned upon assumes undue proportions. If it is not "aneaked" to the utter deterioration of character, it is craved with an intensity that is bound to bear unwholesome fruit inter.

Dancing pumps versus 'alking boots are, after all, but typical. Therefore, you mothers whose daughters are entering on a new phase of life, one in which you will not be the all-important factor, "get wise."

The old ties are to be loosened; see to it that new ones are formed closer and stronger and sweeter yet.

Make your little girl realise that you enter into all that concerns her for good or ill; that in no one else can be found such loving and chummy comradeship; that advice when asked will be given unconsciously, yet helpful withal; that her jolly times and her "dumps" will alike find a sympathetic ear.

Thus will you have no cause to fear descript and derifting from home thes

"dumps" will alike that each cause to fear that dreaded drifting from home ties that haunts every mother's heart at such a time. "Going away to school" will be but an episode in life—a delightful one, "its true—and one that should be made possible for every girl whose circumstances do not absolutely forbid, but an apisode, after all, that will only make home seem dearer and more desirable than ever before.

#### Preventing Colds From Riding

NE of the chief drawbacks to riding as a regular exercise is the danger many women discover in it of heavy colds. This seems almost unavoidable, as one is bound to get overheated, even with a horse of gentiest gait.

Now, it is almost impossible to avoid chilling when one is in the excessive perspiration that is very apf to follow a brisk trot. Espacially if one dismounts for an hour or so, as so frequently happens when riding in the country, is this danger aggravated.

It seems a pity at any woman should be deprived of one of the most delightful and healthful forms of exercise that can be taken, when by slight precautions its only disadvantage may be overcome.

cise that can be taken, when by alignic precautions its only disadvantage may be overcome.

It is a well-known fact that if perspiration can be absorbed it rarely proves injusious; therefore, if women dreas for riding with this in view, colds will not foliow. Light wool wool and slik next to the sain h. excellent to prevent chilling, and, if possible, should always be worn.

Most women, horrised at the idea of such warm clothing, scorn this advice utterly. If they will not wear wool, at least let them wear under their habit one of the combination suits of woven cotton. Choose a style with long sleaves, but reaching just to the knees. This absorbs the perspiration almost as well as wool and is now generally worn by most horsewomen who like comfort in riding. Quite apart from the leases danger of cold, a shirtwaist and linen skirt stands a much better chance of looking fresh at the end of a long ride if this underclothing is worn, as one rarely perspires through it.



MERICAN MOTHERS who have taken kindly to those picturesque creations of the French milliner that make such irresistible frames for baby faces will wel-come with delight some new designs more fascinating even than their pred-

It is to girls of 4 or 5-still a bit be-low the cold comfort of a hat—that the French bonnet proves a boon, giving, with a grateful degree of warmth, all the picturesqueness that could be desired. And even the severe and cruelly trying lines of the tiniest baby's cap have their share of French prettiness in big rosettes of lace at either side, stud-ded with miniature pink rosebuds.

To fashion a French bonnet is the easiest thing in the world if you have the least artistic taste, for it is this that furnishes the style. How it is done in best told by describing the models pic-

For the centre bonnet a big flat of cream-white felt is wired in "walls of troy" fashion, as are all the bonnets made of felt hats. The wire is sewed outside of the brim, because it is covered with a ruffle of rich point d'Alencon lace, which falls curtain-fashion over the edge.
The felt shape is fastened with pleats

upon a bandeau of cape net which has been fitted to the child's head. The brim been fitted to the child's head. The brim is cut off in back, where a continuation of the lace ruffle droops prettily. A ruching of lace covers the bandeau, and a pretty novelty is shown in ties fashioned of a lace scarf. An unexpected color note is the bow of black velvet ribbon on top, which gives the final touch.

#### ARRANGE THE HAIR IN CURLS

A simpler affair is a felt bonnet made as to foundation in exactly the same way, excepting that the wiring is done inside the brim. Pale blue fest, Ath liberty satin ribbon to match, is used here, a big pink rose holdi \_ each of the strings on.

One of the cutest and most original, as well as simple, styles is of blue velvet made over a foundation of cape net, and drawn over the crown of the head from ear to ear. There is a sort of Napoleonic hat effect got by its ending at each side in great choux of blue chiffon. It has the usual full ruching of lace finishing the back as well as front.

This idea is only possible for a child who has an abundance of soft, curiy

This idea is only possible for a child who has an abundance of soft, curry hair, because of the curious back, which describes a broad line, curving slightly upward from the ear lobes toward the crown of the head—a repetition of the line in front.

A clever treatment for a very broad face is to turn the many-curved brim slightly backward, and catching it with big ribbon rosettes. Then be careful to arrange the hair in curis to fall about the face—this coffure is prettier for all baby faces, and, for that matter, nearly always essential with—in a way, half the charm of—French bennets. E. D.



# CHESTNUTS IN A BROWN LOAF

HESTNUTS are becoming much more senerally used as a vegetable in recent years. The Italian has long recognized their worth as a nourishing food, but in this country we have used them more as an aside ag it were.

Boiled, roasted, raw or in marrons and Nesselrode pudding, even as a stuffing for fewls, the chestnut is an old and tried friend, but not many realize the part it should play on the daily menu. When boiled and mashed with butter, sait and pepper and a little sait they form an agreeable change from potatoes.

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They are equally good when boiled
and served whole with Hollandalse
sauce.

For an entree at a luncheon or dinner,
chestnuts served in a browned loaf are
as good to eat as they are good looking to see. The nuts are belied rather
soft—the big French ones are the best
to use for this purpose—the shells removed. It is even better to take off the
shells first and cook them in a steamer.

Prapare a rich cream sauce by putting two tablespoonfuls of butter on to
meit in a skillet, stirring in a tablespoonful of flour and adding when smooth a
pint of boiled cream or rich milk. Cook pint of boiled cream or rich milk. Cook

the milk separately and have more than

By Dorothy Tuke

THE walls of a kitchen should either be left in the rough planter, painted, or papered with a varnished paper, one of the accompanying illustrations shows a varnished paper, in blue and white. Such a paper can be bought either in the ordinary state for 12% cents, or less, and

is necessary, so the sauce may be thinned if found too thick. Season highly with sait, pepper (cayenne and black) and a little nutmer. Some people add a little sherry just at the last. Stir the chestnuts into the hot sauce and pour immediately into a hollowed loaf of bread which has been thickly buttered on both sides and browned in the oven.

In serving this entree where it is not well known, pass it first to the hostess, who cuts through the loaf and takes a portion of it with the chestnuts.

This same mixture may be put into rolls, prepared in the same way, or in cubes of bread, about five inches each way, the centre of which has been taken out before it is buttered and

#### TO CLEAN SILKS

Go over silk drop skirts and slik petti-coats every now and then with a clean cloth, wrung so hard out of water that it's barely moist. It's sur-prising how much dust the cloth will take up and how much it adds to the life of the skirt.

#### Pockets Versus Vanity Bags

Some one has asserted, as boldly as you please, that women are once more to be blessed (7) with pockets; that the popularity of the ubiquitous vanity bag (which provided a place for so many tollet indispensables that it was like a miniature dressing Is it, or isn't it?

Is it, or isn't it?

It is certainly true that the more voluminous skirts make such a thing as a pocket possible, which is more than it has been during these many days. But then, pockets are bound to gape or to sag so that the seams are disturbed a lutie, and even a little counts.

But the question agitated suggests many another rather more amusing one; will the pocket of the future rival the vanity hag in number and kind of furnishings? Will the tiny powder pur, an inevitable adjunct of the aforesaid vanity bag, and its wee mirror be regular lababitants of the also aforesaid pocket? Dame Fashion forbid!

At any rate, many a woman is anxiously awaiting the verdict, nine out of ten of them casting their votes for the bag and against the clusive, awkward pocket.

## THE EIGHT HOUR PROBLEM

Tot long ago a wealthy Chicago woman announced that she had solved the much-vexed question of domestic service. She simply engaged three sets of servants, paid them full wages, and arranged their duties so that none was busy more than eight hours out of the twenty-four. It was merely keeping house on factory principles, she said triumphantly, and she felt repaid by the amoothness with which the domestic machinery ran, and by the consciousness that she could give a luncheon and a ball in the same day without having to fact, a kitchen rebellion.

Now, of course, this arrangement, very delightful te Mrs. Moneybags, is only within the reach of a very few, but there is a suggestion about it that might be useful to those of us to whom the weekly stipend of one maid of all work is a consideration.

In almost every locality there are several reliable middle-aged women who have never been trained to any special employment, yet who need money saily. Let the housekeeper who has been tried by the shortcomings of Topsy or Bridget seek one of the women out and make her a strainforward proposition. the women out and make her a straighforward proposition along

ABOUT KITCHE

these lines.

"I need someone to assist me in my household duties, and I can afford to pay—so much. If you will come to me every morning at 7 o'clock, remaining until II, and again in the afternoon from four until eight, I will be very glad to have you."

In most small households the middle of the day is a slack time and except in times of emergency—when a small increase in compensation might be offered—all the heavy work of the house could be done in those eight hours, with a very small amount of friction.

I once stayed in a small Southern city where troubles with servants were almost unknown The cook usually came at 7 o'clock in the morning, and left after she had "cleaned up" after the early dinner—usually about three or half past in the afternoon. The house-maid came and went a little later. The family got up a picule supper for themselves about seven in the evening, sometimes, when the nights were chilly, a chafing dish or they gas stove were pressed into service, but nobody worried about it.

The soiled dishes were piled up for the malds to wash in the morning, and it never occurred to them to grumble

# What May be the Coward's Solace

Coward's Solace

H AVE you ever wakened suddenly in the night and felt some one was trying your door? If you have, never will be forgotten the tense fear of that moment, when your heart stood still as the first creak of the intruder's success was awaited.

If you have a cowardly soul that forbids a bold raid on minnight invaderand it may be said in passing that nine out of ten women are craving, quaking cowards when it comes to strange sounds at night—then it behooves you to look to your bolts.

Keys are anything but a safeguard, and even bolts can be cut with unpleasant case. Occasionally, too, one lands in a house where the inhabitants are so trusting or courageous that no fastening at all is in evidence. Then does the timid woman, having strained her muscles dragging heavy furniture against the too hospitable door, retire to a night of wakefulness and breathless, fearsome Histening for the robber she's sure is lurking around.

Sometimes, even, one may go where visitants yet more alarming than robbers are awaited.

Did you ever pass a night as guest of the officials of a hospital for the insane? A mighty pleasant place it is, usually, for the superintendent's quarters in our big asylums are generally luxurious and cheerful. It is all right, and you have a beautiful time while daylight or the evening's galettes last; but it gets a trifle creepy when the party separates for the night and you retire alone to your room.

Then, should you by any possibility find your door unprotected, what a night of horror ensues.

Common Sense says "there is no danger; those poer, afflicted people are locked in and guards are stationed in the corridor."

"Yes." responds Imagination, "but bars will break, guards grow sleepy and lunatics are proverbially cunning about escaping their bonds."

"You're a silly coward," storms Common Sense.

"It may be; but that does not get me through this awful night any sooner,"

"You're a silly coward," storms Common Sense.
"I may be; but that does not get me through this awful night any sooner," means Imagination.

Thus you lie with eyes staring stiffly into the darkness, fiercely strained ears, thumping heart and clenched hands through interminable hours of torture—torture as great as if the expected visitor really did come—which he never could.

#### EVEN JIMMY-PROOF

Now all this nerve-racking has been made a thing of the past by a simple and rather recent little invention that makes one independent of locks and

lt is nothing more than two small and siender pieces of steel, wedge shaped, held together by strong rivets and cross bars and furnished with a thumb screw in the thickest part. This wedge is merely shipped under a deer, the thumb screw is turned till it is firmly caught in wood or carpet, and there you are.

With this simple, uncomplicated contrivance the coward can grow lionhearted and defy the most daring burglar. For no jimmy can move that wedge from the outside, nor could a lunatic open the door beneath which it rests without rousing the household.

it rests without rousing the household.

Not only doors are made safe by this
burglar-proof invention, a window,
with it forced between the sashes, cannot be lifted from the outside.

Some women have two little holes
made through the middle of the sashes
of their windows, and a stout nail is
pushed each night through both. This
is also a burglar-proof arrangement,
but the wedge has the advantage over
the home-made contrivance, in that it
does not damage the woodwork and
may be used in any window at any
time or place where one would hesitate to pierce a host's hardwood tate to pierce a host's

Another trial of the cowardly is the dearth of ventilation that is inevitable. The really timid woman would suffocate on the hottest night and inhale carbonic acid gas indefinitely rather than leave a bedroom door ajar or a window on a norch open.

bedroom door ajar or a window on a porch open.

Here again this new invention is the coward's salvation. If slipped under a door that is enough open to create a draught, yet not admit a robber, that door cannot be moved. With it a window may be similarly raised without danger of being pushed up farther.

As this wedge is small enough to be carried in a pocket or handbag, it is particularly useful for women when traveling, or to give sectusion without stiffling at a summer hotel.

Altogether, this little burgiar defler should prove a distinct boon to every coward, be it man or woman.

#### Individuality Noted in Hatpins

A S IF individuality hadn't expressed itself in enough forms this winter. It must needs attack hatpins.

Those great amber balls which almost everybody took up with such enthusiasm paved the way very neatly for such a happening, but the individuality crase has "gone itself one briter" since it has been applied to them.

Your favorite flower, a gay butterfly (by the way, butterflies are rivaling peacocks as a lewelry fad), your pet stone-or color made up into one of the thousand and one "jewels" that last year saw manufactured in such profusion, and this year has found a hupdred new forms with which to add to that profusion—anything and everything is permissible. Only it must mean something, must in some way—esoteric or otherwise—be a key to your individuality.



A Cheap Paper Varnished can be varnished after it is up, or else the regular glassed paper sold for kitch-ens and bathrooms can be bought. Pret-ty effects can be had in a kitchen by painting the walls. Apple-green or terms cotts would make attractive rooms, or, if the room has a Southern aspect, it could be painted blue. Such walls can be scrubbed with soap and water, and are, therefore, the most sanitary to use.



An Attractive Pantry-dresser

The walls in the other illustration have been left in the natural plaster, and give a light, clean effect.

The floor cavering of a kitchen should be either of linoleum or of olicloth, with strips of carpet. The carpet strips or rugs can be easily taken up and shaken, and the floor can be washed. The hand-woven rugs are pretty in a kitchen, and, as they are washable, can

be put into the tub each week, if necessary. Cork carpet is delightful for a kitchen floor, but this is beyond the purse of many of us.

A kitchen should, above all things, be light and siry, as is necessary for health and comfort. In a small, badly ventilated room the smells of cooking cannot escape, and often find their way to the other parts of the house, which is

# Walls of Rough White Plaster

most objectionable.

Often for a small sum a window can be knocked out of a wall; and it is well worth having it done. A pretty window to have is one high up in the wall and wide. It is especially attractive with small panes of leaded glass. This, if it has a window ledge, with a plant or two, adds much to the appearance of the room, allows the heat and smells to

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pass out, and gives light without takeing up any space.
A small kitchen is often more conven-

ient than a large one. In France they are minute. The chef stands in one spot, from where he can cook, prepare the food on a table, reach his sink and his cupboard. We should arrange the

the food on a table, reach his sink and his cupboard. We should arrange the kitchen so as to save as much running back and forth as possible.

One well-planned kitchen has a large table in the middle of the room. The sink is fitted into this, and the pipes have been carried along the ceiling and brought down. This makes dishwashing very simple.

There is usually a dresser built in both the kitchen and the pantry with hinged doors. If the kitches and pantry are small, it is a good plan to have sliding doors made for the cupbeards.

Bhelves of all sorts should be built in every inch of space, as those that are not for use look pretty with a piece of kitchenware on them for decoration, or a few books, such as cook-books or account books could be kept on them.

The curtains should be of thin dotted Swiss, or some material that can be seen through and easily washed. They should be either long, or half sash curtains, and should hang straight, for the sake of privacy. If they are thin enough, the maids can look out of the windows without having to part thom with grimy hands.

The furniture of a kitchen should be simple. There should be two or three side chairs and a rocker, either all wood or with a cane seat; but the wooden ones are most serviceable. The tables should be square, with one or two drawers. A table is sold in the stores with one huge circular drawer, which reaches nearly to the ground. This is meant for four, and is a useful economiser of space. There are so many clever contrivance for a kitchen that it would be impossible to mention them. Most of them are good, some are unnecessary, others are uspless, but the wood ones are well worth getting, especially if the housewite is doing her own work.