

# Woman's Realm

## Jollying the Parents.

"Why did you chuck that baby under the chin?" asked the man. "It is such an ugly little sinner."  
"That is why I chuckled him," said the woman. "I wanted to make his parents feel happy. I always pet the ugly babies. Pretty babies get so much coddling from strangers that their parents take it as a matter of course. It is the fathers and mothers of homely babies who appreciate attention. Didn't you notice how pleased that couple looked? I don't suppose anybody ever petted that baby before except themselves. They'll think a lot more of the youngster after this."—New York Press.

## Housemaid Peers.

A romance of the peerage has just been closed by the death of Lady Robert Montagu. This lady, whose maiden name was Miss Wade, began life in the humble role of a housemaid. She was exceedingly attractive in appearance, and her good looks drew the attention of Lord Robert Montagu, who was living hard by the residence in which Miss Wade was employed. Lord Robert, having fallen in love with the beautiful housemaid, duly married her, and the Miss Wade that was thereupon became related to some of the most distinguished members of the English peerage. Lord Robert having been the son of the sixth Duke of Manchester.—London Leader.

## Good Breeding.

Good breeding will tide over many an awkward spot in life, and good breeding is not uncommon. It flourishes in several grades of society, and is often lacking in high circles, where it is expected. Men and women who are brought up to refined living seldom find employment in the other kind, although a few are able to keep to it in sordid surroundings. Education is an important feature of modern life, but it is no way allied with good breeding. There are educated bores without number, and re-

good skin tonic. The essential of every complexion bath is friction, for the skin thrives under stimulation of the right sort. The woman who takes a towel at night and rubs her cheeks vigorously will have a pair of pretty pink cheeks in the morning. Warm cream made from a cold cream recipe is a certain beauty's unfailing friend. She heats it in a saucer held over a pan of boiling water, and with it she rubs her face. She works from the roots of the hair downward, until she gets to the chin, which she massages upward, to keep the cheeks and neck from wrinkling. The cold cream is permitted to remain on the face for ten minutes. Then a chamomile leather is taken and the cream is rubbed off, following this process with another dose of cream, which also is rubbed off. The pores of the skin thus are filled and the moisture which time took out in the day has been restored.—New York Press.

## The Girl We Like to Meet.

The girl who makes us think she has been pining to see us. She may have not been, but her assumption is pleasing to our self esteem.  
She who has some graceful word of praise. Pounds of taffy may cloy but the occasional piece goes to the spot.

## The girl who laughs.

The girl who can calm us down. When the flame of ire is stirred it is easier to find those who will throw on fuel than be an extinguisher.

She who stops for a kindly greeting, though we know that she can fill spare the time. The few minutes of our busy friends are more prized than hours from the girl who is trying to kill time.

The girl who has the latest news. We may disapprove of malice in gossip, but most of us will not seek for ear cotton when simple gossip comes our way.

The girl with whom we can afford to let off steam. There are few among our friends who are trustworthy enough to prove safety valves.

Their intention is usually better than their discretion.

She who can make our day brighter. There are some people who can put a damper on our whole day without resorting to a word. A cheer-bringer is a mascot.

The girl who is always the same. Variety is an over-estimated virtue when it is found in the disposition of our friends.

The girl who leaves us quite in love with ourselves. Meeting some women is like an unexpected glimpse in a distorting mirror; our after-humility is painful.—Buffalo Courier.



Tight bunches of pale pink moss roses are used on a pink straw hat. When two immense roses appear on the same hat they are unusually flat in shape.

Small, light pink roses are alternated with forget-me-nots on a late French creation.

It is still positively asserted from over the water that sleeves really will remain long and tight.

French serge is the particular brand of this serviceable weave which is always used but this season will be fashionable.

"Puffed out very full at the back" is the Paris decree for the hair. The puffing is accomplished by a wire cage worn underneath.

Tulle and linen jabots are as popular as ever in Paris. They range from the simplest possible pleated frill to the most complicated double lace affairs.

Better than cloths that have to be used time and again for putting lotions on the face is a bit of absorbent cotton fresh each time and thrown away after using.

Have you noticed that the roses which are so much used on the advance spring hats are almost always arranged in straight round bands, circles and such set designs?

One of the new French toques is termed the "Marie Antoinette." It is made of soft straw or shirred liberty satin, and trimmed half way to the high crown with a wreath of hand made tiny roses mixed with gold ones.

Washable tulle predominates for the blouse, and is predicted for "best dresses" for the little children. The tulle is arranged separately over pale pink or blue slips, and the prettiest among them are simple to a degree—hand tucked, without trimming, and as washable as one's handkerchiefs.



New York City.—The blouse that is pretty and attractive without being over elaborate is one that is always in demand for simple gowns, and this model is charmingly graceful, while it has the very practical merit of closing at the front. As illustrated, it is



made of one of the new voiles with trimming of taffeta and chemisette and under sleeves of embroidered batiste, but all the materials that are used for separate blouses as well as those that are used for afternoon



gowns are appropriate, silk as well as wool. For the trimming any contrasting material that may be liked can be used, or bands of the same overlaid with soutache or with a little embroidery. For the chemisette and under sleeves either lingerie material, net or lace is appropriate. When used for the entire gown the trimming on the front can be continued down onto almost any skirt, giving the semi-princess effect.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and three-eighths yards thirty-two or one and three-fourths yards forty-four inches wide, with three-fourth yard of silk for the trimming and one and one-half yards eighteen inches wide for the chemisette and under sleeves.

## Hedebo Work.

Handsome pieces of Hedebo work are seen in some of the shops. This work of the Danish women is among the most effective and exquisite needlework in the world. It is not only effective, but will last a lifetime, so carefully is every stitch placed in the linen. It is expensive in Denmark and, of course, is much more so on this side of the water. Yet white the initial expense is heavy, Hedebo work is not extravagant, considering its wearing qualities.

## Scarabs in Fashion.

The dull green or brown mummified beetle worshiped by the Egyptians is in high favor as a jewel. It is worn as a pendant, as a little finger-ring, as a collar pin and at the back of the hat to catch the veil.

## Scent Caps Are Worn.

A scent cap, like a dusting cap, will protect and perfume the hair at night. Sprinkle sachet powder thickly between the outer cloth and the lining.

## Use of Filet Tulle.

The coarse net which has a silky finish, and is said to be quite durable, is called filet tulle. Possibly it got this name because it is finer than fluet net, but much heavier than bridal tulle.

## Child's Apron.

Such a protective apron as this one is always desirable for the younger children. It can be worn over a frock or in place of one as liked, or it can be made from chambray or gingham, or any one of the inexpensive printed wash fabrics, or it can be made from the more sturdy and durable linen. It includes patch pockets that mean convenience and comfort, and just as illustrated is an exceedingly practical little garment. If something slightly more ornamental is wanted, however, the neck can be cut out to form a square and the sleeves omitted, and, when treated in this way, the apron becomes adapted to crossbarred muslin and the more dainty materials of a similar sort.

The apron is made with front and backs. When the high neck is used the collar finishes the neck edge, but when it is cut out to form a square the edge is designed to be finished with a narrow frill. The patch pocket

## HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

**For a Cracked Stove.**  
Take an equal part of wood ashes and common salt; mix them to a proper consistency with water; with this fill the cracks.—Boston Post.

**To Color Canned Cherries.**  
If when the fruit is turned out of the can it has a dingy, faded look, add a small quantity of cranberry juice just before serving. This will greatly improve the appearance of the dish without affecting the flavor of the fruit.—New York World.

**A Refrigerator Suggestion.**  
To prevent the ice pan from getting rusty and leaking wash the pan clean, and dry thoroughly; melt enough paraffine to cover the bottom of the pan about one-half an inch. Besides preserving the pan the sediment washes out very easily with cold water, and the pan always looks clean.—Boston Post.

**The Kitchen Linen.**  
A convenient place to hold the dish towels, roller towels and kitchen tablecloths and napkins has been hit upon by a young housekeeper who has to utilize every inch of space in her small apartment. It is a box put under one of the windows, that does duty both as a seat and chest.

The box was an ordinary store box with a hinged lid. It was covered with a tight woven matting that could easily be kept clean. A layer of padding was put underneath. Rollers were added, so that the box could easily be moved.

The interior was provided with a tray, which was divided into three divisions, so that the different kinds of towels could be kept separate.—New Haven Register.

**Science of Washing Dishes.**  
One of the unnecessary things in housekeeping is the continuous washing and wiping of dishes, says a woman in the Housekeeper. Many women have nevertheless at one time or another rebelled against the stack of dishes which looms up, like a school-boy's hash, "three times a day."

It is queer how some women will wear themselves out rather than step aside from the beaten path. They have yet to learn the joy that comes from taking an independent tack and making the work subservient to the worker, from being the master instead of the slave.

To many women the bugbear of housework is washing dishes. Why wash dishes three times a day? Do it in the morning when fresh. Scrape the dinner dishes, stack in a large pan filled with cold water and cover.

Treat the supper dishes the same way, and do not allow your conscience to keep you awake one single hour. It will not make the task too heavy the next morning if you try this way.

After washing each piece in hot suds and rinsing in hot (not warm) water, put them, piece by piece, in the wire drainer as nearly on edge or aslant as possible and let stand until dry.

Glasses, of course, and silver, must be wiped, but the former can be left filled after using and the latter put into a pitcher or deep jug until some odd minute when one is not so weary with well doing that another turn of the screw seems next to impossible.



**Stuffed Prunes.**—Wash the prunes thoroughly, steam until tender, pit and fill each one with cream cheese, plain fondant, fondant and nuts or chopped preserved ginger.

**Beef For Essence.**—One-half pound round steak, broil two or three minutes, turning every ten seconds; cut up in small pieces and squeeze through squeezer to obtain juice.

**Cranberry Jelly.**—One quart of cranberries, two cupsful of cold water; let it boil ten minutes; add two cupsful of sugar; let boil ten minutes; strain. It will soon harden.

**Lightning Cake.**—One cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half of soda or two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; melt one-fourth of a cup of butter, then into this break two eggs and fill cup with sweet milk that has the chill taken off, then turn onto the dry ingredients and beat briskly five minutes; flavor with lemon; bake in a moderate oven.

**Lemon Sponge Cake.**—Eight eggs, two cups sugar, two cups flour, one lemon. Beat the yolks of eggs and add gradually the sugar, which has been sifted. Add juice and grated rind of lemon, then the whites of eggs, which have been beaten stiff. Sift the flour three times and add to the mixture with a little salt. Don't beat after the flour has been well mixed. Bake in a moderate oven.

**Chicken Stew.**—Cut in pieces a good sized chicken. In a deep saucepan have ready two tablespoonfuls olive oil. Add the chicken and onion chopped fine, and a clove of garlic; season with salt and pepper and add a sprinkling of flour to assist in the browning. When a golden brown, add a can of tomatoes with a little sugar to taste, and simmer gently until tender. Serve with Spanish rice.

# GOOD ROADS

## Road Building.

The Governor's appointment of a Highway Commission under the new highway law enacted by the last Legislature is an incident of more importance than many persons, mindful chiefly of oldtime systems of road work, are likely to appreciate. The importance of a commission to supervise the railroads of the State, or the canals, or any other great public utilities or industries, would be instantly recognized, but a Highway Commission is suggestive of a sort of glorified "road master" of the old school, who once a year, when farm work was slackest, ordered men out with plows and scrapers to "work up their road taxes" by transferring the mud which in a year had been washed from the middle of the road into the gutters back into the middle of the road again. They called that "working the roads," and so it was, in more senses than one. Between that wretched system and the scheme of highway construction and maintenance upon which the State has now entered there is a great gulf fixed, and the only reminder of the "road master" which the Highway Commission should afford is that of the traditional Milesian, "because they're so different!"

The fact is that of all the public utilities of the State the common roads are by far the most important. They effect the daily life and intimate welfare of all the people more than do the railroads and trolley lines put together. The importance of the railroads is doubtless enormous. But we must remember that in the greater part of the country every bit of the traffic of the railroads of necessity passes also over the common roads, and in addition a far greater volume passes over the latter which never reaches the former. For every mile of railroad there are many miles of highway. The consideration of corporate profits incessantly impels the managers of railroads to keep their plant in good condition and all their facilities up to date. The consideration of advantage to the whole people calls for similar circumspection and enterprise in the management of the common roads.

It is not credible to this country, that in its era of splendid and surpassing progress in practically all other departments of travel and transportation and public utilities it permitted itself to lag so far behind in respect to highways, so that today it is still inferior to the Roman Empire of nineteen centuries ago. It is well to have our great double track and four track rock-ballasted railroads, with electric trains free from smoke and dust, but it is lamentable that at the same time we have not provided ourselves with rock-ballasted highways, free from either mud or dust at all times of the year. There is as yet a pitifully small proportion of so-called "good roads" among the highways of the country, of these too few are really well built, and to all entirely too little attention is paid for maintenance. Under the new law and with this new commission there is hope of better things in New York.—New York Tribune.

## Maintaining Macadamized Roads.

Your article about road building has interested me, as I think I know a way to maintain a macadamized road in a thoroughly effective and cheap way. If my observations are correct, the destruction of a road starts in the following manner: Small stones or pebbles are loosened by the wheels of vehicles and scattered over the road, leaving little holes therein; now, as long as the wheels had iron tires these little stones were ground or crushed by those wheels, and the holes in the road were filled again with their dust, the rains playing perhaps a good part in packing and filling the material.

With the soft wheeled automobile all this changed to the worse. The rapid revolution of the broad wheels, the suction caused by them and by the low bodies of the machines loosen the little stones more easily and quickly, and as there are hardly any iron wheels left to grind and crush the loose pebbles the small holes soon become plentiful, and before long they grow into large ones and ruts.

To sprinkle the roads with liquids is quite ineffective to prevent spoiling. It must be something that has a body, that will bind the particles of the road, fill all the holes, and protect the surface. It must be solid enough to be strewn on the road. There are probably many ways of producing such a road-protector, and many ingredients might be used for it, but one of the best, I think, would be wood-meal, that is, ground sawdust, ground hay or straw, ground cornstalks, or any such article which is cheap and plentiful, and which can easily be ground to meal, and which will float and not clog up the sewers if used in the city. This meal should be soaked in, or mixed with, oil or with a mixture of oil and tar, or any other suitable binder, so that it will not only protect and keep in tact the roads, but also lay the dust. If used on asphalt, it would give a good footing for horses, which is sorely needed.—K., in New York Post.

## New York's Varied Restaurants.

New York City has more restaurants than any other city in the world, and they represent the extremes of the good and the bad, with fewer of the middle grade than either Paris or London.

## Our Cut-out Recipe

Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

**Jellied Apples.**—Peel and core firm, tart apples. Put them over the fire in just enough water to cover them, sprinkling them generously with white sugar. Cook slowly at the back of the fire until the apples are tender. Take them out and arrange in a bowl. Bring the liquid left from them to a boil and add to it a tablespoonful of gelatine which has been soaked for half an hour in a very little cold water. When this is dissolved pour over all the apples.

finer men and women whose book knowledge is of the scanty variety. As a rule, a finishing school does a girl more real good than a college course, and this belief is based on knowledge of woman from both places.—New Haven Register.

## The "Oblong Woman."

The decision has been arrived at among certain makers of high-class ready-to-wear suits and dresses that "the oblong woman" is to continue, and hipless dress forms will be the feature of future wearing apparel of this class. Among individual makers, however, practically nothing but the princess dress obtains, but it is so varied that each one seems to be in a class by itself.

Some are so severely simple that they really take the place of the tailored suit. Many are "oblong," but many, too, are fitted to the figure quite to the hip line. I have seen one or two which were fitted to and cut off at this line, the skirt below being added there under flat stitching. Sometimes the body portion is made with pleats, stitched flat to the hips, after which they fall free.—Harper's Bazar.

## Women as Fighting Voters.

"Women are better prepared to vote to-day than any class of people who have the ballot were at the time they received the franchise," said the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw to the New York Telegram.

"We are told that women should not vote because they cannot fight," she continued, "but the ablest statesmen to-day are some of the men who could not fight. Many men who could not fight vote admirably; many men able and willing to fight vote otherwise than admirably. If the ability to fight is to be the basis of representation at the polls, then let all people, male and female, who cannot fight be disfranchised, and let all those, male and female, who can fight be enfranchised. You would be surprised, if this were done, at the number of women voters there would be."

"In a country where symbols—a rooster, an eagle, a man with a hammer—are required at the tops of ballots, surely the basis of representation is not education. No; the ideal of democracy to-day is equal opportunity for all, men and women alike."

## The Auto Woman's Face.

Motoring roughens the skin, and the woman who motors, yet wishes to preserve her complexion, must go to some trouble. When she comes in from a spin her face must have a bath of cold cream, which must be massaged in till the skin feels as soft as velvet, and then there must come a final rubbing with cream or milk, or a little unsalted butter, which is a